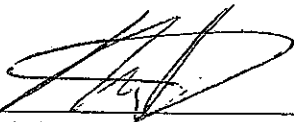


**MINUTES OF MEETINGS  
BETWEEN THE JAPANESE MID-TERM EVALUATION TEAM  
AND THE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF  
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
ON  
GUNUNG HALIMUN-SALAK NATIONAL PARK MANEGEMENT PROJECT  
IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

The Japanese Mid-term Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Japanese Team"), organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), headed by Mr. Hiroto Mitsugi, visited the Republic of Indonesia from November 21 to December 6, 2006, for conducting a mid-term evaluation of the Gunung Halimun-Salak National Park Management Project (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") and having consultations with the Project personnel and other relevant parties on the implementation of the Project.

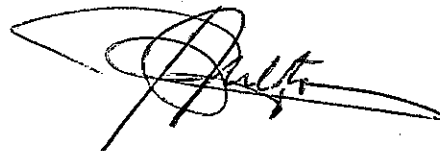
As a result of a series of evaluations and discussions, both sides, the Ministry of Forestry and the Japanese Team came to the understanding concerning the matters referred to in the report of the Joint Mid-term Evaluation, which is attached hereto.

Jakarta, December 6, 2006



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Mr. Hiroto Mitsugi  
Leader,  
Japanese Mid-term Evaluation Team,  
Japan International Cooperation Agency



---

Mr. Banjar Yulianto Laban  
Director of Areas Conservation,  
Directorate General of Forest Protection  
and Nature Conservation,  
Ministry of Forestry

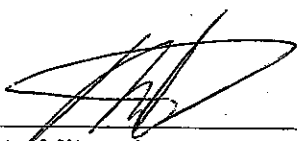
**REPORT OF THE JOINT MID-TERM EVALUATION  
ON  
GUNUNG HALIMUN-SALAK NATIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT PROJECT  
IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

The Japanese Mid-term Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Japanese Team"), organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), headed by Mr. Hiroto Mitsugi, visited the Republic of Indonesia from November 21 to December 6, 2006, for conducting a mid-term evaluation of the Gunung HALIMUN-Salak National Park Management Project (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") and having consultations with the Project personnel and other relevant parties on the implementation of the Project.

For this purpose, the Japanese Team and the Indonesian authorities concerned formed the Joint Mid-Term Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"). The Team evaluated performance and achievements of the Project through field visits, interviews and had a series of discussions in respect of desirable measures to be taken by both Governments for the successful implementation of the Project.

The Team agreed on the contents of the Evaluation Report attached hereto. As a result of the discussions, the Team agreed to recommend to their respective Governments the matters referred to in the attached Evaluation Report.

Jakarta, December 6, 2006



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Mr. Hiroto Mitsugi  
Leader,  
Japanese Mid-term Evaluation Team,  
Japan International Cooperation Agency



---

Dr. Ir. Ani Mardiasuti, M.Sc.  
Leader,  
Indonesian Mid-term Evaluation Team,  
Professor, Bogor Agricultural University

**REPORT OF THE JOINT MID-TERM EVALUATION  
ON  
GUNUNG HALIMUN-SALAK NATIONAL PARK  
MANAGEMENT PROJECT  
IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

Jakarta, Indonesia

December 6, 2006

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Attachment

- Annex 1: Detailed Schedule of Mid-term Evaluation
- Annex 2: Current PDM (Ver.01)
- Annex 3: PO (Plan and Actual)
- Annex 4: Evaluation Grid for Mid-term Evaluation Study
- Annex 5: List of Japanese Experts
- Annex 6: List of Indonesian Counterpart Personnel Trained
- Annex 7: List of Machinery and Equipment Provided by Japan
- Annex 8: List of Local Cost borne by Japanese Side
- Annex 9: List of Indonesian Counterpart Personnel
- Annex 10: List of GHSNP Management Cost borne by Indonesian Side
- Annex 11: Accomplishment Grid for Output and Project Purpose
- Annex 12: Implementation Process
- Annex 13: Evaluation based on the Five Evaluation Criteria
- Annex 14: Modification of PDM (Comparison of Ver.01 and Ver.02)
- Annex 15: Modified PDM (Ver.02)
- Annex 16: Forest Area, New and Old Park Boundary of GHSNP

### ABBREVIATIONS AND WORDS CONCERNED

BAPI	Biodiversity Action Plan Indonesia
BAPEDA	Local Development Planning Agency
BAPLAN	Directorate General of Forest Planning, Ministry of Forestry
BAPPENAS	National Development Planning Agency
BCP	Biodiversity Conservation Project
C/P(s)	Counterpart Staff Member(s)
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
DPRD	District Representative of People Council
EE	Environmental Education
FORDA	Forestry Research and Development Agency
GHNP	Gunung HALIMUN National Park
GHSNP	Gunung HALIMUN-Salak National Park
IBSAP	Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
IDR	Indonesian Rupiah
IPB	Bogor Agricultural University
JFY	Japanese Fiscal Year
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JPY	Japanese Yen
KSNP	Kerinci Seblat National Park
LIPI	Indonesian Institute of Science
M/M	Minutes of Meetings
MKK	Model Conservation Village
NCIC	Nature Conservation Information Center
PCM	Project Cycle Management
PDM	Project Design Matrix
PDM (Ver.00)	Original PDM (Version 00)
PDM (Ver.01)	PDM (Version 01) Modified on November 30, 2004
PDM (Ver.02)	PDM (Version 02) Modified on December 6, 2006
PEMDA	Local Government
PHKA	Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry
PO	Plan of Operations
R/D	Record of Discussions
USD	US Dollars
Minister of Forestry Regulation Number 19 in 2004	Minister of Forestry Regulation Number 19 in 2004 on "Guideline for Collaborative Management on Conservation Area"
Minister of Forestry Regulation Number 56 in 2006	Minister of Forestry Regulation Number 56 in 2006 on "Guideline for National Parks Zoning"
Letter decree no. 175	The assignment of Gunung Halimun National Park area and the alteration of protected forest area, production forest, limited forest at Gunung Halimun National Park forest area and Salak forest area as much as 113.357 hectare located in the West Java and Banten Province to be come Gunung Halimun-Salak National Park

## **1. Introduction**

Gunung Halimun-Salak National Park Management Project (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") has started since February 2004, and JICA and the Ministry of Forestry have cooperated until January 2009. After two (2) years and 10 months of the implementation, the Team was formed for this mid-term evaluation.

### **1.1 Objective of the Evaluation**

The evaluation activities were performed with the objectives:

- (1) to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the achievements of the Project in accordance with the original plan described in R/D, PDM (Ver.01) and PO;
- (2) to make recommendations on the Project for future project activities; and
- (3) to review and revise PDM (Ver.01) for the remaining cooperation period, if necessary.

### **1.2 Members of the Team**

The Team consists of the following members.

(1) Japanese members

(a) Mr. Hiroto Mitsugi (Leader)

Team Director, Forestry and Nature Conservation Team I, Group I (Forestry and Natural Environment), Global Environment Department, JICA

(b) Mr. Hiroshi Horiuchi (Environmental Cooperation)

Deputy Director, Office for Alien Species Management, Wildlife Division, Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of Environment

(c) Mr. Taigo Sasaki (Cooperation Planning)

Project Officer, Forest and Nature Conservation Team I, Group I (Forestry and Natural Environment), Global Environment Department, JICA

(d) Ms. Kaori Miyazaki (Programme Design)

Associate Expert, Southeast Asia Team I, Group I, Regional Department I, JICA

(e) Ms. Tomoshi Ichikawa (Evaluation/Analysis)

Senior Consultant, Consulting Department, A&M Consultant, Inc.

(2) Indonesian members

(a) Dr. Ir. Ani Mardiasuti, M.Sc. (Leader)

Professor, Bogor Agricultural University

(b) Ms. Ir. Emy Endah Suwarni, M.Sc.

Head of Cooperation Section, Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry

### **1.3 Schedule of the Mid-term Evaluation**

The Joint Mid-term Evaluation was conducted from November 21 to December 6 in 2006. The detailed schedule of the mid-term evaluation study is attached in Annex 1.

## **2. Outline of the Project**

### **2.1 Background of the Project**

Indonesia is located in a tropical region characterized by high temperature and humidity, and well known as a country with a great deal of biodiversity. However, the rapid population explosion and industrial development have increased for land, which in turn have led to the decrease in tree coverage as tropical forests are cut down. There are serious concerns that the natural environment could be facing destruction and that the number of species is decreasing. Accordingly, the government of Indonesia established the Biodiversity Action Plan Indonesia (BAPI) in 1991 to conserve biodiversity.

With this background, the both governments of Japan and United States announced the "US-Japan Global Action Partnership Plan," under which joint Japan-US environmental projects would be conducted to manage and conserve natural resources in developing countries in 1992. Indonesia was chosen as the beneficiary of this plan, and accordingly requested technical assistance and grant aid cooperation from the government of Japan to develop a suitable biodiversity conservation plan.

In response to this request, technical assistance was provided as the Biodiversity Conservation Project (BCP) (Phase I from 1995 to 1998 and Phase II from 1998 to 2003) for a total of eight (8) years and as the construction of facilities indispensable to biodiversity conservation in 1997

Subsequently, in 2002 the government of Indonesia requested the government of Japan support for "An Integrated Training Course for National Park Management" and the "Biodiversity Conservation and Community-based Management in West Java Region" in order to extend the BCP's results.

In line with these requests, JICA sent a study team to Indonesia and reached an agreement with the government of Indonesia to focus the cooperation on improving the management of Gunung Halimun National Park (GHNP) and disseminating some of the knowledge gained in past BCP to other national parks. In June 2003 Gunung Halimun National Park was incorporated its surrounding area including Mt. Salak and Mt. Endut, and the name was changed to Gunung Halimun-Salak National Park (GHSNP).



## **2.2 Summary of the Project**

As indicated in PDM (Ver.01) attached as Annex 2, the Project purposes are:

1. Biodiversity of GHSNP is properly conserved and sustainable natural resource utilization is promoted in the park.
2. Useful lessons and experiences on national park management obtained through BCP and this project are shared with park managers, staff members of other national parks and officials of the Ministry of Forestry.

Outputs of the Project confirmed in PDM (Ver.01) are:

- 1-1. The management framework of GHSNP is strengthened with involvement of all stakeholders, and the policy/strategy for the management of GHSNP are shared by majority of the stakeholders.
- 1-2. Information systems and media prerequisite to the management of GHSNP are developed.
- 1-3. Researches on biodiversity of GHSNP are encouraged, and monitoring and protection of endangered species, particularly the three endangered species: Leopards, Java Hawk- eagles, Java Gibbons, are strengthened.
- 1-4. Conservation activities with local communities' participation and their sustainable natural resource utilization are encouraged in strategic locations of GHSNP, and these experiences are introduced to other villages in and around GHSNP.
- 1-5. Function of GHSNP for ecotourism, environmental education and promotion is strengthened.
2. Institutional and individual capabilities on managing GHSNP are strengthened, and useful knowledge, skills/techniques and methodologies on national park management obtained through BCP and the project are transferred to managers, staffs of other Indonesian national parks and officials of the Ministry of Forestry.

## **2.3 The recent transformation of forestry regulation relate to the Project**

During the last few years, the situation of the project has changed widely. Before beginning of the project, the area of GHSNP was divided into GHNP and other surrounding area including Mt. Salak. In 2003, the government of Indonesia extended GHNP to Mt. Salak and other area for national park in order to conserve the largest remaining forest ecosystem in Java by Letter decree no. 175. As a result, the new national park area extended to 113,000 ha, which can be seen in Annex 16. In October 2004, Ministry of Forestry issued "Guideline for Collaborative

Management on Conservation area” (Minister of Forestry Regulation number 19 in 2004) in order to improve conservation of natural resources in collaborative manner with stakeholders. Moreover, Ministry of Forestry selected 21 national parks over the country in order to establish model national parks by the year 2009. GHSNP was selected for this model. Recently, in order to clarify zoning applications, Ministry of Forestry issued ”Guideline for National Parks Zoning” (Minister of Forestry Regulation number 56 in 2006). These conditions have given positive impacts on the Project activities and may strengthen park management system. Thus, the Project has influenced by national policy.

### **3. Methodology of Evaluation**

The Mid-term evaluation was carried out by the Team consisting of members from both the Japanese and Indonesian sides as described in 1.2. In the first step of the evaluation, the Team reviewed the progress and achievements of the Project referring to PDM (Ver.01) and PO attached in Annex 3. In the next step, the Team analyzed and evaluated the Project from the viewpoints of ‘Relevance’, ‘Effectiveness’, ‘Efficiency’, ‘Impact’ and ‘Sustainability’ through discussions with related park authorities, presentation and so on. Then, the Team made recommendations for the improved implementation of the Project and for expected achievements of the Project purpose by the end of the Project period. Finally, result of the Mid-term evaluation is submitted to Joint Coordinating Committee.

#### **3.1 Evaluation Questions and Indicators**

The questions and indicators for evaluation are indicated in the Evaluation Grid, attached in Annex 4.

#### **3.2 Data Collection Method and Analysis**

##### **3.2.1 Data Collection Method**

The Team (1) carried out field surveys at the Project sites, (2) collected relevant documents, (3) collected information through questionnaire from C/P(s), Japanese experts, national staff, local NGO staffs, district officers, and local residents and (4) interviewed with C/P(s), Japanese experts, national staff, local NGO staffs, district officers, and local residents. In addition, focused group discussion is practiced in the interview survey. The national staff means the staff employed by the Project. In addition, focused group discussion is practiced in the interview survey.

Participatory Rural Survey was practiced at two (2) MKK sites to collect the qualitative data. The MKK sites are selected by the Project as two (2) community settlement areas, Sernaresmi and Cimapag village of Sukabumi District.

### **3.2.2 Criteria of Evaluation for Analysis**

#### **(1) Relevance:**

Relevance of the Project was reviewed as the validity of the Project purpose and Overall goal in connection with the development policy of the government of Indonesia and needs of the beneficiaries and also by the logical consistency of the Project plan. Simultaneously, correlation with the JICA policies was also confirmed in the process.

#### **(2) Effectiveness:**

Effectiveness was assessed by evaluating the extent to which the Project has achieved Outputs by the time of mid-term evaluation as well as the probability to attain the Project purpose by the end of the Project period. Furthermore, validity of the Project design was evaluated.

#### **(3) Efficiency:**

Efficiency of the Project implementation was analyzed by reviewing correlation between Inputs and Outputs. In the process, timing, quality and quantity of Inputs, linkage and/or duplication between the Project and other activities of other organizations in similar fields were reviewed.

#### **(4) Impact:**

Impacts of the Project activities were identified by focusing both on positive and negative, direct and indirect impacts caused or to be caused by the Project, These impacts included the impacts which had not been originally expected in the Project plan. In addition, probability to attain the overall goal and contribution of the Project were evaluated.

#### **(5) Sustainability:**

Sustainability of the Project was evaluated on organizational, financial, technical, and social/environmental aspects with consideration of the extent to which the achievement of the Project will be sustained or expanded after the assistance period.

## **4. Project Performance and Implementation Process**

### **4.1 Accomplishment of the Project**

The Project has six (6) components: 1) Management Framework Development, 2) Information System Development, 3) Endangered Species Conservation and Monitoring, 4) Community Based Activity Development, 5) Ecotourism, Environmental Education and Promotion, and 6) Capacity Building and Transferring Useful Lessons to Other National Parks. Accomplishment of the Project was measured in terms of Inputs, Activities, Outputs and Project purpose, all of which accord with R/D, PDM (Ver.01) and PO. The Accomplishment of the various components is presented below, based on the aspects of the Project performance, implementation process and five (5) evaluation criteria.

## 4.2 Inputs

### (1) Japanese Side

#### (a) Experts

-long-term experts (refer to Annex 5)

Three (3) long-term experts have been dispatched for 99 man/month (as of the end of October, 2006) in the following filed: 1) Overall/ National park management, 2) Aid for community-based activities, and 3) Environmental education/ training/ coordination.

Overall, the long-term expert inputs are assessed as “adequate”, especially in terms of their field of specialty, and technical capacity.

-short-term experts (refer to Annex 5)

Eight (8) short-term experts have been dispatched for 10 man/month (as of the end of October, 2006) in the following filed: 1) Socio economic survey methods, 2) Interpretation and ecotourism development, 3) Endangered species research and monitoring, 4) Collaborative management, 5) National park information service system evaluation, 6) Product inventory and marketing survey.

Overall, the Inputs of the short-term experts are assessed as “adequate”, in terms of their field of specialty and technical capacity.

#### (b) Training of C/P(s) in Japan (refer to Annex 6)

In total, 12 C/P(s) received training in Japan, mainly on “National Park Management Policy” as attached in Annex 6.

The participants are satisfied with participation in C/P(s) training course in Japan, which is focused on Chief/Head level management about national park, and it is said that their motivation towards park management has been changed through the participation in the course. Therefore, it is assessed as “adequate”.

#### (c) Training of Indonesian National Park Staff in Sabah , Malaysia (refer to Annex 6)

Seven (7) National Park Staff received training through Ranger Exchange Program in Sabah State, Malaysia as attached in Annex 6.

The participants are satisfied with and their participation is assessed as “adequate”.

#### (d) Machinery and Equipment (refer to Annex 7)

A total amount of JPY 30,663,000 (approximately equivalent to USD 261,000 with the rate of USD1=JPY118) has been allocated as of the end of October, 2006 as attached in Annex 7.

Overall, the machinery and equipment inputs are assessed as “adequate”, in terms of timing

of kind of equipment and quantity of equipment.

(e) Local cost borne by Japanese side (refer to Annex 8)

A total amount of JPY 100,179,000 (approximately equivalent to USD 849,000 with the rate of USD1=JPY118) has been allocated until the end of October, 2006 as attached in Annex 8.

Overall, the local cost borne by Japanese side is assessed as "adequate".

(2) Indonesian Side (refer to Annex 9)

(a) Assignment of C/P(s) Personnel

A total of 33 C/P(s) have been assigned for the Project, for the total of 575 man/month (as of the end of October, 2006), as attached in Annex 9. All of C/P(s) are not assigned in the same working period.

Total number of assignment of C/P(s) is assessed as "adequate", however, the continuity and capacity building is unlikely adequate. In near future, the continuous assignment is required.

(b) Budgetary allocation by Indonesian side (refer to Annex 10)

Referring to Annex 10, USD 1,104,000 or approximately JPY 130,212,000 has been appropriated by the government of Indonesia. However, it is difficult to be verified if the appropriated budget of approximately JPY 130,212,000 is allocated or not for sake of the Project operation cost, because the related record is not verified.

(c) Provision of land, office spaces and facilities

The government of Indonesia has provided an office spaces in the property of PHKA as the Project Coordination Office.

### **4.3 Activities**

Although many activities have been started, the most of the activities are behind the schedule in PO at the same time. On the other hand, some of the ones are accomplished with various products. Furthermore, the effective countermeasures, which should have recovered the schedule behind, have not been well-implemented. However, the result of questionnaire and interview indicates that C/P(s) have high concerns/consciousness on the conditions of the Project activity progress. The Activity is continuously implemented and the some of the accomplishment is probably verified.

### **4.4 Outputs**

(1) Output1-1: Management Framework Development

According to the Indicators in PDM (Ver.01), Indicator 1.1a shows some extent of the accomplishment. In addition, by 1.1b and 1.1c, the stakeholders' participation is verified,

although local governments are not clearly appointed as stakeholders in PDM (Ver.01). Thus, the accomplishment of Output 1.1 is verified by these three (3) indicators.

The result of the questionnaire and interview survey, the accomplishment of Output 1.1 is verified as well. Moreover, in the interview result, there are some actual products of the Outputs which are produced by on going activities as listed bellows:

- Project working team/planning unit team chart
- Current planning scheme (Chart of the Planning Process)
- Drafting of planning frame work

(The above "products" which are approved and provided by the Project.)

The unit team and scheme regards as products of this Output. Because these products will be expected to facilitate the Management Framework Development. In addition, the unit team could be a work force, and the scheme could be designed to prepare the outline of the Management Framework. Indeed, drafting of planning frame work is one of the activities which produce this Output.

In the above of the reasons, the overall accomplishment of this Output is verified as "adequate".

## (2) Output1-2: Information System Development

According to the Indicators in PDM (Ver.01), Indicator 1.2a, 1.2b and 1.2c shows some extent of the accomplishment that includes the maps, which processed by GIS and other application software in the working team of Information System Development. In addition, the Information System Development has been supporting the other Outputs components, such as zoning, boundary delineation, MKK activity, endangered species monitoring and ecotourism.

There are some products of the Outputs which are produced by on going activities as listed bellows:

- Project working team unit chart
- Data management system at GHSNP chart
- List of data and data management condition

(The above "products" which are approved and provided by the Project.)

The unit team and data management system regards as products of this Output. Because these products will be expected to facilitate Information System Development. In addition, the unit team is a work force, and the system is a framework for more effective Information System Development. The list of data and data management condition are effective information and management/operation environment. In the "List", the users are able to find

the data effectively depends on their use purpose. "The management condition" contributes the effective system data management. For these reasons, those three (3) products support more effective Information System Development of the Project.

Therefore, the overall accomplishment of this Output is verified as "adequate".

#### (3) Output1-3: Endangered Species Conservation and Monitoring

According to the Indicators in PDM (Ver.01), Indicators of 1.3a, 1.3b, 1.3c shows very few extent of the accomplishment. However, some verifiable documents are collected as the listed below:

- Project working team chart
- List of the related applicable data
- Study result of corridor of GHSNP
- Monitoring policy (studied by Short-term expert)
- Monitoring plan (including basic policy, survey for habitats, general and special monitoring manual and training, list of flora and fauna of GHSNP)

(The above "products" which are approved and provided by the Project.)

The unit team and scheme regards as products of this Output. Because these products will be expected to facilitate the Endangered Species Conservation and Monitoring. In addition, the unit team could be a work force of this Outputs. The list of the related applicable data and study result are applicable resource for working team's activities. Moreover, the monitoring policy and plan are a base for the Endangered Species Conservation and Monitoring of this Output. Integrated those function of the products, the extent of the accomplishment of the Endangered Species Conservation and Monitoring will be effectively and efficiently promoted.

In other hand, Indicator of 1.3d of PDM (Ver.01) show some extent the accomplishment in the field level of MKK in which the interview and focused group discussion is carried out. In the result, it is verified that the people's awareness and recognitions of the endangered species in the National Park likely contribute to more effective endangered species conservation (refer to ANNEX 11.). Thus, Indicator of 1.3d can be verifiable indicator in this Outputs.

For these indications, with more effective and efficient integrated functions of the expected products of the Output and with more verifiable indicators, the overall accomplishment of this Output is probably verified as "adequate".

#### (4) Output1-4: Community Based Activity Development

According to the Indicators in PDM (Ver.01), Indicators from 1.4a to 1.4d shows the certain extent of the accomplishment. The verifications are obviously shown in the result of the interview survey, such as the number of restoration/rehabilitation activity, the area, and target forestry species of degradation area of MKK, number of Joint Observation Activities, and the

socio economic survey enforcement, and so on.

In addition, the progress of the activities of this Output are verified in PO. Almost of the activities in PO has been implemented on schedule. Compared to the other activities of the Outputs of the Project, this accomplishment of this Output is assessed as “very adequate”.

Additionally, the listed below show the actual products of the accomplishment of this Output :

- MKK system chart
- Project working team chart
- Participatory social preparation process
- MOU process
- List of the related applicable data
- “Inventory of Local Residents for Income Generation around GHSNP” (on documenting)
- “Socio Economic Survey in/around GHSNP” (Japanese language /Indonesian language)

(The above “products” which are approved and provided by the Project.)

The system chart, working team, participatory social preparation and the process of MOU regards as products of this Output. The system chart and working team are a framework and a work force when MKK activities are implemented. The participatory social preparation and process of MOU are significant process when the MKK activities have been enhanced. Because these products will be expected to facilitate the Community Based Activity Development.

The related applicable data such as GIS data and working map, inventory survey and socio economic survey are significant for the activity of MKK, which indicate the extent of the accomplishment of this Output.

Therefore, the overall accomplishment of this Output is verified as “adequate”.

#### (5)Output1-5: Ecotourism, Environmental Education and Promotion

According to the Indicators in PDM (Ver.01), From the Indicator of 1.5a1 to 1.5a5, 1.5b1 to 1.5b4, and 1.5c1 to 1.5c6 , they show the certain extent of the accomplishment. They are obviously verified in the result of the self-evaluation evaluated by the Japanese expert.

According to the interview survey, the environment education program is implemented in the site of MKK in priority. Moreover, listed bellow is other related accomplishment by the Project activities of this Output. Among them, some of the promotion materials and the teaching materials are utilized by the materials, those which are developed from BCP II.



- Project working team unit chart
- "Draft of Ecotourism Action Plan of GHSNP"
- "Strategic Plan for Promotion and Information Service of GHSNP"
- Promotion materials (leaflet, and Calendars)
- Teaching materials (calendars, text and guidebook)

(The above "products" which are approved and provided by the Project.)

The working team regards as a products, because the product is a workforce of this Output. The action plan, strategic plan, promotion materials and teaching materials are actual products are the tool to facilitate the program of this Output. Because these products will be expected to facilitate to develop the Ecotourism, Environmental Education and Promotion.

On the same hand, these products are a significant tool for the activity of MKK, which indicate the extent of the accomplishment of this Output. Therefore, the overall accomplishment of the output is verified as "adequate".

(6) Output 2: Capacity Building and Transferring Useful Lessons to Other National Park:

According to the Indicators in PDM (Ver.01), the Indicator 2.1a and 2.1c shows some extent of accomplishment in terms of individual training and on the Job training, including C/P(s) training in Japan as mentioned in 4.2(b). This result is also supported by the result of the questionnaire and interview survey. As for 2.1b and 2.2a, it is difficult to mention and verify its accomplishment of Output 2 due to lack of training modules and materials shown in PDM (Ver.01). In addition, although the Indicator 2.2b means transferring useful lessons learned to other national parks, activity corresponded to this indicator is not supposed to initiate by the moment. At the same time, in the interview result, there are some actual products.

As a result, it seems that there are some difficulties to verify the accomplishment according to the Indicators in PDM (Ver.01). Most of them are verifiable, but some are not. Because the certain data or the record are not verified in the Project.

#### **4.5 Project Purpose**

With the most of the Indicators of Project Purpose 1 and 2 in PDM (Ver.01), it is difficult to clearly verify the extent of the accomplishment of this Project. Because, the related record and report of the survey is on documenting and some actual products which facilitate the Project Output are not verified.

However, with one of the Indicator defined as "Public understanding/appreciation for GHSNP and its management" of Project Purpose 1's in PDM (Ver.01), in the result of the interview and focused group discussion with Local residents of MKK, it is verified the change of the recognition of the conservation of the local residents in MKK. Moreover, in the result of

questionnaire and focused group discussion with the national park staff (including the Section and Resort level), C/P(s) and National Staff of the Project, their ownership and motivation is highly verified.

Understanding from the above explanation, with the verifiable Indicators which could verify the products of the Project Outputs definitely, the extent of the accomplishment of the Project would be verified. Therefore, the Project purpose is probably attained with the definitive verification.

#### **4.6 Implementation Process**

Although most of the activities are behind the schedule, the effective countermeasures including reporting and consultation have not been well-implemented. For example, the Joint Coordinating Committee in order to share situations and issues, which the Project is facing, has not been held more than two (2) years. On the same hand, the Project monitoring on overall Project and each activity have not functioned efficiently as well.

On the other hand, in the end of October, PHKA assigned the new head of GHSNP. Due to this personnel transfers, it seems that the internal communication among the national park staffs, C/P(s) and the Project, and external communication has been facilitated. Under this new National Park administration, it is highly expected that this good communication contributes to the more effective and strengthened park management (refer to Annex 13.).

### **5. Evaluation based on the Five Evaluation Criteria**

Evaluation based on the Five Evaluation Criteria is shown below. For further information, refer to Annex 13.

#### **5.1 Relevance**

The Project is quite relevant to the Project purpose expected as explained below.

##### **(1) Indonesian policy/strategy**

As mentioned in 2.1, there are some Indonesian policies supporting the relevance. For example, the Biodiversity Action Plan Indonesia (BAPI) in 1991 is one of them. Recently, as mentioned in 2.3, there are some changes in forest regulations such as "Guideline for Collaborative Management on Conservation area" (Ministry of Forestry Regulation number 19 in 2004) and "Guideline for National Parks Zoning" (Ministry of Forestry Regulation number 56 in 2006). These regulations are strongly promoting the relevance of the Project.

##### **(2) Japanese policy/strategy**

On the same hand as Indonesian policies, Japanese and JICA's policies and strategies show relevance of this Project in the field of biodiversity and ecosystem conservation including

national park management.

#### (2) Needs of stakeholders

Due to the expansion of GHNP to GHSNP, many local residents were included in the park boundary. The current situation shows that there is no alternative way to tackle this issue but collaborative park management together with many stakeholders, especially local residents and local governments. From this point of view, the Project purpose and direction of the Project way towards collaborative management matches needs of the stakeholders.

### **5.2 Effectiveness**

According to the Accomplishment of both the Activities and the Outputs assessed above, effectiveness, which shows probability of achievement on the Project purpose, is shown in a certain extent in some conditions, considering that the Project is on a half way in its period as follows.

#### (1) The probability on the Project purpose achievement

Although the indicators for the Project purpose are assessed as ones which are neither clear nor verifiable enough, there is a probability that the Project will achieve its purpose at the end of the Project period because most of the Outputs are likely to be accomplished at a certain extent by the end of the Project mentioned in 4.4

#### (2) Contribution of the outputs to the Project purpose

Since it seems that accomplishment of the Outputs 1-1 to 1-5 as well as Output 2 will directly link to key factors of the Project purpose, which are "conservation on biodiversity", "sustainable utilization of natural resources" and "capacity building for personnel concerned". The Project purpose will be accomplished as a result of the accomplishment of the Outputs.

#### (3) Important assumptions

There is no important assumption corresponding to the Outputs in PDM (Ver.01). Thus, the accomplishment of the Outputs contributes to the outputs mentioned above as well.

### **5.3 Efficiency**

Based on the result of assessment on the Inputs according to the result of the questionnaire, interview and participatory survey, efficiency, which shows relations among the Inputs, the Activities and the Outputs, is evaluated at moderate level as mentioned below.

#### (1) Activities and Inputs

The Project needs to deal with relatively larger number of activities, which is 16, in comparison with the number of long-term JICA experts, which is three (3). Due to this fact, the Project has three (3) strategies to cope with this difficulty; 1) to create a task force team composed of officers of GHSNP, NCIC and external consultants (if necessary) for each activity.

2) to use local human resources as many/much as necessary instead of inviting many short term experts from Japan. 3) to synchronize the own activities of GHSNP to the project activities as much as possible so as to maximize the use of human resources and budget.

In this sense, the Activities and the Inputs have been implemented under these strategies so far. However, there is no significant reason to find efficiency level whether it is high or not.

#### (2) Inputs by Indonesian side

According to the evaluation result, Inputs by Indonesian side has not been necessarily deficient. However, the result shows that frequent personnel transfer of C/P(s) has influenced on the Activities.

### **5.4 Impact**

Although biodiversity conservation is far-sighted and globally challenging issue, it is very important to address and challenge to attain the common aim of global society.

#### (1) Accomplishment of overall goal I

It is rather difficult, at the moment, to assess a probability of accomplishment of overall goal. However, it seems that accomplishment of the Project purpose will spontaneously contribute to overall goal, providing that important assumptions corresponding to the Project purpose.

#### (2) Positive Impact

GHSNP has been chosen one of the 21 model national parks in Indonesia, useful experience, knowledge, skill and so on would be expected to spread and infect positive impact on national park management in Indonesia. Especially, some key activities concerning MKK and collaborative park management, which the Project is focused on, will be the most facilitating factors in this point of view.

#### (3) Negative impact

It is notable fact that there might be negative impact on social and cultural aspects through the Project. Especially, as a result of questionnaires and interviews, it is pointed out that MKK could cause conflict and jealousy among local residents as a negative impact, though MKK is, at the same time, one of the most expected and promising activities of the project.

### **5.5 Sustainability**

The Joint Mid-term evaluation team has assessed the Project sustainability, especially from the following aspects. As a result, it is drawn that the sustainability of the Project would be secured with certain conditions.

#### (1) Institutional sustainability

GHSNP Management Plan, which is now being drafted, can be a facilitating factor for many

stakeholders including both GHSNP and the Project themselves in terms of expectation by which is positioning them as collaborators and promote cooperation among them. In addition to this, GHSNP is chosen as one (1) of model national parks in Indonesia. Therefore, it is said that GHSNP would be recognized as more sustainable in terms of institutional aspect.

#### (2) Financial sustainability

As for collaborative management with local governments, the governments have idea to allocate their own budget to MKK and related activities which would well-infect other Outputs. Therefore, the Team judged that this fact is highly contributing the sustainability. On the other hand, as mentioned in Annex 10, JPY 130,212,000 has been appropriated by the government of Indonesia to GHSNP. However, it is difficult to verify if the appropriated budget is allocated or not for sake of the Project operation cost, because the related record is not verified.

#### (3) Technical sustainability

The project has already started some key activities which are expected to contribute to technical sustainability such as information system, endangered species monitoring, ecotourism action plan. Among these activities, MKK and collaborative park management with local governments are especially expected to be a facilitating factor in terms of the technical sustainability because MKK would be installed in other areas in GHSNP as well as to be a model of other national parks in Indonesia.

### **6. Conclusion**

In conclusion, the result of the evaluation, which is assessed from the view points of the Project performance, implementation process and five (5) evaluation criteria, shows that the Project has been gradually achieving its Outputs such as outputs 1.1 as well as 1.4, although the progress of accomplishment of the Activities is not necessarily on the schedule.

In addition, based on this result, it is drawn that, with the sustainable and facilitating factors as mentioned above, the Project would spread and share useful lessons, knowledge, skills and so on, which are obtained thorough the Project, namely; 1) GHSNP management model, which is composed of GHSNP management plan collaborating with many stakeholders, 2) MKK, 3) information system including database and GIS, 4) ecotourism policy and EE activity, 5) endangered species monitoring, 6) capacity building and so on to the other National Parks in Indonesia.

Moreover, the Project would attain its purpose by coping with issues which the Project is facing. Therefore, it is recommended that the Project take measures as mentioned in "7.Recommendation" below.

## **7. Recommendations**

### **(1) Park management**

The Project should more emphasize on supporting the park management of GHSNP as “collaborative park management system” which invites the active participation of stakeholders into the management, in particular local residents and local administration, rather “state park management system”, which is conventional management excluding participation of stakeholders.

Since starting the Project, PHKA has adopted the policy emphasizing on involvement of stakeholders into national park management, which reflect Minister of Forestry Regulation Number 19 in 2004 and Regulation Number 56 in 2006. Nonetheless to say, in order to conserve biodiversity in the park surrounded by people living area, it is crucial for the park administration to create people’s understanding and participation, and to mobilize collaboration with local authorities, due to the fact that local people and local authorities are stakes on the park in terms of economic and nature function of the park such as tourism, water supply and natural disaster.

Since extending the area of GHNP in 2003, the project has developed the way of conserving natural resources under the condition that livelihoods of local residents, who are staying in GHSNP, rely on natural resources in the park. In addition, it has been recognized three local governments, which are Sukabumi, Lebak and Bogor, should become the partners of the park as far as the governments have the responsibility of social welfare of local residents.

In this context, the Project has facilitated local resident’s participation in the park management through MKK as experimental operation to secure their social welfare. It can be regarded to transform the paradigm of park management from “state management” to “collaborative park management system”. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the Project period, the Project should extend efforts to strengthen institutional aspects of GHSNP, to empower mechanism and tool of partnership and to support in management setting, including MKK, park planning and zoning management.

### **(2) The way forward to the Project termination**

The Project should gradually transfer its operation to the park authority in the next 2 years before terminating the Project.

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the Project life, it would be expected that the Project much focus on tackling the target of park management field such as Outputs 1.1, 1.4, 2.2, described in PDM (Ver. 02). As far as GHSNP is a model park among 21 selected model national parks over the country, it can be crucial to establish the park management plan as well as its strategy and method. Moreover, the plan should apply “collaborative park management system” as referred above.

In the meantime, activities of other Outputs would be facilitated by the initiative of the park authority with technical and financial supports of the Project. According to the evaluation exercise, the capacity and ownership of C/P(s) seems to be increased through the on the job training. It is regarded that their capacity could respond to manage the required activities to attain the Outputs.

In taking account into the priority of the activities as well as the sustainability of the Project, it is recommended that the park authority increases its responsibility on the Project activities while the Project contributes to promote sound park management in GHSNP.

### **(3) The relationship between NCIC and the project**

It is needed to clarify the role and function of NCIC to the Project activities.

The primary mandate of NCIC is to collect and diffuse the information among national parks. In the Project, NCIC is expected as the counterpart organization to train C/P(s) for utilizing the basic data information system and for upgrading data and information in the Park, and to extend the accumulated experiences and knowledge to other national parks. However, since the reorganization of NCIC, its presence and function to the Project seems to be weak. Furthermore, the number of appointed C/P(s) has been decreased.

As NCIC is the institution to play an important role for extending Outputs of the Project activities, the active participation of NCIC is expected in the Project. Both NCIC and the Project should begin the consultation to clarify the position of NCIC in the Project.

### **(4) Strengthening the communication among the members of the Project**

The communication among the members should be strengthened for more effective and efficient project operation.

As an example of weakness of current communication, the evaluation results show the different recognition among C/P, experts and the national staff to the progress of the project activities. Each activity is closely related under the project design. Different recognition and understanding of each activity might have the project been not effective and efficient.

Further more, as long as extending partnership with the local governments referred in (1) Park Management, it is crucial to facilitate communication among the park authority to have common understanding and effective decision making on collaborative management with the governments, due to the fact that the park staff at section and resort office are confronting the governments.

For filling the gap among them and operating effective collaborative management, it is crucial to set the regular meeting and consultation on the project activities.

### **(5) Modification of PDM and Revision of PO**

Based on the result of the Mid-Term evaluation, recommendations mentioned above and recent changes of surrounding situation including issue of "Minister of Forestry Regulation 56 in 2006", the Team recommends to modify the current PDM (Ver.01) into PDM (Ver.02) as attached as Annex15 as of today.

At the same time, reflecting the modification of the PDM, it is needed to revise the current PO in responding to PDM (Ver.02) as well as to the recommendation described above through the discussion among the members of the Project, by the end of February, 2007. Some key points of this modification is explained below.

#### **(1) Reasons for the modification**

First of all, local governments and local residents have not necessarily positioned as important stakeholders in PDM (Ver.01). Secondly, since the Project will be terminated at the end of January, 2009, there is a necessity to clarify priorities of the Outputs and the responsibility of park authorities to the way forward to the Project termination. Lastly, according to the result of the evaluation, there are many indicators corresponding to the Project purpose and the Outputs, which are not verifiable well.

#### **(2) Comparison between PDM (Ver.01) and PDM (Ver.02), and changed points**

As first point, local governments and local residents are positioned as important stakeholders in PDM (Ver.02). In addition, sentences of the Output 2 and the Activities are modified to be more practical and concrete, in the sense that it is necessary to clarify priorities of the Outputs and the responsibility of park authorities. For example, the Output 2 is divided to two (2) sub-outputs for clarification of its meanings. Moreover, most of Indicators for the Project purpose and Outputs become clearer and verifiable.

#### **(3) Some of effects expected from the modification**

As a result of this modification, it is expected that the Project is able to collaborate with stakeholders such as local governments and local residents as authorized activities for the Project. In addition, clarified priorities of the Outputs and the responsibility of park authorities will promote sustainability of the Project activities to the way forward to the Project termination. Furthermore, the accomplishment of the Project will be verified in line with the reality when the Project monitors its progress and accomplishment.

END



**Schedule of Mid-Term Evaluation**

NO.	DATE	DAY	The Japanese Team (Mr. Mitsugi, Mr. Horiuchi, Mr. Sasaki & Ms. Miyazaki)	The Japanese Team (Ms. Ichikawa)	Stay over
1	21-Nov	TUE		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1125 Leave Tokyo for Jakarta (By JAL 725)</li> <li>• 1650 Arrive in Jakarta</li> </ul>	Jakarta
2	22-Nov	WED		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0830 Meeting with JICA Indonesia Office</li> <li>• 1000 Leave Jakarta for Bogor</li> <li>• 1300 Meeting with the Project experts and staff of the Project</li> <li>• 1500 Explanation on Mid-term evaluation (Process, Schedule, etc.)</li> </ul>	Bogor
3	23-Nov	THU		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0830 Leave Bogor for GHSNP HQ in Kabandungan</li> <li>• 1100 Interview to the Project C/P</li> </ul>	MKK site in Sukabumi
4	24-Nov	FRI		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0900 Interview to local people of MKK site in Sinarcsmi village</li> <li>• 1400 Interview to staff of BAPEDA in Pelabuhan Ratu, Sukabumi</li> </ul>	Sukabumi
5	25-Nov	SAT		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0900 Interview to local people of MKK site in Cipeuteuy village</li> <li>• 1500 Leave for Boror</li> </ul>	Bogor
6	26-Nov	SUN		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data analysis &amp; report writing</li> </ul>	Bogor
7	27-Nov	MON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1125 Leave Tokyo for Jakarta (By JAL 725)</li> <li>• 1650 Arrive in Jakarta</li> <li>• 1930 Meeting with staff of JICA Indonesia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0900 Interview to the Project experts, the Project staff and external experts</li> </ul>	Jakarta/ Bogor
8	28-Nov	TUE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0830 Meeting with JICA Indonesia Office and Mr. Hideta (JICA expert to PHKA)</li> <li>• 1030 Courtesy call to Embassy of Japan</li> <li>• 1330 Courtesy call to PHKA, Ministry of Forestry</li> <li>• 1530 Leave Jakarta for Bogor</li> <li>• 1630 Arrive in Bogor</li> <li>• 1700 Meeting with head of GHSNP and Indonesian Evaluation Team*</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0900 Data Analysis &amp; Report Writing</li> </ul>	Bogor
9	29-Nov	WED		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1800 Meeting among the Project experts and the Japanese Team</li> </ul>	
9	29-Nov	WED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0730 Leave Bogor for GHSNP HQ in Kabandungan*</li> <li>• 1130 Arrive at GHSNP HQ in in Kabandungan*</li> <li>• 1300 Presentation from C/P and discussions with the Project experts*</li> <li>• 1500 Interview to the Project C/P*</li> <li>• 1800 Discussions with the Project experts</li> </ul>		GHSNP Guest House in Kabandungan
10	30-Nov	THU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0600 Visiting MKK site in Cipeuteuy village and field survey in/around MKK*</li> </ul>		Bogor

			<p>&lt;Mr. Mitsugi, Mr. Sasaki, Ms. Ichikawa and the Indonesian member&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0900 Leave for Pelabuhan Ratu in Sukabumi*</li> <li>• 1100 Meeting with Governor of Sukabumi and discussion with BAPEDA*</li> <li>• 1400 Visiting Sukabumi Section Office of GHSNP and Interview to the Project C/P*</li> <li>• 1600 Leave for Bogor</li> </ul> <p>&lt;Mr. Horiuchi and Ms. Miyazaki&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0900 Leave for Cikaniki</li> <li>• 1100 Field survey on ecotourism in Cikaniki</li> <li>• 1600 Leave for Bogor</li> </ul>	
11	01-Dec	FRI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0900 Internal meeting and discussion on evaluation result</li> <li>• 1130 Discussion with the Project experts on the result of evaluation and modification of PDM</li> <li>• 1400 Meeting and Discussion on the result of evaluation and modification of PDM with the C/P and Indonesian evaluation members*</li> <li>• 1700 Documentation of joint evaluation report*</li> </ul>	Bogor
12	02-Dec	SAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0900 Documentation of the joint evaluation report*</li> <li>• 1400 Discussion with the Project experts</li> <li>• 1600 Documentation of the joint evaluation report*</li> </ul>	Bogor
13	03-Dec	SUN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0900 Documentation of the joint evaluation report*</li> <li>• 1400 Discussion with the Project experts on the joint evaluation report</li> <li>• 2000 Sending draft of the joint evaluation report to personnel concerned*</li> </ul>	Jakarta
14	04-Dec	MON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0900 Documentation of the joint evaluation report*</li> <li>• 1030 Meeting with Mr. Hideta (JICA expert to PHKA) on the result of the evaluation</li> <li>• 1530 Meeting with Mr. Arman Mallolongan, Director General, PHKA, and other C/P</li> </ul>	Jakarta
15	05-Dec	TUE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0830 Discussion on finalization of the joint evaluation report among personnel concerned*</li> <li>• 1400 Finalization of the joint evaluation report*</li> <li>• 1830 Meeting with Mr. Banjar Yulianto Laban, Directorate of Area Conservation, Ministry of Forestry, and other C/P*</li> </ul>	Jakarta
16	06-Dec	WED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1000 Holding Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) at PHKA*</li> <li>• 1200 Signing M/M on the joint evaluation report*</li> <li>• 1230 Reception Hosted by Mission</li> <li>• 1400 Report to Embassy of Japan</li> <li>• 1530 Report to JICA Indonesia Office</li> </ul>	/

\* Indonesian Evaluation team Joined/Checked

PROJECT TITLE : Gunung Halimun Salak National Park Management Project

TARGET GROUP : Directorate General Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHKA), Ministry of Forestry

DATE : November 30, 2004

PERIOD : 5 years ( Feb. 2004~Jan. 2009)

TARGET AREA : Gunung Halimun Salak National Park, other national parks in Indonesia and NCIC

VERSION : 01

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<b>OVERALL GOAL</b> Biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource utilization are promoted in national parks in Indonesia.	*Extent of this project's contribution to IBSAP	*Official report/document of the Ministry of Forestry	
	*Extent of this project's contribution to improvements in biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource utilizations in other national parks in Indonesia.	*Questionnaire to the other national park managers *Project reports	
<b>PROJECT PURPOSE</b> 1. Biodiversity of Gunung Halimun Salak National Park (GHSNP) is properly conserved and sustainable natural resource utilization are promoted in the park.	*Reduction of illegal activities in term of the number of sites, scale, number of engaging people.	*Official report/ document and monitoring activities of GHSNP.	*Sufficient number of counterparts and counter budget is allocated for this project. *There is no significant replacement of counterparts during the time *Collaborative management activities are supported by PHKA
	*The number of issues to see a improvement and their extents.	*Questionnaire to GHSNP officials and stakeholders	
	*Public understanding/ appreciation for GHSNP and its management.	*Questionnaire to local people, and visitors	
2. Useful lessons and experiences on national park management obtained through BCP and this project are shared with park managers, staff members of other national parks and officials of the Ministry of Forestry.	*GHSNP management is understood as a model of national park management by other national parks.	*Official document of PHKA	Sufficient number of counterparts and counter budget are allocated for this project.
	*Number of knowledge, skills, techniques and methodologies shared with managers, staff members of other national parks, and officials of the Ministry of Forestry and participants feedbacks on their usefulness.	*Project reports and questionnaire to the participants.	
<b>OUTPUTS</b> 1.1 The management framework of GHSNP is strengthened with involvement of all stakeholders, and the policy/strategy for the management of GHSNP are shared by majority of the stakeholders.	1.1a: Achievements in management planning of GHSNP	*Official document of PHKA	
	1.1b: The number and level of involvement of stakeholders in the management planning of GHSNP and their understanding/ appreciation for the plan.	*Project reports and questionnaire to the stakeholders	
	1.1c: Creation of a permanent mechanism to intake various ideas, opinions of stakeholders, and visitors for the management of GHSNP.	*Official document of GHSNP	
1.2 Information systems and media prerequisite to the management of GHSNP are developed.	1.2a: Achievement in developing a GIS information system and database of GHSNP.	*Official documents of GHSNP and NCIC	
	1.2b: Achievement in facilitating park boundary delineation and developing alternative boundary identification methods.	*Official document of GHSNP and BAPLAN	
	1.2c: Achievement in developing various maps useful for the park management.	*Project publications	

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>1.3 Researches on biodiversity of GHSNP are encouraged, and monitoring and protection of endangered species, particularly the three endangered species: Leopards, Java Hawk-eagles, Java Gibbons, are strengthened.</p>	<p>1.3a: Number of locations and areas surveyed/monitored by GHSNP.</p>	<p>*Project reports</p>	
	<p>1.3b: Number of researches conducted by scientists in GHSNP.</p>	<p>*Research papers from scientists, record of GHSNP</p>	
	<p>1.3c: The number of illegal hunting's/killings of endangered species</p>	<p>*Official document of GHSNP</p>	
	<p>1.3d: The change of awareness levels of local people toward endangered species conservation</p>	<p>*Questionnaire to local people</p>	
<p>1.4 Conservation activities with local communities' participation and their sustainable natural resource utilization are encouraged in strategic locations of GHSNP, and these experiences are introduced to other villages in and around GHSNP.</p>	<p>1.4a: Achievement in restoration/ rehabilitation of degraded areas in GHSNP</p>	<p>*Official document of GHSNP</p>	
	<p>1.4b: Number of participants in the Joint Observation Activities and changes in their awareness and behaviors toward GHSNP.</p>	<p>*Project visual and document publication and NGO's observation report. *Report of Focused Group Discussions (FGD) in villages</p>	
	<p>1.4c: Number of the participants in Livelihood Support Activities and changes in their awareness and behaviors.</p>	<p>*Project publication and collaborating organizations' reports. *Research report of socio-economic survey by an external institution</p>	
	<p>1.4d: Achievements in networking and collaboration between GHSNP, and local communities, NGOs, local governments.</p>	<p>*Report of FGDs in villages *Interviews and questionnaires to NGOs and local governments</p>	
<p>1.5. Function of GHSNP for ecotourism, environmental education and promotion is strengthened.</p>	<p>1.5a1: Achievements in developing a new guideline for ecotourism development in GHSNP</p>	<p>*Project publications</p>	
	<p>1.5a2: Achievement in collaborations with local people, NGOs, local governments, tourism sectors.</p>	<p>*Official document of GHSNP, project reports and questionnaire to the stakeholders</p>	
	<p>1.5a3: Number of model ecotour programs, the participants evaluations for them, and extent of tour operators involved in ecotourism.</p>	<p>*Official document of GHSNP, project reports and questionnaire to the visitors</p>	
	<p>1.5a4: Number of trainees on ecotourism and their changes in skills and knowledge levels</p>	<p>*Official document of GHSNP and questionnaire to the participants</p>	
	<p>1.5a5: Number of information/ training materials developed, and their effectiveness</p>	<p>*Project publications and reports</p>	
	<p>1.5b1: Achievements in collaboration with PEMDA and local schools to deliver EE programs to children</p>	<p>*Project reports and official document of GHSNP</p>	
	<p>1.5b2: Achievements in developing EE programs/ methods can be delivered to large number of local communities</p>	<p>*Official document of GHSNP and project reports</p>	

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
Function of GHSNP for ecotourism, environmental education and promotion is strengthened.	1.5b3: Number of participants to EE programs, their evaluation for the programs and changes in their awareness /understanding for GHSNP	*Official document of GHSNP and questionnaire to the participants	
	1.5b4: Number of EE materials and their effectiveness	*Project publications and reports	
	1.5b5: Achievement in improving park's website and its hit numbers.	*Project website, reports and official document of GHSNP	
	1.5b6: Numbers of media overages	*Project reports and official document of GHSNP	
	1.5b7: Establishment of Information Center, the number of visitors, and their evaluations	*Official document of GHSNP, project reports and questionnaire to the visitors	
	1.5b8: Number of inquiries on park uses, and number of correspondences	*Official document of GHSNP	
	1.5b9: Number of information, promotion materials and their effectiveness	*Project publications, reports and official document of GHSNP	
	1.5b10: Number of promotion events , their participants and effectiveness	*Project reports and official document of GHSNP	
2. Institutional and individual capabilities on managing GHSNP are strengthened, and useful knowledge, skills/techniques and methodologies on national park management obtained through BCP and this project are transferred to managers, staffs of other Indonesian national parks and officials of the Ministry of Forestry.	2.1a: Achievements in establishing an On the Job Training mechanism to share knowledge, skills among staff members in GHSNP.	*Official document of GHSNP, project reports and questionnaire to the staff members	
	2.1b: Achievements in developing training modules, materials to raise field officers basic skills, knowledge on park management.	*Official document of GHSNP, project reports and questionnaire to the staff members	
	2.1c: Number of trainees, the degrees of progresses gained in the trainings, and trainees' evaluation for the training contents.	*Official document of GHSNP, project reports and questionnaire to the trainees	
	2.2a: Number of training modules, materials and their effectiveness/ impacts on national park management	*Official document of GHSNP, project reports and questionnaire to the park managers	
	2.2b: Number of trainees, their progresses gained in the trainings, and trainee's evaluation for the contents.	*Official document of GHSNP, project reports and questionnaire to the trainees and park managers	

ACTIVITIES are:	< INPUTS >	
<p><b>&lt;Management Framework Development&gt;</b>  1.1.1 To develop GHSNP Management Plan.  1.1.2 To create advisory committee for the management of GHSNP.</p>	<p>Japanese side:  Long-term experts  (1) Overall/National park management  (2) Aid for community-based activities  (3) Environmental education/training/coordination  Equipment</p>	
<p><b>&lt;Information System Development&gt;</b>  1.2.1 To develop database for the management of GHSNP.  1.2.2 To develop appropriate methods to identify the boundaries of GHSNP in the field.</p>	<p>Counterpart training    Indonesian side:  Allocation of counterparts</p>	
<p><b>&lt;Endangered Species Conservation and Monitoring&gt;</b>  1.3.1 To carry out researches and monitoring on endangered species, particularly the three endangered species, in Cikaniki area and other strategic locations in and around GHSNP.  1.3.2 To establish Endangered Species Monitoring and Protection Units (ESMPU).  1.3.3 To strengthen the community support to the endangered species conservation.  1.3.4 To enhance research programs and activities in GHSNP.</p>	<p>Provision of project offices in Bogor and GHSNP    Responsibility for project expenses</p>	
<p><b>&lt;Community Based Activity Development&gt;</b>  1.4.1 To restore or rehabilitate degraded areas in GHSNP with involvement of local communities.  1.4.2 To carry out joint observation activities with local people for monitoring situations as well as reducing illegal activities, and establish good communication networks between local communities and GHSNP.    1.4.3 To improve livelihood activities at communities in/ around GHSNP.</p>		
<p>ACTIVITIES are:</p>	<p>&lt; INPUTS &gt;</p>	
<p><b>&lt;Ecotourism, Environmental Education and Promotion&gt;</b>  1.5.1 To promote ecotourism of GHSNP.  1.5.2 To promote environmental education (EE) for local people in and around GHSNP.  1.5.3 To improve information services and promotion of GHSNP.</p>	<p>Japanese side:  Long-term experts  (1) Overall/National park management  (2) Aid for community-based activities  (3) Environmental education/training/coordination  Equipment</p>	
<p><b>&lt;Capacity Building and Transferring Useful Lessons to Other National Parks&gt;</b>    2.1 To raise GHSNP officer's basic knowledge and skills on national park management.    2.2 To transfer useful knowledge, skills, techniques and methodologies on national park management obtained through BCP and this project.</p>		