

マレーシア国
ボルネオ生物多様性・生態系保全
プログラムプロジェクトフェーズ2

終了時評価調査報告書

平成24年 6 月
(2012年)

独立行政法人国際協力機構
地球環境部

環境
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地図
(位置図)



写 真



マネジメント委員会



ラムサール条約登録湿地



クロッカー山脈公園内の村の境界線



クロッカー山脈公園内のゴム林



川の環境教育活動



サバ州官房長、日マ両評価団長

略 語 表

略語	英語	和名
ABS	Access and Benefit-Sharing	遺伝資源のアクセスと利益配分
ACB	ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity	ASEAN 生物多様性センター
AWS	Asia Wetland Symposium	アジア湿地シンポジウム
BBEC	Programme for Bornean Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation	ボルネオ生物多様性・生態系保全プログラム
C/P	Counterpart	カウンターパート
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity	生物多様性条約
CEPA	Communication, Education and Public Awareness	広報教育啓発活動
CHM	Clearing House Mechanism	クリアリングハウス・メカニズム
COP	Conference of Parties	締約国会議
CRBR	Crocker Range Biosphere Reserve	クロッカー山脈生物圏保存地域
CTI	Coral Triangle Initiative	サンゴ礁三角地帯イニシアティブ
CUZ	Community Use Zone	コミュニティ利用ゾーン
DID	Department of Irrigation and Drainage	灌漑排水局
EAC	Environmental Action Centre	環境行動センター
EPD	Environment Protection Department	(サバ州) 環境保護局
EPU	Economic Planning Unit	(連邦) 経済企画院
ESABII	East and Southeast Asian Biodiversity Information Initiative	東・東南アジア生物多様性情報イニシアティブ
ha	hectare	ヘクタール
INSAN	Sabah Institute of Public Administration	サバ地方公務員研修所
INTAN	The National Institute of Public Administration	国家公務員研修所
ITBC	Institute for Tropical Biology and Conservation	(サバ大学) 熱帯生物学・保全研究所
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	国際協力機構
JOCV	Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer	青年海外協力隊
LKSW	Lower Kinabatangan and Segama Wetland	キナバタガン・セガマ河下流域湿地
LSD	Lands and Surveys Department	(サバ州) 土地測量局
LSWCA	Lower Segama Wildlife Conservation Area	セガマ河下流域野生生物保全区
MAB	Man and Biosphere	人間と生物圏
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	(連邦) 外務省
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding	覚書
NCSA	National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management and National Capacity Action Plan	グローバル環境管理国家能力ニーズ自己評価と国家能力行動計画
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization	非政府組織
NRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	(連邦) 天然資源環境省
NRO	Natural Resources Office	(サバ州) 天然資源庁
PDM	Project Design Matrix	プロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス
PgDM	Programme Design Matrix	プログラム・デザイン・マトリックス
PO	Plan of Operation	作業計画
RDC	Rainforest Discovery Centre	熱帯雨林ディスカバリーセンター
REEP	River Environmental Education Programme	河川環境教育プログラム
SaBC	Sabah Biodiversity Centre	サバ州生物多様性センター
SBC	Sabah Biodiversity Council	サバ州生物多様性評議会

SBSAPs	Sabah Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans	サバ州生物多様性戦略と行動計画
SC	Steering Committee	運営委員会
SEEMOT	Sabah Environmental Education Monitoring Team	サバ州環境教育モニタリングチーム
SEEN	Sabah Environmental Education Network	サバ環境教育ネットワーク
SEEP	Sabah Environmental Education Policy	サバ州環境教育政策
SFD	Sabah Forestry Department	(サバ州) 森林局
SPs	Sabah Parks	(サバ州) 公園局
SWD	Sabah Wildlife Department	(サバ州) 野生生物局
TCTP	Third Country Training Programme	第三国研修
TEK	Traditional Ecological Knowledge	伝統的生態学知識
UMS	<i>Universiti</i> Malaysia Sabah	サバ大学
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	国連教育科学文化機関
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	気候変動に関する国連枠組み条約
USMB	Ulu Senagan & Mongool Baru	ウル・セナガン&モンゴール・バル村
UST	Unit of Science and Technology	(サバ州) 科学技術室

評価調査結果要約表

1. 案件の概要	
国名：マレーシア	案件名：ボルネオ生物多様性・生態系保全プログラム (BBEC) フェーズ 2
分野：生物多様性保全	援助形態：技術協力プロジェクト
所轄部署：地球環境部 森林・自然環境グループ	協力金額（評価時点）：4億4,558万4,000円
協力期間	(R/D)：2007年10月01日 ～2012年09月30日
	(延長)：
	(F/U)：
	先方関係機関：サバ州政府〔首席大臣府天然資源庁 (NRO)、サバ州生物多様性センター (SaBC)、公園局 (SPs)、野生生物局 (SWD)、森林局等 (SFD)、国立サバ大学等 (UMS)〕
	日本側協力機関：環境省
	他の関連協力：
1-1 協力の背景と概要	
<p>マレーシア国サバ州のあるボルネオ島には、東南アジア最高峰のキナバル山やアジアゾウの生息する低地熱帯林、汽水域のマングローブ林など、世界的に多様な生態系と生物相が見られる。しかしながら、ボルネオ島の熱帯林は、木材の伐採やプランテーション開発により急速に減少しており、近年、森林の減少とともに、絶滅危惧種が増加している。</p> <p>国際協力機構 (JICA) は、サバ州における生物多様性や生態系保全活動の体制・手法整備と人材育成に対する技術協力の要請をマレーシアから受け、熱帯雨林やマングローブ林を中心とする陸域生態系に注目し、サバ州の生物多様性保全のために2002年2月から2007年1月まで「ボルネオ生物多様性・生態系保全プログラム (フェーズ1)」を実施した。具体的には、プログラムを4つのコンポーネント (研究・教育、公園管理、野生生物生息域管理、及び環境啓発) から構成するとともに、全体に共通するものとして、モニタリング体制強化、関連機関の能力統合及びプログラムの進捗、成果等の公開を行ってきた。</p> <p>2006年9月に実施したフェーズ1終了時評価調査団によって、「生物多様性・生態系保全の体制案を取りまとめ、サバ州政府に提案すべきである」という提言がなされたことを受け、プログラム及びサバ州関係機関で検討が行われ、「2000年に制定されたサバ州生物多様性条例に定められた『サバ州生物多様性評議会 (SBC) と SaBC』が中心となってサバ州全体の生物多様性保全を行っていくべきである」という趣旨の提案書がサバ州政府官房長に対して提出された。その後サバ州政府は、生物多様性評議会委員を正式に任命し、SaBC 設立準備室を設置するとともに、フェーズ1終了時評価調査での評価結果も踏まえた技術協力を日本政府に対して要請した。</p> <p>これを受け JICA は、2006年11月及び2007年3月に事前調査、2007年9月に実施協議調査を実施し、「ボルネオ生物多様性・生態系保全プログラム (フェーズ2)」として討議議事録 (R/D) にてマレーシア側と協力内容に関し合意し、署名・交換を行った (2007年9月11日)。事業は2007年10月1日から開始し、中間レビューが2009年11月に実施された。</p>	
1-2 協力内容	
<p>本事業は、2007年10月から2012年9月までの5年間を事業期間として、マレーシア国サバ州を対象に、サバ州各関係機関〔NRO、SaBC、SPs、SWD、SFD、環境保護局 (EPD)、マレーシア大学サバ校熱帯生物学・保全研究所 (ITBC) など〕をカウンターパート (C/P) 機関として、生物多様性と生態系保全の行政体制・ガバナンスを強化するために実施された。パイロットなどの現場活動は、クロッカー山脈公園、キナバタガン・セガマ河下流域湿地 (LKSW)、セガマ河下流域野生生物保全区 (LSWCA) の3カ所を対象に実施された。</p>	
(1) 上位目標	
サバ州の生物多様性と生態系保全が強化されるとともに、国際的に認知される。	
(2) プロジェクト目標	
サバ州における生物多様性・生態系保全のための体制が強化されるとともに、サバ州がマレーシアの国内外に対して生物多様性保全の知見及び技術を普及できるようになる。	

(3)成果

1. サバ州政府の生物多様性・生態系保全活動を計画、調整、推進するための能力が強化される。
2. サバ州政府機関等の州立公園、野生生物保護区、森林保護区などの保護地域における生物多様性・生態系保全活動の実施能力が強化される。
 - 2-1. SPs 及び関係諸機関の、州立公園における生物多様性・生態系保全活動の実施能力が、クロッカー山脈公園の管理を通じて強化される。
 - 2-2. サバ州野生生物局 (SWD) 及び関係諸機関の、野生生物保護区における生物多様性・生態系保全活動の実施能力が、セガマ河下流域野生生物保全区 (LSWCA) の管理を通じて強化される。
 - 2-3. サバ州森林局及び関係諸機関の、森林保護区における生物多様性・生態系保全活動の実施能力が、キナバタンガン・セガマ河の流域管理を通じて強化される。
3. サバ州政府機関及び UMS の生物多様性・生態系保全活動に係る研修実施能力が強化される。

(4)投入 (評価時点) ※2012年3月31日付レートで計算 1RM=27.0950円

日本側：総投入額 4億4,558万4,000円

長期専門家派遣 6名 機材供与 1,396万円 (515,255.56RM)
 短期専門家派遣 9名 ローカルコスト負担 1億1,614万5,000円 (4,286,587.01RM)
 研修員受入 84名 その他

相手国側：

C/P 配置 71名
 土地・施設提供 プロジェクト事務所等
 その他

サバ州政府によって第三国研修 (TCTP) の費用、C/P 日当宿泊費や旅費などが提供された。

2. 評価調査団の概要

調査者	日本側団員		
	氏名	担当業務	所属・職位
	池田 修一	総括	JICA 地球環境部 次長兼森林・自然環境グループ長
	鍛冶 哲郎	生物多様性条約 (CBD) / ラムサール条約/資源動員戦略	一般財団法人自然公園財団 調査役 (非常勤)
	米田 政明	保護区管理	JICA 客員専門員
	谷口 光太郎	協力企画/多国間協力枠組み	JICA 地球環境部 森林・自然環境保全第一課 職員
	辻 新一郎	連携 評価分析	日本工営株式会社 環境事業部 環境技術部
	マレーシア側団員		
	氏名	所属等	
	Ms. Zarina Ali Merican	Deputy Director, EPU	
	Mr. Sivaneswaran Ramachadran	Principal Assistant Director, EPU	
	Ms. Chitra Subramaniam	Principal Assistant Secretary, NRE	
	Mr. Aiyub Omar	Principal Assistant Secretary, Wisma Putra	
調査期間	2012年5月6日～2012年5月26日 (官団員は5月13日から26日まで)		評価種類：終了時評価

3. 評価結果の概要

3-1 実績の確認

各成果目標及びプロジェクト目標は、いずれも達成される見込みである。

成果1：達成した。

- 指標 1-1 SaBC 事務所が設立され、その組織機構が提案される。
- 指標 1-2 SaBC の戦略計画が策定される。
- 指標 1-3 プロジェクト活動に関連する SaBC 職員が訓練される。
- 指標 1-4 SaBC が国際イニシアティブの州のフォーカルポイントに任命される。

指標 1-5 SaBC は 2 つ以上の所轄官庁間作業部会の議長を務める。

指標 1-6 生物多様性情報管理システムが構築される。

指標 1-7 環境教育政策とその実施モニタリング体制が確立する。

SaBC 事務所が計画どおり設立され、その後、サバ州生物多様性戦略（案）が作成された。プロジェクトが実施した研修により、SaBC 事務所職員の能力が向上したことが確認された。

また、プロジェクトでは、複雑な生物多様性行政を実施するために、所轄官庁の垣根を越えた調整型諮問機関を各分野に設立し、新設された SaBC は、ラムサール条約及びユネスコ「人と生物圏（MAB）計画」に係る州のフォーカルポイントに任命されるなど、管轄分野間協働の体制と規範を定着させた。さらに SaBC は、多数の州政府機関が参加する生物多様性関連の各種委員会を、議長としてとりまとめるようになった。現在、生物多様性情報管理システムについては、クリアリングハウス・メカニズム（CHM）のデータベース開発が進められており、環境教育政策（SEEP）については、閣議了承を終え、サバ環境教育ネットワーク（SEEN）の構成員によるモニタリングを実施中である。プロジェクト期間中の数多くの国際会議の主催や参加を通じて、サバ州が生物多様性保全の拠点として国際的に認知されつつある。したがって、成果 1 は「達成した」と判断できる。

成果 2：達成する見込み。

2-1：達成する見込み。

指標 2-1-1 コミュニティ利用ゾーン（CUZ）有資格基準が策定される。

指標 2-1-2 CUZ に関する 1 つ以上の覚書（MoU）がコミュニティとサバ州公園局の間に取り交わされる。

指標 2-1-3 クロッカー山脈公園が正式に生物圏保存地域（BR）に申請される。

指標 2-1-4 クロッカー山脈公園の管理に関する 3 つ以上の研究が実施される。

指標 2-1-5 クロッカー山脈公園の研究に関するセミナーとワークショップが 3 回以上行われる。

指標 2-1-6 MAB 計画に関する 3 つ以上の環境教育教材が開発される。

2-2：達成する見込み。

指標 2-2-1 LSWCA が正式に設立される。

指標 2-2-2 LSWCA の管理計画が策定される。

指標 2-2-3 LSWCA 内の河岸保護区の包括的な特別法が策定される。

2-3：達成する見込み。

指標 2-3-1 キナバタガン・セガマ河流域内の一部もしくは全域がラムサール条約登録湿地として指定される。

指標 2-3-2 LKSW の管理計画が策定される。

指標 2-3-3 LKSW の管理に関する調査が 5 つ以上実施される。

指標 2-3-4 環境教育教材が 5 種以上開発される。

指標 2-3-5 ラムサール条約に関する常設展示が 2 つ以上設立される。

指標 2-3-6 ラムサール条約に関するイベントが 3 回以上開催される。

クロッカー山脈公園は CUZ の有資格基準の策定や MoU 署名の代わりとなる CUZ 管理審議会の設立を行い、ユネスコの MAB 計画に BR 登録のための申請書を作成し提出する手続きが最終段階を迎えている。クロッカー山脈公園の管理に関する研究（6 件）やセミナーとワークショップ（WS）（6 回）も実施され MAB 計画に関する環境教育教材（5 点）も開発されている。また、CUZ に係る住民参加型保護区管理政策など、政策面も強化した（指標 2-1）。LSWCA の設立及び管理計画（案）の作成も計画どおり行われており、LSWCA の河岸保護の特別法（案）については、法務局の精査中である（指標 2-2）。キナバタガン・セガマ河下流域がラムサール条約の指定地域となり、同管理計画を策定し、同関連調査（11 件）の実施や環境教育教材（5 点）の作成を行った。ラムサール条約に関する常設展示の 2 カ所も確保され、ラムサール条約に関するイベント（5 回）も実施した。これらの国際的枠組み（ユネスコ MAB 計画、ラムサール条約）を活用し、保護区の緩衝地帯まで保全を拡大し、管理計画の策定などを通じて保護区網を強化した。したがって、成果 2 は「達成する見込み」と判断できる。

成果 3：達成した。

指標 3-1 3 つ以上の研修コースが成功裏に完了する。

指標 3-2 48 名以上が研修コースを修了する。

指標 3-3 研修に総合的に満足する参加者の割合が 75%を超える。

指標 3-4 求められる知識と技術を適正に伝達したと感じる講師の割合が 90%を超える。

第三国研修を 3 回実施、合計 16 カ国 55 名の参加があった。また、その参加者の 87%が研修に対し、満足か、それ以上と評価しており、同講師については全員が「講義が適切に行われた」と評価している。政策や体制を司る人材が、NRO、SPs、SWD、SFD、SaBC などの関係省庁などで育成され、C/P の生物多様性に関する研修の実施能力強化（成果 3）については全指標をクリアした。したがって、成果 3 は「達成した」と判断できる。

プロジェクト目標：達成する見込み。

指標 1. サバ保全戦略の生物多様性に関する部分が更新される。

指標 2. 生物多様性の国際イニシアティブに 2 つ以上の地域が登録される。

1992 年に策定されたサバ州保全戦略の生物多様性に関する部分が更新され、サバ州生物多様性保全戦略として、プロジェクト終了 3 カ月前（2012 年 6 月）には作成される予定である。また、現在 LKSW がラムサール条約登録湿地に指定され（2008 年 10 月）、クロッカー山脈公園は、BR 登録の申請が行われる予定である。プロジェクト目標であった「保全システム」の強化は、上記のとおりその重要な要素が強化されたことで、総合的に考えると「達成される見込み」と考える。

プロジェクト目標の両輪のもう一方は、生物多様性分野においてサバ州が拠点的役割を国内及び、国際的に果たす能力を身に付けることである。事業期間中に、各種研究活動や国際会議などのイベント参加・招致を行い、サバ州の取り組みを情報発信するとともに、実務者・研究者の国際ネットワークを広げた。これらの成果をかんがみ、サバ州が生物多様性分野において国際的に中核的役割を果たし始めたことがうかがえる。

3-2 評価結果の要約

(1)妥当性

本事業の妥当性は**極めて高い**。環境保全への支援は、日本政府の援助方針と整合性が高く、マレーシア国における生物多様性保全支援は、JICA の国別分析ペーパー上も優先事項と位置づけられている。マレーシア国内でも、第 10 次 5 カ年計画で、経済成長とのバランスをとるための環境保全の重要性が強調されている。日本とマレーシアは、CBD を批准しているなかで、両国とも生物多様性保全に対する国際的な義務があるうえ、2010 年に CBD 締結国会議（COP10）を名古屋で主催した日本では、その重要性が特に増している。生物多様性保全に関する政策や制度、体制の強化を主眼とした本事業のアプローチは、サバ州のニーズに合致している。

(2)有効性

上記の「実績の確認」にあるとおり、プロジェクト目標は達成される見込みであり、関連する指標もほぼ満たしており、事業の有効性は**高い**。

(3)効率性

効率性は**やや高い**。事業活動を実施するうえで、多くの C/P 機関がコストを負担し、専門家や資機材、ローカルコスト、本邦研修の成果、フェーズ I の実績などが有効に活用され、想定されていた多くの成果を達成した。一方、公園内の CUZ の制度化や、セガマ川下流域野生生物保護区の正式認定、広報教育啓発活動（CEPA）の本格始動の準備作業に多大な時間と労力、資金が必要となったことも確認された。

(4)インパクト

正のインパクトが**高い**。生物多様性や生態系に変化が発現するまでには長い年月が必要であり、その測定方法が複雑なうえ、事業に起因するインパクトを切り離して評価することは困難である。そのため、上位目標の達成は見込まれているものの、定量的にその可能性を結論付けることはできなかったが、定性的なインパクトを事例として洗い出したところ、事業の波及効果がさまざまなところで発現していた。

例えば、事業の教訓を活用して、新たな野生生物保護区の設立準備が進められており、またラムサール地域に指定された場所の警護と研究、情報発信を強化するために、州の予算を活用したベースキャンプの建設が進んでいる。サバ州で作成した州の「環境教育政策」を模倣し、隣のサラワク州でも同様の環境教育政策を策定しようとしており、州内でも、関係機関や NGO で構成する SEEN などを中心となり、事業の成果を発展させる具体的な動きが見えている。面談や現地視察では、事

業関係者、特に保全の現場に立つ職員の意識や態度に変化が見られ、コミュニティとの対話や官庁間の垣根を越えた横の連携に対する前向きな様子が観察できた。第三国研修や国際イベントへの参加を通じて、サバ州と国際的な研究者のネットワークが更に広がり、具体的な国際研究プロジェクトも計画されている。本事業に対して日本から多くの訪問者が訪れ、結果としてサバ州の生物多様性保全に対する日本からの資金動員が増幅され、日本人の意識向上にも貢献している。大きな負のインパクトは見られなかった。

(5)持続性

持続性は**高い**。本事業は、元来保全のための制度・体制・能力を強化することが目標としており、持続性を確保することが計画の段階から考慮されていた。事業を通じて、さまざまな所轄官庁間の調整型諮問機関が設立され、自主性を持って運営されている。先述のとおり、政策・制度面も整備され、本邦研修や各種イベントの主催、専門家による日常的指導を通じて、関係職員の能力も独自に維持・発展できる水準まで向上した。今後、保全活動に必要な膨大な資金を調達するために、公的資金動員がコミットされるとともに、革新的な資金調達方法を模索する必要がある。

3-3 効果発現に貢献した要因

- (1) 計画内容に関すること：特になし。
- (2) 実施プロセスに関すること：

CBD などを通じて、生物多様性保全と持続的な利用、利益分配などに対して国際的・ローカルの関心が集まり、事業以外からの資金調達の潜在性が高まったうえ、マレーシア・サバ州政府の財政力が比較的高かったことから、資金不足による効率性への悪影響がなかった。

3-4 問題点及び問題を惹起した要因

- (1) 計画内容に関すること：特になし。
- (2) 実施プロセスに関すること：

多くの C/P 機関が人員不足に陥っており、C/P が主体となって実施する活動に若干支障が出たが、ローカルコンサルタントを動員するなどしたため、大きな影響はなかった。

3-5 結論

プロジェクト目標「サバ州における生物多様性・生態系保全のための体制が強化されるとともに、サバ州がマレーシア国内外に対して生物多様性保全の知見及び技術を普及できるようになる」は、プロジェクト終了までに達成する見込みであり、当初の計画どおり本年9月末で終了する。

3-6 提言（当該プロジェクトに関する具体的な措置、提案、助言）

【総論】

- ・中南米のコスタリカと同様、サバ州は「アジアの生物多様性保全の拠点」としての認知を得るまで、事業の革新的アプローチを通じて取り組んだ保全活動を継続すること。

【サバ州生物多様性保全戦略】

- ・ SaBC は NRO と協働し、サバ州生物多様性評議会の指導の下、生物多様性保全戦略の実施のモニタリングのため、サバ州政府機関間の調整を行うこと。サバ州政府は同戦略実施に必要な予算措置や人員配置を行うこと。
- ・ サバ州の生物多様性保全に係る議論の中に、グリーン経済・成長の視点や活動を更に盛り込むこと。

【資源動員】

- ・ 地球環境ファシリティ（GEF）、連邦政府、州政府等の資金を確保し、生物多様性に対する圧力を軽減するための必要な貧困削減や村落開発、農業開発等の活動（特に保護区の緩衝地帯などでの）に充てること。

【SaBC】

- ・ センターは所掌業務に係る中長期計画・行動計画を策定し、公表してセンター機能の理解を関係者間で深めてもらうこと。
- ・ センターの制度的枠組みを更に強化すること（特に行政体系全体での位置づけや NRO との行政系統の明確化など）。

【クロッカー山脈公園/ユネスコ MAB】

- SPs は、公園内に居住する住民との対話を辛抱強く継続し、CUZ に関する枠組みと標準業務手続きを制度化すること。
- SPs は、SaBC の支援を得て、ユネスコ生物圏保存地域 (BR) 登録への申請書の修正を早期に終え、2012 年の最終締め切り期日までにユネスコへ最終申請書を提出すること。NRO や SaBC、地方自治体等の支援を得て、SPs は MAB 管理委員会を主導し、BR 指定地域の管理計画を策定して実施すること。また、SPs と SaBC は、BR 内での環境教育・啓発活動も継続・推進すること。

【キナバタンガン河・セガマ河下流域湿原 (ラムサール条約登録湿地)】

- 森林局は登録湿地 (コアエリア) の、NRO は緩衝地帯 (バッファゾーン) の各管理委員会を主導し、SaBC は両委員会の調整を行い、策定された管理計画どおりに保全と持続的利用活動を実現すること。SaBC は NRO と協議の上、ラムサール条約登録湿地及び緩衝地帯 (バッファゾーン) 管理の年間計画策定のガイドラインを提案すること。
- 両委員会へは、汚染物主要排出者 (パームオイル産業等) や経済活動事業者 (観光業者、水産業者等) の関与を促すよう取り組み、環境局 (連邦政府) やサバ州の環境保護局、マレーシア大学サバ校などが協力してキナバタンガン・セガマ河の長期的・定期的な水質モニタリングを実施すること。
- 森林局が建設中のベースキャンプは、保全・警護業務とともに、他機関が行う研究、環境教育、観光等にも活用すること。
- ラムサール条約登録湿地及び流域での環境教育・啓発活動には、サバ州観光局、ホテル、旅行会社、学校等を巻き込み、登録湿地の適切な管理と広報のために、ラムサール条約事務局の専門的知見も活用すること。

【SEEP】

- 環境保護局は、2013 年の初頭までに環境教育政策の実施状況をモニタリング報告書としてとりまとめ、適切な当局へ提出すること。報告書にある提言を受けて、政策決定者は重要な決断をし、当局はそれを実施すること。

【LSWCA】

- SWD は、LSWCA 内の河畔保護地に関する規制の承認を促進し、管理計画を早期に完成させること。また、名誉野生生物管理官制度を拡充すること。

【知見の共有】

- ITBC は、次期第三国研修のカリキュラムや教材の改訂・開発を行うタスクフォースを設置すること。同タスクフォースでは、ITBC と NRO/SaBC が共同議長を行う。
- NRO/SaBC は、第三国研修へのサバ州政府機関の関与を強化するために、ITBC との連携を一層強め、州政府関与に必要な経費も含めた必要経費を積算すること。
- サバ州政府は天然資源環境省 (連邦政府) や国家公務員研修所 (INTAN) と緊密に連携し、協力関係を更に強め、生物多様性や BBEC の教訓を盛り込んだ特別研修を新たに開発して実施するなどして、国内他州への知見の共有を図ること。

3-7 教訓 (当該プロジェクトから導き出された他の類似プロジェクトの発掘・形成、実施、運営管理に参考となる事柄)

- 「制度・行政体制」や「ガバナンス」に取り組む日本の技術支援事業は、その数はあまり多くないが、適材を活用し、国際的枠組みの活用などの革新的な手法を採用して適正に実施すれば効果的である。
- 本事業のように関係機関が多い場合は特に、適正な C/P と C/P 機関を特定し、それぞれの機関・要員の役割を明確にすることが重要である。
- C/P が多く、事業内容が比較的複雑な事業の場合は、外部要因に事業が影響されやすい。プロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス (PDM) や活動計画 (PO) は事業開始から 6 カ月以内に見直し、必要があればできるだけ早く適正な手続きを経て改訂するべきである。
- 保全をテーマとする事業の場合、関係者に対するインセンティブを創出することが重要である。どのようなインセンティブが求められるかは関係者によって異なるため、それを見極めることが重要である。
- 第三国研修は、類似案件の関係者間で情報や経験、知見を共有する場として有効である。

3-8 フォローアップ状況

第三国研修の継続を予定、また後継案件を予定しており、内容に関しては現在検討中である。本件に関連する3案件が、技術協力プロジェクト、地球規模課題対応国際科学技術協力（SATREPS）や草の根技術協力といったスキームを活用して実施される。また、これらをフォローアップするために、2012年9月の事業終了後、数カ月間パイプライン専門家の派遣を検討している。

Summary of Terminal Evaluation

1. Outline of the Project	
Country : Malaysia	Project Title : Programme for Bornean Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation (BBEC) Phase 2
Issue/Sector : Conservation of Biodiversity	Cooperation scheme : Technical Cooperation
Division in Charge : Forestry and Nature Conservation Division 1, Forestry and Nature Conservation Group, Global Environment Department	Total Cost (at the time of evaluation) : 445,584,000 yen
Period of Cooperation (R/D) : October 1, 2007 - September 30, 2012 (Extension) : None (F/U) : None	Partner Country's Implementing Organization : Sabah state agencies (NRO, SaBC, SP, SWD, SFD, etc.), Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS), etc.
	Supporting Organization in Japan : Ministry of the Environment
	Related Cooperation :
1-1 Background of the Project	
<p>Globally-recognized diverse ecosystems and biota are found in Borneo Island where Sabah State, Malaysia is located, including Mt. Kinabalu that is the highest peak in Southeast Asia, lowland tropical forests where Asian elephants inhabit, and mangrove forests in brackish waters. Tropical forests in Borneo have been decreased rapidly by timber harvesting and plantation development, however, and endangered species have increased along with the decrease in forests in recent years.</p> <p>The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) received a request from Malaysia for technical cooperation in consolidating systems and methods for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation activities and developing human resources in Sabah State, and carried out the “Bornean Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation Programme (Phase 1)” from February 2002 to January 2007 for the purpose of biodiversity conservation in Sabah State with a focus on terrestrial ecosystems of tropical rainforests and mangrove forests. Specifically, the program was comprised of four components (research and education, park management, wildlife habitat management, and environmental awareness building). The strengthening of monitoring systems, the integration of capacities of related organizations, and the public disclosure of program progresses and achievements, etc. were carried out as common activities to the entire program with a variety of their outcomes.</p> <p>In response to the recommendation “A proposed system of biodiversity and ecosystem conservation should be mapped out for offering a proposal to the Sabah Government,” which was made by the Phase 1 Terminal Evaluation Team organized in September 2006, the program team and related organizations entertained it, and submitted a proposal to the Sabah State Government Secretary, saying “Conservation of biodiversity in the whole Sabah State should be carried out mainly by the ‘Sabah Biodiversity Council (SBC) and Sabah Biodiversity Centre (SaBC)’ that are stipulated in the Sabah Biodiversity Enactment which was enacted in 2000.” After that the Sabah State Government officially nominated members of the Biodiversity Council, installed SaBC Planning Office, and then requested technical cooperation based on results of the evaluation study at the end of Phase 1 from the Government of Japan.</p> <p>Consequently, JICA conducted preliminary studies in November 2006 and March 2007 and an implementation consultation study in September 2007, making an agreement with the Malaysian side on contents of cooperation as the “Bornean Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation Programme (Phase 2)” in the Record of Discussions (R/D) and then signing and exchanging it (11 September 2007). The program was inaugurated on 1 October 2007, and its mid-term review was conducted in November 2009.</p>	
1-2 The Project Overview	
<p>This program was implemented to strengthen the administrative system and the governance for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation in Sabah State of Malaysia as its target with related organizations therein [Natural Resources Office (NRO), SaBC, Sabah Parks (SPs), Sabah Wildlife Department (SWD), Sabah Forestry Department (SFD), the Environmental Protection Department (EPD), and the Institute for Tropical Biology and Conservation (ITBC) of the University of Sabah Malaysia (UMS), etc.] as counterpart (C/P) agencies for five years from October 2007 to September 2012 as a program period. Site activities such as pilot activities were carried out at three locations as target sites: the Crocker Range Park, the Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetlands (LKSJ), and the Lower Segama Wildlife Conservation Area (LSWCA).</p>	

(1) Overall Goal

Biodiversity and ecosystem conservation in Sabah is Strengthened and internationally recognized.

(2) Programme Purpose

A system for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation in Sabah is strengthened and Sabah state becomes capable of extending knowledge and skills on biodiversity conservation to other states of Malaysia and foreign countries.

(3) The Outputs

1. The capacity of the Sabah State to plan, coordinate and promote biodiversity and ecosystem conservation activities is strengthened.
2. The capacity of Sabah state agencies and UMS to implement biodiversity and ecosystem conservation activities for protected areas such as state parks, wildlife conservation areas, and forest reserves is enhanced.
 - 2-1. The capacity of the Sabah Parks and relevant parties to implement biodiversity and ecosystem conservation activities for state parks is enhanced through managing the Crocker Range Park.
 - 2-2. The capacity of the Sabah Wildlife Department and relevant parties to implement biodiversity and ecosystem conservation activities for wildlife conservation areas is further enhanced through managing the Lower Segama Wildlife Conservation Area.
 - 2-3. The capacity of the Sabah Forestry Department and relevant parties to implement biodiversity and ecosystem conservation activities for forest reserves is further enhanced through managing the River basin of Kinabatangan and Segama Rivers.
3. The capacity of Sabah state agencies and UMS to provide training on biodiversity and ecosystem conservation is enhanced.

(4) Input (at the time of evaluation) * Calculated at the rate on 31 March 2012: 1RM=27.0950 yen

Japanese side : Total Cost: 445,584,000 yen

Long-term experts 6 persons Equipment Provided 13.96 million yen (515,255.56RM)

Short-term experts 9 persons Local Cost Borne 116,145,000 yen (4,286,587.01RM)

Training Courses 84 persons, etc.

Malaysian side :

C/P 71 persons

Land, Facility and Project Office.

The supplementary Fund provision to the Third Country Training Programme (TCTP), travel support and allowance for the counterpart personnel, etc.

2. Evaluation Team

Members	Japanese members		
	Name	Field of Evaluation	Position and Organization
	Shuichi IKEDA	Team Leader	Deputy Director General, and Group Director for Forestry and Nature Conservation, Global Environment Department, JICA
	Tetsuo KAJI	CBD/ Ramsar Convention/ Resource Mobilization Strategy	Director (non-regular staff), Natural Parks Foundation
	Masaaki YONEDA	Protected Area Management	Visiting Senior Advisor, JICA
	Kotaro TANIGUCHI	Cooperation Planning/ Multilateral Framework Collaboration	Deputy Director, Forestry and Nature Conservation Division 1, Global Environment Department, JICA
	Shinichiro TSUJI	Evaluation Analysis	Environmental Science & Engineering Department, Overseas Consulting Administration, Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.
	Malaysian members		
	Name	Position and Organization	
	Ms. Zarina Ali Merican	Deputy Director, Environment and Natural Resource Section, Economic Planning Unit	
	Mr. Sivaneswaran Ramachadran	Principal Assistant Director, International Cooperation Section, Economic Planning Unit	

	Ms. Chitra Subramaniam Mr. Aiyub Omar	Principal Assistant Secretary, Biodiversity and Forestry Management Division, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Principal Assistant Secretary, Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme, Policy and Strategy Planning Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Period of Evaluation	6 May 2012 – 26 May 2012	Type of Evaluation : Terminal Evaluation
3. Result of Evaluation		
3-1 Results of Achievements		
<p>Both of the output goals and the program purposes are expected to be achieved.</p> <p>Output 1: Achieved.</p> <p>Indicator 1-1 Office of SaBC is established, and its organizational structure is proposed.</p> <p>Indicator 1-2 A strategic plan of SaBC is drawn out.</p> <p>Indicator 1-3 Members of SaBC who are responsible for activities related to BBEC 2 are trained.</p> <p>Indicator 1-4 SaBC is appointed as state focal point for international initiatives.</p> <p>Indicator 1-5 SaBC chairs at least 2 inter-agency working groups.</p> <p>Indicator 1-6 Biodiversity information and management system is established.</p> <p>Indicator 1-7 EE policy and its monitoring mechanism are established.</p> <p>SaBC office was established as planned, and then the Sabah Biodiversity Strategy (draft) was prepared. It was verified that capabilities of staff had been improved at SaBC office through the training conducted by the program.</p> <p>In addition, the program helped establish the system and the norm of collaboration among concerned fields, including the foundation of a coordination-type advisory body across boundaries of competent authorities in each field in order to execute the complex biodiversity-related administration and the newly established SaBC that were appointed as the state-level focal point concerned with the Ramsar Convention and the “Man and Biosphere (MAB) Programme” of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Moreover, SaBC came to play a coordination role as the chair in putting together various committees related to biodiversity in which a number of state government agencies joined. Currently, database development is being advanced for a clearing house mechanism in regard to a biodiversity information management system, and monitoring of environmental education policy is being conducted by members of the Sabah Environmental Education Network (SEEN) after the cabinet approval with regard to the Sabah Environmental Education Policy (SEEP). Sabah State is being recognized internationally as a center for biodiversity conservation through sponsorship of and participation in numerous international conferences during the period of the program. Therefore, it can be determined that Output 1 was “achieved.”</p> <p>Output 2: Expected to be achieved.</p> <p>2-1: Expected to be achieved.</p> <p>Indicator 2-1-1 CUZ¹ Eligibility Criteria is developed.</p> <p>Indicator 2-1-2 At least 1 MOU² on CUZ is signed between local community and SPs.</p> <p>Indicator 2-1-3 Crocker Range Park is proposed officially as Man and Biosphere site.</p> <p>Indicator 2-1-4 At least 3 studies relevant to management of Crocker Range Park is conducted.</p> <p>Indicator 2-1-5 Seminars and workshops on studies in Crocker Range Park are held at least 3 times.</p> <p>Indicator 2-1-6 At least 3 environmental education materials on Man and Biosphere are developed.</p> <p>2-2: Expected to be achieved.</p> <p>Indicator 2-2-1 Lower Segama Wildlife Conservation Area is gazetted.</p> <p>Indicator 2-2-2 Management plan of Lower Segama Wildlife Conservation Area is developed.</p> <p>Indicator 2-2-3 Rules and regulations to manage riparian reserve within wildlife conservation area in an integrated manner are developed.</p> <p>2-3: Expected to be achieved.</p> <p>Indicator 2-3-1 Whole or selected areas in river basin of Kinabatangan and Segama Rivers is proposed officially as Ramsar site(s).</p> <p>Indicator 2-3-2 Management Plan for Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetlands is developed.</p> <p>Indicator 2-3-3 At least 5 studies relevant to the management of Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetlands</p>		

¹ Community Use Zone

² Memorandum of Understanding

are conducted.

Indicator 2-3-4 At least 5 environmental education materials are developed.

Indicator 2-3-5 At least 2 permanent exhibitions on Ramsar are established.

Indicator 2-3-6 At least 3 events on Ramsar are conducted.

Qualification criteria was formulated for CUZ and CUZ management council that would take the place of MoU signing was established in the Crocker Range Park, where a procedure for preparing and submitting the application form for the Biosphere Reserve (BR) registration to MAB Programme of UNESCO has reached the final stage. Studies on the management of the Crocker Range Park (6 cases) as well as seminars and workshops (6 events) were also carried out, and environmental education materials related to MAB Programme (5 items) have also been developed. In addition, policy aspects were also strengthened such as a community-based protected area management policy relating to CUZ (Indicator 2-1). The establishment of LSWCA and the preparation of a management plan (draft) have also been carried out as planned, and the special law on riverbank protection in LSWCA (draft) is under detailed examination by the Legal Affairs Bureau (Indicator 2-2). The lower Kinabatangan-Segama basin became the area designated under the Ramsar Convention, and thus a management plan was elaborated and the implementation of related surveys (11 cases) and the preparation of environmental education materials (5 items) were also accomplished for this area. Two sites were also secured for the permanent exhibition regarding the Ramsar Convention, and events were also carried out on the Ramsar Convention (5 events). Leveraging these international frameworks (UNESCO's MAB Programme, Ramsar Convention), conservation was expanded to the buffer zones of the protected areas, and the protected area network was strengthened through elaborating the management plan. Therefore, it can be determined that Output 2 is "expected to be achieved."

Output 3: Achieved.

Indicator 3-1 At least 3 training courses are successfully completed.

Indicator 3-2 At least 48 trainees complete training course.

Indicator 3-3 Percentage of trainees who are satisfied with overall content of training course is at least 75%.

Indicator 3-4 Percentage of trainers who feel that they had properly conveyed the desired knowledge and skills for their training session is at least 90 %.

Third-country training was carried out three times, in which a total of 55 persons participated from 16 countries. In addition, 87% of the participants evaluated the training as satisfactory or more, and all of them evaluated that its lecturers "held lectures properly." Personnel responsible for policies and systems were trained in relevant ministries and agencies such as NRO, SPs, SWD, SFD, and SaBC, and all of the indicators were satisfied on the strengthening of C/P's capacities for conducting the training on biodiversity (Output 3). Therefore, it can be determined that Output 3 "was achieved."

The Programme purpose: Expected to be achieved.

Indicator 1. Biodiversity related issues in Sabah Conservation Strategy are updated.

Indicator 2. At least 2 sites are registered under international initiatives on biodiversity conservation.

It is scheduled that the portion related to biodiversity in the Sabah Conservation Strategy which was formulated in 1992 will be updated and prepared as the Sabah Biodiversity Conservation Strategy three months before the end of the program (June 2012). In addition, LKSW is currently designated as the wetland registered under the Ramsar Convention (October 2008), while it is planned that the application for BR registration will be made for the Crocker Range Park. It is believed that the strengthening of the "conservation system" as one of the program purposes is "expected to be achieved" in overall considerations, seeing that its important elements have been enhanced as described above.

The other one of the two program purposes is that Sabah State acquires capabilities of playing a central, hub-like role in the field of biodiversity conservation, domestically and internationally. Participation in and hosting of events were performed during the period of the program, including a variety of research activities and international conferences, in which information was disseminated on efforts in Sabah and an international network of practitioners and researchers was expanded. It suggests that Sabah State began to play a central role in the field of biodiversity at the international level in view of these achievements.

3-2 Summary of Evaluation Results

(1) Relevance

The relevance of this program was **extremely high**. Support for environmental conservation is highly

consistent with the aid policy of the Government of Japan, and the support for biodiversity conservation in Malaysia is positioned as a priority matter in the JICA's Country Analysis Paper as well. The importance of environmental conservation is also emphasized to balance the economic growth in the 10th Five-Year Plan in Malaysia. Both Japan and Malaysia have an international duty towards biodiversity conservation as having ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and moreover its importance has increased particularly in Japan since the Conference of the Parties (COP10) on CBD was hosted in Nagoya in 2010. Approaches of this program that focuses mainly on the strengthening of policies, institutions, and systems related to biodiversity conservation meet the needs of Sabah State.

(2) Effectiveness

As it was described in the above "Verification of Performances," it is expected that the program purposes will be achieved while related indicators are also satisfied nearly completely, and thus the effectiveness of the program is **high**.

(3) Efficiency

The program efficiency was **somewhat high**. Many of the expected results were achieved, since many C/P agencies bore costs in implementing program activities while experts, materials and equipment, local costs, outcomes of training programs in Japan, performances of Phase I and others were leveraged effectively. On the other hand, it was also recognized that a great deal of time, efforts, and funds were required for the institutionalization of CUZ within the park, the official approval of LSWCA, and the preparatory work for the full-scale start-up of Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) activities.

(4) Impact

The program has a **high** positive impact. A long period is required until a change emerges in biodiversity or ecosystems, its measurement method is complex, and then it is difficult to evaluate the program by separating impacts arising from it. Therefore, the achievement of the overall goal is expected but its possibility could not be concluded quantitatively, whereas it was found that ripple effects of the program emerged at various places when qualitative impacts tried to be ferreted out as case examples.

For example, preparations are advanced to establish a new wildlife sanctuary by taking advantage of lessons from the program, and the construction of a base camp is also progressing by making use of the state budget in order to enhance the guard of, the study of, and the dissemination of information on the site that was designated as the Ramsar area. It is observed that a similar environmental education policy also tries to be elaborated in the neighboring Sarawak State through replicating the state-level "environmental education policy" that was prepared in Sabah State, and specific movements become apparent for developing program outcomes mainly through SEEN that is comprised of related agencies and NGOs within the state as well. Changes were acknowledged in the awareness and attitudes of the personnel concerned with the program, particularly those of the officers going out in the field for conservation during interviews and site visits, in which their positive approaches could be observed for performing dialogues with communities and horizontal collaboration across functional boundaries of government agencies. The network of Sabah State and international researchers has been further expanded through participation in third-country training and international events, from which specific international research programs are also being planned. Many visitors made a visit to this program from Japan, which resulted in augmenting the mobilization of funds from Japan for biodiversity conservation in Sabah and has also contributed to improving Japanese people's awareness. No large negative impacts were found.

(5) Sustainability

The program sustainability was **high**. This program originally aimed to strengthen institutions, systems and capacities for conservation, and the securing of its sustainability was considered from the stage of its planning. Coordination-type advisory bodies were set up among various competent authorities through the program, which have been operated with autonomy. As described above, policy and institutional aspects have also been consolidated, and capabilities of related officers were improved to the level at which they could be maintained and developed on their own account through their participation in training programs in Japan and their hosting of various events as well as the daily guidance by experts. It will be necessary to make a commitment to mobilizing public funds and seek innovative ways of funding in order to raise a huge amount of funds required for conservation activities in the future.

3-3 Factors Affected Positively to the project

- (1) Factors concerning the content of planning: None particularly.
- (2) Factors concerning the implementation process :

There were no adverse effects on the program efficiency due to the lack of funds, because international and local concerns increased toward the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, benefit sharing and other issues through CBD, etc., which has increased the potentiality of funding from other sources outside the program, and also that the financial capacity of the Sabah State Government in Malaysia was relatively high.

3-4 Factors Affected negatively to the Project

- (1) Factors concerning the planning
- (2) Factors concerning the implementation process

3-5 Conclusions

The program purpose “A system for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation in Sabah is strengthened and Sabah state becomes capable of extending knowledge and skills on biodiversity conservation to other states of Malaysia and foreign countries” is expected to be achieved by the end of the program, and thus it will be completed at the end of September 2012 as planned originally.

3-6 Recommendations (Specific measures, suggestions, and advice relating to the project)

【General】

- ✓ As in the case of Costa Rica in Latin America, Sabah State should continue conservation activities that it has addressed through innovative approaches of the program until it gets the recognition as a “model for biodiversity conservation in Asia.”

【Sabah Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan】

- ✓ SaBC should make coordination among related government agencies in Sabah State in order to monitor the implementation of the biodiversity conservation strategy under the guidance of the Sabah Biodiversity Council in collaboration with NRO. The Government of Sabah State is required to make budgetary measures and staffing necessary to implement the strategy.
- ✓ Perspectives and activities of the green economy and economic growth should be further incorporated in the discussions relating to biodiversity conservation in Sabah State.

【Resource Mobilization】

- ✓ Funds should be secured from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the federal government, the state governments, etc. for allocation to activities of poverty alleviation, rural development, agricultural development and others (especially in buffer zones of protected areas) that are required to mitigate the pressure on biodiversity.

【SaBC】

- ✓ The Center should formulate and publicize mid-term and long-term plans related to services under the jurisdiction in order to help concerned parties deepen their understanding of its functions.
- ✓ The institutional framework of the Center should be further strengthened (particularly on its positioning in the entire administrative system and the clarification of its administrative system with NRO).

【CRBR/ CUZ/ MAB】

- ✓ SPs should patiently continue dialogues with inhabitants who live inside the park, and institutionalize a framework and a standard operating procedure for CUZ.
- ✓ SPs should submit its final version of application form to UNESCO before the final deadline in 2012, after completing its revision for registration into UNESCO’s BR at an early date with the support of SaBC. SPs are required to lead MAB Management Committee and formulate and implement a management plan for the area designated as BR with the support of NRO, SaBC, local governments, etc. In addition, SPs and SaBC also ought to continue and promote activities of environmental education and awareness building in BR.

【LKSW/Ramsar Area】

- ✓ The Forestry Department and NRO should lead management committees of the registered wetland (core area) and its buffer zone, respectively, while SaBC should coordinate both committees to achieve activities of conservation and sustainable use as in the formulated management plan. SaBC has to propose a guideline for elaborating an annual plan on the management of the Ramsar wetlands and its buffer zone in consultation with NRO.
- ✓ Efforts should be made for both committees to encourage the involvement of major contaminant emitters (palm oil industry, etc.) and operators of economic activities (tourist agents, fishery households, etc.), while

the Department of Environment (federal government), the Sabah Environmental Protection Department, and the University of Malaysia Sabah should cooperate with each other to conduct long-term and regular water quality monitoring along the Kinabatangan-Segama River.

- ✓ The base camp that the Forestry Department is constructing should be utilized for research, environmental education, and tourism carried out by other agencies in addition to conservation and patrolling services.
- ✓ The Sabah Tourism Board, hotel service providers, travel agencies, schools, etc. should be involved in environmental-education and awareness-raising activities in the Ramsar wetlands and surrounding river basins, and it is imperative to utilize the professional expertise of the Ramsar Convention Secretariat for appropriate management and promotion of the registered wetlands.

【SEEP/ Environmental Education】

- ✓ The Environmental Protection Department needs to compile the status of implementing its environmental education policy into a monitoring report by the beginning of 2013 for submission to the appropriate authority. Policy makers have to make essential decisions in response to the recommendations described in the report, and concerned authorities are required to implement them.

【LSWCA】

- ✓ SWD should promote the approval of regulations on riparian protected areas within LSWCA and complete a management plan at an early date. In addition, it is desirable to expand the honorable wildlife management officer system.

【Knowledge Sharing】

- ✓ ITBC is required to set up a task force that is engaged in the revision and development of curricula and teaching materials for the next third-country training. ITBC and NRO/SaBC are assumed to co-chair this task force.
- ✓ NRO/SaBC should further build up the collaboration with ITBC in order to strengthen the involvement of government agencies in Sabah State for the third-country training, and estimate necessary expenses including those required for the involvement of the state government.
- ✓ The State Government of Sabah should plan to share its expertise with other states within the country by making close collaboration with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (federal government) and the National Institute of Public Administration (INTAN) while strengthening its cooperative relationship with them and also developing and implementing a new special training program that incorporates biodiversity and lessons from the BBEC for instance.

3-7 Lessons learned (matters that will be helpful for exploring, formulating, implementing and administering other similar projects, derived from the project)

- ✓ Although the number of Japan's technical assistance projects that address "institutional and administrative systems" and the "governance" is not so large, they will be effective if implemented properly by taking advantage of suitable personnel and adopting innovative methods such as the use of international frameworks.
- ✓ Particularly in the case where there are many concerned organizations such as in this program, it is important to identify appropriate C/Ps and C/P agencies and clarify roles of each agency and personnel.
- ✓ Projects which have many C/Ps and whose contents are relatively complex are often susceptible to external factors. It is advisable to review their project design matrix (PDM) and their Plan of Operation (PO) within six months after their initiation, and revise them through adequate procedures as soon as possible, if necessary.
- ✓ It is important to create incentives for concerned parties in the case of projects on the subject of conservation. Because what types of incentives are required depends on such parties, it is important to assess them.
- ✓ Third-country training is effective as a place to share information, experience, and expertise among concerned personnel of similar projects.

3-8 Follow up

The continuation of third-country training is planned. The subsequent projects are scheduled, whose contents are currently under investigation. Three projects related to this program will be carried out by leveraging schemes of the Technical Cooperation Project, the Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS) and JICA Partnership Program (JPP). In addition, the dispatch of a pipeline expert is being considered after the end of this program in September 2012 in order to follow up these matters.

第1章 調査の概要

1-1 協力の背景と概要

マレーシア国サバ州のあるボルネオ島には、東南アジア最高峰のキナバル山やアジアゾウの生息する低地熱帯林、汽水域のマングローブ林など、世界的に多様な生態系と生物相が見られる。しかしながら、ボルネオ島の熱帯林は、木材の伐採やプランテーション開発により急速に減少しており、近年、森林の減少とともに、絶滅危惧種が多くなっている。

国際協力機構（Japan International Cooperation Agency：JICA）は、サバ州における生物多様性及び生態系保全活動の体制・手法整備と人材育成に対する技術協力の要請をマレーシア国から受け、熱帯雨林やマングローブ林を中心とする陸域生態系に注目し、サバ州の生物多様性保全のために2002年2月から2007年1月まで「ボルネオ生物多様性・生態系保全プログラム[Bornean Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation：BBEC（フェーズ1）]」を実施した。具体的には、プログラムを4つのコンポーネント（研究・教育、公園管理、野生生物生息域管理、及び環境啓発）から構成するとともに、全体に共通するものとして、モニタリング体制強化、関連機関の能力統合及びプログラムの進捗、成果等の公開を行いさまざまな成果を得た。

2006年9月に実施したフェーズ1終了時評価調査団によって、「生物多様性・生態系保全の体制案を取りまとめ、サバ州政府に提案すべきである」という提言がなされたことを受け、プログラム及びサバ州関係機関で検討が行われ、「2000年に制定されたサバ州生物多様性条例に定められた『サバ州生物多様性評議会（Sabah Biodiversity Council：SBC）とサバ州生物多様性センター（Sabah Biodiversity Center：SaBC）』が中心となってサバ州全体の生物多様性保全を行っていくべきである」という趣旨の提案書がサバ州政府官房長に対して提出された。その後サバ州政府は、SBC委員を正式に任命し、SaBC設立準備室を設置するとともに、フェーズ1終了時評価調査での評価結果も踏まえた技術協力を日本政府に対して要請した。

これを受け、JICAは、2006年11月及び2007年3月に事前調査、2007年9月に実施協議調査を実施し、「BBEC（フェーズ2）」として討議議事録（Record of Discussion：R/D）にてマレーシア側と協力内容に関し合意し、署名・交換を行った（2007年9月11日）。プロジェクトは2007年10月1日から開始し、中間レビューが2009年11月に実施された。

1-2 協力内容

本プロジェクトは、2007年10月から2012年9月までの5年間をプロジェクト期間として、マレーシアサバ州を対象に、サバ州各関係機関[天然資源庁（Natural Resources Office：NRO）、SaBC、公園局（Sabah Parks：SPs）、野生生物局（Sabah Wildlife Department：SWD）、森林局（Sabah Forestry Department：SFD）、環境保護局（Environment Protection Department：EPD）、サバ大学熱帯生物学・保全研究所（Institute for Tropical Biology and Conservation：ITBC）など]をカウンターパート（Counterpart：C/P）機関として、生物多様性及び生態系保全の行政体制・ガバナンスを強化するために実施された。パイロットなどの現場活動は、クロッカー山脈公園、キナバタガン・セガマ河下流域湿地（Lower Kinabatangan and Segama Wetland：LKSW）、セガマ河下流域野生生物保全区（Lower Segama Wildlife Conservation Area：LSWC）の3カ所を対象に実施された。

1-3 終了時評価調査の目的

- (1) 計画に対するプロジェクト実績の検証
- (2) プロジェクト実施過程の効果発現促進要因・阻害要因の特定
- (3) 評価5項目（妥当性、有効性、効率性、インパクト、持続性）によるプロジェクトの分析
- (4) プロジェクト期間内にプログラム目標を達成するために必要な行動に関する提言と、他プロジェクトに対する教訓の抽出
- (5) 日本・マレーシアの合同評価チームによる評価報告書の作成とプログラム運営委員会（Steering Committee：SC）による承認
- (6) 後継案件と次期第三国研修（Third Country Training Programme：TCTP）の枠組みと概要に関する協議

1-4 評価手法

表1にある経済協力開発機構（Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development：OECD）開発援助委員会（Development Assistance Committee：DAC）の評価5項目を基に、日本側・マレーシア側代表者による合同評価調査が実施された。

表1 評価5項目

項目	解説
妥当性	開発援助と、ターゲットグループ・相手国・ドナーの優先度ならびに政策・方針との整合性の度合い。
有効性	開発援助の目標の達成度合いを測る尺度。
効率性	インプットに対する成果（定性ならびに定量的）を計測する。開発援助が期待される結果を達成するために最もコストのかからない資源を使っていることを示す経済用語。最も効率的なプロセスが採用されたかを確認するため、通常、他のアプローチとの比較を必要とする。
インパクト	開発援助によって直接または間接的に、意図的または意図せずに生じる、正・負の変化。開発援助が、地域社会・経済・環境ならびにその他の開発の指標にもたらす主要な影響や効果を含む。
持続性	ドナーによる支援が終了しても、開発援助による便益が継続するかを測る。開発援助は、環境面でも財政面でも持続可能でなければならない。

出典：『新 JICA 評価ガイドライン 第1版』2010年

終了時評価調査に必要なデータや情報を系統的に入手するため、評価グリッドを作成して重要な評価分野を特定した（付属資料1）。評価グリッドにはそれぞれの評価分野の情報収集手法が明記してある。情報収集では、次の手法が採用された。

- (1) 既存資料レビュー
- (2) 聞き取り調査（指示質問表を活用した半構造的な面談）（主要面談者リストは付属資料2）
- (3) 現場踏査・視察
- (4) 関係者との協議

1-5 合同終了時評価調査団の構成員

合同終了時評価調査団は、日本側とマレーシア側の代表者によって構成された。日本側は JICA の池田団長を筆頭に 5 名で構成され、マレーシア側は経済企画院 (Economic Planning Unit : EPU) の Zarina Ali Merican 団長を含め 4 名で構成された。

日本側評価調査団員構成

氏名	担当業務	所属・職位
池田 修一	総括	JICA 地球環境部 次長兼森林・自然環境グループ長
鍛冶 哲郎	生物多様性条約 (CBD) / ラムサール条約/資源動員戦略	一般財団法人自然公園財団 調査役 (非常勤)
米田 政明	保護区管理	JICA 客員専門員
谷口 光太郎	協力企画/多国間協力枠組み連携	JICA 地球環境部 森林・自然環境保全第一課
辻 新一郎	評価分析	日本工営株式会社 コンサルタント海外事業本部 環境事業部 環境技術部

マレーシア側評価調査団員構成

氏名	所属・職位
Ms. Zarina Ali Merican	Deputy Director, EPU
Mr. Sivaneswaran Ramachadran	Principal Assistant Director, EPU
Ms. Chitra Subramaniam	Principal Assistant Secretary, NRE
Mr. Aiyub Omar	Principal Assistant Secretary, Wisma Putra

1-6 調査日程

日本側の評価調査団は 2012 年 5 月 6 日に現地入りし、5 月 26 日まで現地調査を実施した（官団員は 5 月 13 日から 26 日まで）。マレーシア側の評価調査団は 5 月 17 日から順次現地入りし、24 日まで現地調査を行った（詳細は付属資料 3 "Joint Evaluation Report" の Annex2 参照）。

第2章 プログラムの概要

2-1 背景

マレーシア国サバ州は、地球上わずかに残るメガダイバーシティを誇る地域であり、州の持続的な社会経済開発のために重要であるばかりではなく、人類すべての財産である。その生物多様性と生態系の保全は最重要課題である。

BBEC フェーズ2は2007年10月1日に開始した。この5年間のプロジェクトは、2002年の2月から2007年の1月まで実施したフェーズ1の成果を活用し、サバ州における生物多様性・生態系の保全に関する行政制度を強化し、確立することを目的としている。BBEC フェーズ2は、2000年に制定されたサバ州生物多様性法の規定により、SBCとSaBCの調整によるサバ州生物多様性戦略の策定を通じて目的達成を目指した。本プロジェクトは、フェーズ1で着手されたことを維持・向上し、サバ州関係機関の情報発信能力を強化し、生物多様性・生態系の保全に関して人材育成を行った。プロジェクトは2012年の9月末をもって終了する予定である。

2-2 基本計画

BBEC フェーズ2のプログラム・デザイン・マトリックス (Programme Design Matrix : PgDM) は、本プロジェクト開始前に規定の手順どおりに策定され、日本・マレーシア両国が合意したあと、2009年の中間レビュー時に大幅に改訂された。PgDMにある基本計画は以下のとおりである (PgDMは付属資料3 "Joint Evaluation Report"のAnnex3を参照)。

協力期間：2007年10月1日～2012年9月30日

対象地域：マレーシア国サバ州

協力相手先機関：SBC及びSaBCを含むサバ州政府機関 [NRO、SPs、SWD、SFD、科学技術室 (Unit of Science and Technology : UST)、灌漑排水局 (Department of Irrigation and Drainage : DID)、EPD、土地測量局 (Lands and Surveys Department : LSD) とマレーシア国立大学サバ校 (Universiti Malaysia Sabah : UMS) ITBC]

上位目標

サバ州の生物多様性と生態系保全が強化されるとともに、国際的に認知される。

プログラム目標

サバ州における生物多様性・生態系保全のための体制が強化されるとともに、サバ州がマレーシアの国内外に対して生物多様性保全の知見及び技術を普及できるようになる。

成果

成果1. サバ州政府の生物多様性・生態系保全活動を計画、調整、推進するための能力が強化される。

成果2. サバ州政府機関等の州立公園/野生生物保全区/森林保護区などの保護地域における生物多様性・生態系保全活動の実施能力が強化される。

成果2-1. SPs及び関係諸機関の、州立公園における生物多様性・生態系保全活動の実施能力がクローカー山脈公園の管理を通じて強化される。

成果 2-2. SWD 及び関係諸機関の、野生生物保全区における生物多様性・生態系保全活動の実施能力が、LSWCA の管理を通じて強化される。

成果 2-3. SFD 及び関係諸機関の、森林保護区における生物多様性・生態系保全活動の実施能力が、キナバタンガン・セガマ河の流域管理を通じて強化される。

成果 3. サバ州政府機関及び UMS の生物多様性・生態系保全活動に係る研修実施能力が強化される。

2-3 投入実績

(1) 日本側 (2012 年 3 月 31 日付レートで計算 1RM=27.0950 円)

総投入額 4 億 4,558 万 4,000 円

長期専門家派遣 6 名

短期専門家派遣 9 名

研修員受入 84 名

機材供与 1,396 万円 (515,255.56RM)

ローカルコスト負担 1 億 1,614 万 5,000 円 (4,286,587.01RM)

(付属資料 3 "Joint Evaluation Report" の Annex9、10、11、12、13 参照)

(2) マレーシア側

C/P 配置 71 名

土地・施設提供 プロジェクト事務所等

ローカルコスト負担

その他

サバ州政府によって C/P が配置され (付属資料 3 "Joint Evaluation Report" の Annex4)、現地コストや TCTP の費用、C/P 日当宿泊費や旅費などが提供された。

第3章 プロジェクト実績の検証

この章では、PgDMにある評価指標に対するプロジェクト実績を検証する。PgDMは本プロジェクトのモニタリングのツールとして活用され、PgDMを基にプロジェクトが定期的を作成した「目的モニタリングシート」と「活動モニタリングシート」の最終版がそれぞれ付属資料3“Joint Evaluation Report”のAnnex5とAnnex6に添付されている。

3-1 実績の確認

想定されていた実績はおおむね達成された。サバ州生物多様性戦略(案)が作成され、1992年に策定されたサバ州保全戦略のなかの生物多様性に係る事項が更新されている。また、LKSWがラムサール条約登録湿地となり、クロッカー山脈公園のユネスコの「人と生物圏(Man and Biosphere : MAB)計画」登録申請書を提出する手続きが最終段階を迎えている。これらの国際的枠組みを活用し、保護区の緩衝地帯(バッファゾーン)まで保全を拡大し、管理計画の策定などを通じて保護区網を強化した。さらに、生物多様性戦略文書(案)や環境教育政策(Sabah Environmental Education Policy : SEEP)、コミュニティ利用ゾーン(Community Use Zone : CUZ)に係る住民参加型保護区管理政策など、政策面も強化した。また、プロジェクト活動において、複雑な生物多様性行政を実施するうえで、所轄官庁の垣根を越えた調整型諮問機関を各分野に設立し、SaBCを強化し、ラムサール条約やMAB計画のサバ州におけるフォーカルポイントに任命されるなど、管轄分野間協働の体制と規範を定着させた。政策や体制を司る人材が、NRO、SPs、SWD、SFD、SaBCなどの関係省庁などで育成され、プログラム目標であった「保全システム」の強化は、上記のとおりその重要な要素が強化されたことで、総合的に考えると十分に達成されたと考える。

プログラム目標の両輪のもう一方は、生物多様性分野においてサバ州が拠点的役割を国際的に果たす能力を身に付ける事である。プロジェクト期間中に、各種研究活動や国際会議などのイベント参加・招致を行い、サバ州の取り組みを情報発信するとともに、実務者・研究者の国際ネットワークを広げた。これらの成果をかんがみ、サバ州が生物多様性分野において国際的に中核的役割を果たし始めたことがうかがえる。

3-2 成果1

成果1: 達成した。

サバ州政府の生物多様性・生態系保全活動を計画、調整、推進するための能力が強化される。

評価指標	プロジェクト実績
1-1 SaBC 事務所が設立され、その組織機構が提案される。	SaBC が設立され、2008 年 5 月から新たに任命されたディレクターと 5 名の職員によって機能し始めた。職員体制と彼らの職務記述書の提案が同年 6 月に州政府に提出された。順次職員が増え、2012 年 5 月に 2 名の専門職員が新たに配属された結果、現在、センターには 10 名の職員（5 名の専門職員と 3 名の事務職員、2 名の準事務職員）がいる。
1-2 SaBC の戦略計画が策定される。	SaBC のビジョン、ミッション記述書（戦略計画）は、2008 年の年次報告書を通じて示され、2009 年の年次報告書で更新された。13 ある委任事項のうち、7 分野を優先事項として特定し、BBEC フェーズ 2 の活動計画（PO）を策定した。
1-3 プロジェクト活動に関連する SaBC 職員が訓練される。	本邦研修やワークショップ、セミナー、専門家による日常的な指導、その他の能力向上活動を通じて、他の関係者とともにもすべての SaBC の専門職員を訓練し、能力が向上した。
1-4 SaBC が国際イニシアティブの州のフォーカルポイントに任命される。	SBC は、2009 年 7 月 13 日に SaBC をラムサール条約と MAB 計画のサバ州における窓口機関として任命した。
1-5 SaBC は 2 つ以上の所轄官庁間作業部会の議長を務める。	SaBC は、ラムサール条約登録湿地の LKSW の管理計画策定審議会や、ラムサール条約広報教育啓発活動（CEPA）下部審議会、MAB 計画申請技術作業部会などの議長を務めている。
1-6 生物多様性情報管理システムが構築される。	州政府からの約 200 万リンギットの資金を活用し、SaBC は専門請負業者を雇用して、クリアリングハウス・メカニズム（CHM）のデータベース開発を進めている。プロジェクトが実施した伝統的生態学知識（TEK）の研究成果は、将来 CHM のデータベースに統合される。SaBC のウェブサイトが 2009 年 5 月に開設された。SaBC は SBC によって、生物多様性に関するすべての研究に関する許可証と実施権の発給権限を委託された。
1-7 環境教育政策とその実施モニタリング体制が確立する。	BBEC フェーズ 2 の支援により、SEEP が準備され、2009 年 4 月 8 日に閣議承認された。環境教育行動計画が一連のワークショップを通じて策定され、SEEP の実施モニタリングの方法論を示すマニュアルが 2011 年に完成し、配布された。実際のモニタリング活動はサバ環境教育ネットワーク（SEEN）の構成員によって継続されており、2012 年 12 月末までに、SEEP の実施実績に関する評価が実施される予定である。

3-3 成果2

成果2: 達成する見込み。

サバ州政府機関等の州立公園、野生生物保全区、森林保護区などの保護地域における生物多様性・生態系保全活動の実施能力が強化される。

下部成果 2-1: 達成する見込み。

サバ州公園局及び関係諸機関の、州立公園における生物多様性・生態系保全活動の実施能力が、クロッカー山脈公園の管理を通じて強化される。

評価指標	プロジェクト実績
2-1-1 CUZ 有資格基準が策定される。	SPs の基にある CUZ タスクフォースによって、CUZ 有資格基準や境界線確定、CUZ 管理などに必要な潜在的な研究課題のリストが作成された。プロジェクトの指導のもと、ITBC が CUZ 地域の地図を完成させた。CUZ 有資格基準は、第 5 回 CUZ タスクフォース会議（2009 年 1 月 15 日～16 日）にて合意され、策定した。
2-1-2 CUZ に関する 1 つ以上の覚書（MoU）がコミュニティとサバ州公園局の間に取り交わされる。	ウル・セナガンとモングール・バル村（USMB）における CUZ の正式設立のための、SPs の作業チームとコミュニティの間で一連の対話を行い、MoU（案）を策定した。しかし、法的見地から、MoU 署名ができないことが判明したため、代わりに SPs は、局が議長を務め、5 名のコミュニティ代表者と 5 名の関係機関代表者によって構成される CUZ 管理審議会を設立することを決定した。SPs は CUZ 地域の特別法を準備しており、多目的利用ゾーンの土地利用管理規定を含む管理計画の策定を進めている。青年海外協力隊（JOCV）との協力により、CUZ 地域住民の生計向上事業の支援を開始した。
2-1-3 クロッカー山脈公園が正式に生物圏保存地域（BR）に申請される。	MAB 計画登録の申請書を 2011 年 11 月に連邦政府の窓口である NRE に提出し、そのコメントを基に現在改定中である。申請書の最終化は現在進行中で、今年の提出期限までに NRE と国連教育科学文化機関（UNESCO）に提出する予定である。
2-1-4 クロッカー山脈公園の管理に関する 3 つ以上の研究が実施される。	下記の研究を実施した。 (1) CUZ 人口世帯収入源調査 (2) カメラトラップモニタリング調査 (3) 土壌・焼畑農業持続性調査 (4) UMS の ITBC による永久小区画データ分析 (5) 天候と森林水文学研究 (6) 慣習的埋葬慣行の現況調査

評価指標	プロジェクト実績
2-1-5 クロッカー山脈公園の研究に関するセミナーとワークショップが3回以上行われる。	<p>下記のセミナーとワークショップを実施した。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) 永久小区画データ分析ワークショップ (2009年7月8日～10日、2011年7月) (2) 長期研究セミナー (2009年8月14日) (3) カメラトラップデータ分析ワークショップ (2010年3月10日～11日、2011年、2012年) (4) 天候と森林水文学モニタリングワークショップ (2010年8月10日、2011年10月5日～6日) 他
2-1-6 MAB計画に関する3つ以上の環境教育教材が開発される。	<p>河川環境教育プログラム (REEP) に関連して、下記の環境教育教材を開発した。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) 貯水池としてのクロッカー山脈公園の重要性に関するスライドショー (2) 河川質検査活動の実施に関するスライドショー (3) 河川質検査活動の実施に関するワークシート (4) 水生昆虫チャート (5) 河川化学検査に関する解説カード <p>上記の教材を活用し、クロッカー山脈公園近隣の4つの郡でREEPを実施した。</p>

下部成果 2-2: 達成する見込み。

SWD 及び関係諸機関の、野生生物保全区における生物多様性・生態系保全活動の実施能力が、LSWCA の管理を通じて強化される。

評価指標	プロジェクト実績
2-2-1 LSWCA が正式に設立される。	<p>BBEC フェーズ1でSWDがLSWCAの境界測量を実施したが、追加要件により、BBEC フェーズ2で補足測量を実施した。測量の結果は2011年2月18日にLSDに承認され、LSWCAは2012年1月19日に正式に設置された。</p>
2-2-2 LSWCA の管理計画が策定される。	<p>BBEC フェーズ1でSWDがLSWCAの管理計画(案)を作成し、観光文化環境省に承認を求めて提出されている。ひとたびLSWCAの河岸保護区特別法が承認されれば、LSDは河岸保護区の管理をSWDに委任する予定であり、LSWCAの管理計画の改訂及び承認はプロジェクト終了までになされる見込みである。</p>
2-2-3 LSWCA 内の河岸保護区の包括的な特別法が策定される。	<p>LSWCA内の河岸保護区特別法の最終案が2011年3月に作成され、現在法務局が精査している。</p>

下部成果 2-3: 達成する見込み。

SFD 及び関係諸機関の、森林保護区における生物多様性・生態系保全活動の実施能力が、キナバタンガン・セガマ河の流域管理を通じて強化される。

評価指標	プロジェクト実績
2-3-1 キナバタンガン・セガマ河流域内の一部もしくは全域がラムサール条約登録湿地として指定される。	キナバタンガン・セガマ河流域内にある LKSW が、サバ州で初めてのラムサール条約登録湿地となり、2008 年 10 月 28 日に韓国での第 10 回ラムサール条約締約国会議 (COP10) において証書が授与された。
2-3-2 LKSW の管理計画が策定される。	作業部会 1 と 2 が LKSW の管理計画を作成し、2011 年 1 月 3 日に SBC が正式承認した。保護地域 (コアエリア) と緩衝地帯 (バッファゾーン) のそれぞれに管理審議会を設立し、緩衝地帯 (バッファゾーン) 管理審議会の協議会を 2 回実施した。
2-3-3 LKSW の管理に関する調査が 5 つ以上実施される。	<p>下記の研究を実施した。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 野鳥調査 - 社会ベースライン調査 (森林局による) - ツルスカン・キナバタンガンにおける植物相調査 (SFD による) - キナバタンガン下流域における絶滅危惧テングザルの個体群遺伝子構造と保全調査 - キナバタンガン下流域における系統分類・個体群遺伝子構造分化と保全調査 - サバ原産コロブス類系統分類: テングザルとクリイロリーフモンキー - サバ原産哺乳類系統分類: テングザルとバンテン - 管理手続き開発のための海水ワニの個体群構造と個体群生態学の現地調査 - キナバタンガン河の淡水魚寄生動物調査 - クランバ野生生物保護区内のバンテンの遺伝子純度と季節移動、生息地利用調査 - 可変断片規模の土壤腐敗物無脊椎動物に対する効果: SAFE プロジェクトの事例研究 <p>その他、ITBC によるセガマ河のパーム油産業などの汚染源に焦点を当てた湿地長期モニタリングなどが計画されている。中間レビューの「対象地域の管理責任者が特定した研究ニーズを重視すべき」という提言は、計画されているこれらの研究が進めば実現する。</p>

2-3-4 環境教育教材が5種以上開発される。	<p>生物多様性に関連する環境教育実施の責任が、UST から SaBC に移行した。環境教育の教材を開発する下部審議会を設立し、以下の教材を作成した。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ラムサール条約登録湿地の紹介ビデオ - アメイジング・ナチュラル・レースのビデオ - 湿地の不思議ビデオ - ラムサール条約に関するポスター（英語とマレー語） - ラムサール条約 CEPA キット
2-3-5 ラムサール条約に関する常設展示が2つ以上設立される。	<p>以下の常設展示を創設した。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - コタキナバル湿地センターの展示室 - ラムサール条約登録湿地内の基地の展示室（基地は現在建設中）
2-3-6 ラムサール条約に関するイベントが3回以上開催される。	<p>以下のイベントを実施した。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 環境教育レースプログラム - ラムサール条約ポスター授与式（2010年6月） - 木からラムサールへ（パーム油関連ワークショップ）（2010年7月） - アジア湿地学校交流プログラム（2011年3月） - アジア湿地シンポジウム（AWS）（2011年7月）

3-4 成果3

成果3: 達成した。

サバ州政府機関及び UMS の生物多様性・生態系保全活動に係る研修実施能力が強化される。

評価指標	プロジェクト実績
3-1 3つ以上の研修コースが成功裏に完了する。	<p>以下の TCTP 「Integrated Biodiversity and Ecosystem Management Training Course」を計画どおり実施した。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 第1回：2009年10月19日から11月6日 - 第2回：2010年11月2日から20日 - 第3回：2011年10月4日から27日
3-2 48名以上が研修コースを修了する。	<p>上記の TCTP に、16カ国から55名の研修生が参加した。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - カンボジア、ラオス、スリランカ、ケニアから16名（第1回） - タンザニア、パプアニューギニア、フィリピン、ベトナム、インドネシア、マレーシア（セランゴール州、ジョホール州、サラワク州）から18名（第2回） - タンザニア、ウガンダ、マリ、インド、ミャンマー、タイ、ブルネイ、インドネシアから21名（第3回）
3-3 研修に総合的に満足する参加者の割合が75%を超える。	<p>JICA が別途実施した TCTP の評価調査報告書によると、2010年と2011年の研修後に実施した研修生による評価で、11の評価基準に基づき87%の研修参加者が研修を満足かそれ以上と評価した。</p>

評価指標	プロジェクト実績
3-4 求められる知識と技術を適正に伝達したと感じる講師の割合が90%を超える。	「研修講座で求められる知識と技術を適切に伝達したとを感じるか」との質問に、75名の講師全員（100%）が肯定的に回答している。終了時評価調査の現地聞き取り調査で、研修内容は研修生にとって有用であったとほとんどの回答者は答えている。JICAが別途実施したTCTPの評価調査報告書では、エコツーリズムや湿地管理、人間と野生生物の対立などに関する研修課題が追加されることが提案されている。

3-5 プロジェクト（プログラム）目標

プロジェクト目標：達成の見込み。

サバ州における生物多様性・生態系保全のための体制が強化されるとともに、サバ州がマレーシアの国内外に対して生物多様性保全の知見及び技術を普及できるようになる。

評価指標	プロジェクト実績
1. サバ州保全戦略の生物多様性に関する部分が更新される。	1992年に策定されたサバ州保全戦略の生物多様性に関する項目が、サバ州生物多様性戦略と呼ばれて更新されている。サバ州保全戦略の更新とは、CBDの愛知目標を念頭にサバ州における2012～2020年の保全目標とそれらの達成戦略を記述した、州の生物多様性保全戦略である。サバ州生物多様性戦略の素案は、プロジェクトによる2011年12月、2012年1月、3月のワークショップと、関係者への個別協議などを通じて準備されており、2012年6月までに最終案を作成する予定である。
2. 生物多様性の国際イニシアティブに2つ以上の地域が登録される。	LKSWが2008年10月にラムサール条約登録湿地に指定された。クロッカー山脈公園をBRに登録するための申請書をプロジェクト終了までに提出する予定であり、ユネスコの正式結果が出るのは2013年5月頃の予定である。

2000年に施行されたサバ州生物多様性法によって、SBCが創始され、2007年に始動した。SBCは、サバ州生物多様性戦略に則って、政策決定者が生物多様性の保全や利用に関する重要な決定を行うための助言という重要な役割を担っている。SBCは、生物多様性に関する研究許可証やバイオテクノロジー関連の実施権の発行の権限を持っており、その事務局的役割を担っているSaBCの強化を通じて、本プロジェクトはSBCに貢献した。

目標の「サバ州がマレーシアの国内外に対して生物多様性の知見及び技術を普及できるようになる」に関しては、サバ州側の主導にてTCTPを行い、16カ国より55名の研修員をトレーニングできた。また、ラムサール条約やCBD-COP等でサイドイベントを開催し経験共有ができた。以上のことから、プロジェクト目標の2つのポイントは達成できたものと判断する。

3-6 上位目標

上位目標: 達成の見込み。

サバ州の生物多様性と生態系保全が強化されるとともに、国際的に認知される。

評価指標	プロジェクト実績
1. 更新されたサバ州保全戦略の生物多様性に関連する部分が一部実施される。	関連資料レビューと聞き取り調査結果から推察すると、サバ州生物多様性戦略と行動計画はプロジェクト期間内に最終化され、戦略と計画はサバ州保全戦略にすべて記載される見込みである。
2. 1つ以上の地域が生物多様性の国際イニシアティブに登録されるか、既存の地域が拡張する。	SaBC は新たにコタキナバル湿地をラムサール条約登録湿地に、キナバタガン流域を BR に登録申請するための支援を行う計画である。したがって、プロジェクトで LKSW やクロッカー山脈生物圏保存地域 (CRBR) のために導入された国際認知の手法や技術、方法論が、他地域の保全のために再現されると思われる。
3. プロジェクト関係者がマレーシアの他地域や海外から 15 回以上講師として招待される。	<p>プロジェクト関係者が以下の 17 の国内・国際イベントに参加した。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -AWS (ハノイ、2008 年) -ラムサール条約 COP 10 (韓国、2008 年) -<i>Satoyama</i> イニシアティブワークショップ (ペナン、2009 年) -ASEAN 生物多様性会議 (シンガポール、2009 年) -世界分類学イニシアティブ (GTI) ワークショップ (フィリピン、2009 年) -東・東南アジア生物多様性情報イニシアティブ (ESABII) ワークショップ (2010 年) -<i>Satoyama</i> イニシアティブワークショップ (パリ UNESCO、2010 年) -CBD-COP10 (名古屋、2010 年) -ESABII サイドイベント (名古屋、2010 年) -チャンウォンラムサールネットワーク会議 (韓国、2010 年) -MAB ネットワーク会議 (インドネシア、2011 年) -第 6 回世界環境教育総会 (ブリスボン、2011 年) -AWS (サバ州、2011 年) -第 1 回保護区周辺コミュニティワークショップ (キナバル公園、2011 年) -ラムサール条約締約国準備会議 (インドネシア、2011 年) -環境教育政策策定ワークショップ (サラワク、2011 年) -持続的開発のための教育セミナー (チェンマイ、2012 年)

第4章 実施プロセスの検証

多くの場合、プロジェクト成果の質や持続性、インパクト、効果などに、実施プロセスが影響を与える。そこで、前章でのPgDMにある指標の達成度の検証に加え、実施プロセスを検証することは不可欠である。終了時評価調査では、実施のプロセスに関しても、プロジェクト実績と同様の重要度をもって検証された。この章では、プロジェクトがどのように実施されて管理・運営されたかに関する重要な過程を要約する。

4-1 計画策定、進捗モニタリング、フィードバック

BBEC フェーズ2は、プロジェクトの概念化と計画策定に多大な時間を費やした。2008年1月から3月までの3カ月間、作業計画の第1版を策定するために8回にわたるワークショップを実施し、関係するサバ州政府機関や非政府組織（Non-governmental Organization : NGO）、ITBCなどがそのプロセスに参加した。引き続き、2009年3月に同様の参加型プロセスを経て作業計画を改定した。2名の日本人短期専門家がこのために派遣された。

PgDMは、2009年11月の中間レビュー時に、プロジェクトの主要な関連機関の合意を得て、プロジェクトの実際の枠組みや状況に沿うように大幅に変更された。改訂されたPgDMと作業計画を基に、プロジェクトは定期的にモニタリングされた。PgDMを基にした目的モニタリングシートと作業計画を基にした活動モニタリングシートを定期的に作成し、関係機関に配布した。JICA マレーシア事務所にも6カ月報告書とともに半年毎に提出した。日本人専門家は月報と技術報告書も作成した。全体として、これらのシートや報告書に詳細にプロジェクト進捗や課題などを記載した。

4-2 所轄官庁間の意思決定と調整

プロジェクトのプログラム目標が保全のための制度・体制強化であるため、協議型・参加型のプロジェクト実施プロセスが目標達成の核心となっている。所轄官庁間の枠を超える意思決定機構と調整の仕組み（付属資料3“Joint Evaluation Report”のAnnex7）の確立を支援した。終了時評価調査では、資料レビューや聞き取り、観察などを通じて、これらの機構や仕組みの意義を評価した。これらの機構や仕組みの評価の詳細はセクション6-5にある。

全体として、上記の機構や仕組みに対する支援は、プロジェクト対象地域内における保全に関する所轄官庁間の協働や調整を促進し、包含的な管理運営の行動規範を強化した。熟考された参加型プロセスの実施は、プログラム目標の一部の達成に貢献した。

4-3 プロジェクト成果に対する当事者意識とコミットメントの醸成

プロジェクト成果の持続性を担保するために、プロジェクト成果に対する関係機関の当事者意識とコミットメントを醸成することが重要である。プログラム目標がサバ州における保全のための制度・体制強化にあるため、こうした状況が実現することは特に重要である。終了時評価調査では、どのように専門家やC/Pが関係者間の関心と熱意の発展を支援したかを評価した。当事者意識とコミットメントのレベルは、調査期間中に実施した主要面談者に対する聞き取り調査を基に、極力客観的に測定された（表2参照）。

表2 当事者意識とコミットメントに関する主要な根拠

主要面識者に対する聞き取り結果	
1.	生物多様性に関連する環境教育の実施責任と権限が UST から SaBC に移管された。この変更は、SaBC と関係機関の主体性を伴って実現した。
2.	マレーシア政府は、TCTP の約 50% の費用を負担し、ITBC は TCTP の前に実施されたアジアやアフリカへの事前現地調査の費用を負担した。
3.	プロジェクトを通じて拡大した他機関やプロジェクトとのネットワークを探求し、ITBC の新研究事業や SFD の環境教育事業などの新たなプログラムが自主的に始まっている。
4.	各種の協議会やワークショップ、セミナー、その他のイベントを関係者が自主的に実施し、関係機関は自己費用負担によってこれらのイベントへ職員を派遣した。

全体として、プロジェクトの専門家は関係者間の当事者意識とコミットメントの醸成が重要であることを適切に認識していた。上記のとおり、プロジェクトはこれらの醸成に成功したといえる。しかし、当事者意識やコミットメントの度合いは関係機関間で格差がある。プロジェクト終了後、どこまでそれが醸成され、維持されるかを注視する必要がある。

4-4 プロジェクト運営体制

プロジェクトは、プログラム SC とプログラム運営・モニタリング委員会という 2 つの重要な委員会によって管理運営された。これらの委員会の状況を表 3 にまとめた。

表3 プロジェクト運営体制

委員会	状況/持続性評価
1. プログラム SC	連邦政府の代表者も加わり、州官房長官が議長を務め、年に 2 回協議会を行うプロジェクトの最高意思決定機関である。プロジェクト期間中に 8 回 (年平均 1.6 回) 協議会が実施された。プロジェクトに関する主要な課題が協議され、重要な決定がなされた。プロジェクト終了とともに委員会は消滅する。
2. プロジェクト運営・モニタリング委員会	サバ州の NRO 長官が議長を務め、年に 2 回～3 回、関係機関が情報共有と協調する場として想定されていた委員会で、プロジェクト期間中に 14 回 (年平均 2.8 回) 実施された。これに加えて、11 回の定期協議会も開催された。プロジェクトに関する主要な課題が協議され、重要な提言がなされた。

日本人専門家の事務所は、NRO と SaBC と同じ建物にあり、日常的に意思疎通を図った。専門家とその他の関係者は、委員会の協議会やワークショップ、その他のイベントで適切に意思疎通を図った。プロジェクトは月報や 6 カ月報告書などの定例報告書を適切に作成し、期限どおりに当局へ提出した。しかし、これらの報告書に対する当局の対応はもっと頻繁で包括的であるべきだった。NRO の長官であるプロジェクトマネージャーは、当人の代わりに日常的な事案に対処する 1 名の上級職員を指名した。この上級職員を通じて、プロジェクトマネージャーとプロジェク

トディレクター（サバ州官房長官）への意思疎通の改善が図られた。

第5章 評価結果

5-1 妥当性

プロジェクトの妥当性は**非常に高い**。終了時評価調査によって、日本及びマレーシア両国の政策は中間レビュー以降から大きな変化はなく、プロジェクトの妥当性は依然として非常に高いことが確認された。生物多様性の保全に対する国際的な関心は依然として高く、メガダイバーシティ地域の一部として、地球規模の生物多様性保全におけるサバ州の重要性は増している。日本及びマレーシア両国はその大義にコミットしている。

中間レビュー後、2010年に愛知県名古屋市でCBD-COP 10が開催された。COP 10により、生物多様性の保全と持続的利用、公平な利益配分に対する国際的な機運が高まった。また、日本政府の主導により *Satoyama* イニシアティブが提唱され、日馬環境・エネルギー協力イニシアティブが合意された。CBD 締結国として日本とマレーシアの両国に BBEC フェーズ2を実施する明確な理由がある。また、マレーシア経済は急成長を遂げており、急激に開発が進んでいる。開発を持続可能なものとし、保全とのバランスを保つために、保全事業のニーズは益々高まっている。こうした面からも、BBEC フェーズ2のようなプロジェクトの必要性は高い。一方、経済成長は保全に必要なリソースの創出を促す。したがって、保全への投資効果を向上するための技術協力事業は効果的である。

終了時評価調査では、事業アプローチの妥当性を更に2つの観点から検証した。プロジェクトが計画された当初の2002年の同時期に、CBD 締結国がコミットした「2010年生物多様性目標」の観点と、2008年にマレーシア政府が策定した「グローバル環境管理国家能力ニーズ自己評価と国家能力行動計画 (National Capacity Needs Self-assessment for Global Environmental Management and National Capacity Action Plan : NCSA)」の観点である。これは、国際・国家当局が特定したニーズと、事業アプローチを比較検討し、その適正を客観的に評価することを意図するものである。

表4 CBD 2010年生物多様性ターゲットと事業アプローチの比較分析

CBD2010年 生物多様性目標	BBEC フェーズ2のアプローチ
1. 生態系、生息地及び生物群系の生物多様性の保全を進める。	ラムサール条約登録湿地、BR、野生生物保全区などの設立に焦点を当て、保全効果の向上を目指した。
2. 種の多様性の保全を促進する。	CRBR や LKSW、LSWCA など、生物多様性と種の多様性が高い地域を対象地域とした。
3. 遺伝子の多様性の保全を促進する。	TEK 調査を実施するなど、遺伝子多様性に関する情報収集の重要性を強調した。
4. 持続可能な利用及び消費を促進する。	サバ州保全戦略の改訂と CEPA の促進を通して、産業や消費者の保全への協力を促進した。
5. 生息地の損失、土地利用の変化及び劣化による圧力及び非持続可能な水利用が軽減される。	CEPA の促進や CUZ の概念導入、参加型運営計画などの「社会的フェンス」を普及して、開発圧力を軽減した。

CBD2010年 生物多様性目標	BBEC フェーズ2のアプローチ
6. 侵略的外来種からの脅威を制御する。	主にBBECフェーズ1で取り組んだ。フェーズ2では、ITBCによる生物多様性の変化に関する長期モニタリング・研究を支援した。
7. 気候変動及び汚染から生物多様性への難題に取り組む。	ベースラインデータや標本の収集などを通じて、気候変動適応策の一環としてBBECフェーズ1で取り組んだ。
8. 財やサービスを供給し、生計を支える生態系の能力を維持する。	CUZ 促進の一環として、住民の自然資源ベースの生計向上事業を実施した。
9. 先住民や地域社会の社会・文化的な多様性を維持する。	先住民としての慣習的な土地の権利（NCR）やTEKに関する一連のワークショップを7回実施するなど、当局やNGOと調整しながら原住民の慣習的権利を支援した。
10. 遺伝資源の利用から得られる利益の公正かつ衡平な配分を保証する。	TEK 調査や遺伝資源のアクセスと利益配分（ABS）、CHMなどのイニシアティブを支援した。2010年の名古屋議定書締結後、プロジェクトの試みはSaBCに受け継がれた。
11. 締約国は条約を実施するための資金的、人的、科学的、技術的な能力を向上させる。	プロジェクトの主要な目標と活動は、組織的・人的能力の向上である。また、各関係機関にあるリソースを統合し、効率的に活用されることを目指している。

表4にまとめられているように、生物多様性と生態系の保全に関する国際的なニーズに十分に組み込んでおり、この視点からもプロジェクトの妥当性は全体として非常に高い。NCSAを基にした妥当性の分析結果は、付属資料3の別添8にある。

5-2 有効性

プロジェクトの有効性は高い。PgDM (Annex 3) を基に解釈すると、プログラム目標にある「体制」とはサバ州生物多様性戦略の策定に代表される制度機構のことである。サバ州生物多様性戦略と行動計画は、BBEC フェーズ2の支援により2012年3月に下書きが完成しており、2012年9月のプロジェクト終了までに当局に承認される必要がある。表5は、「体制」を要素ごとに分類し、それぞれに対するプロジェクトの有効性を分析したものである。

表5 要素ごとの保全体制への有効性

「体制」の要素	事業投入	結果/有効性
1. 保護区網	<p>プロジェクトは以下を支援した。</p> <p>1) LKSW のラムサール条約湿地登録</p> <p>2) CRBR の MAB 登録申請</p> <p>3) LSWCA の創設</p> <p>さらに管理計画策定と CEPA も支援した。</p>	<p>LKSW と CRBR、LSWCA の管理計画には、保護地域（コアエリア）と緩衝地帯（バッファゾーン）での保全活動が含まれている。バッファゾーンはコアエリア近辺の保護区網の拡大と強化につながる。</p>
2. 適正な法制度枠組み	<p>プロジェクトは CUZ の制度化を推進し、SEEP とサバ州生物多様性戦略の策定を支援した。</p>	<p>SEEP の作成と承認、更に重要なそのモニタリング支援は、州の環境教育推進の政策基盤を強化した。</p> <p>2012 年 12 月末までに政策のモニタリングが完了すれば、その結果は政策推進に大きな影響力を与える可能性があり、プロジェクト効果は顕著となる。CUZ はプロジェクト期間中には制度化できなかったが、CUZ の試みは政策決定者に新たな発想を与えた。サバ州生物多様性戦略はいまだに最終化されておらず、正式に州の政策として承認されていないが、政策策定プロセスが関係者の能力を向上した。</p>
3. 所轄官庁間協力の持続的基盤	<p>所轄官庁間の審議会や作業部会などの設立、強化を支援した。また、省庁間調整機関としての SaBC を強化した。</p>	<p>これらの制度機構は保全のために重要であり、プロジェクトは効果的に支援を行った。特に、ラムサール条約や MAB 計画などの国際的なイニシアティブに参加する手法は効果的で、関係者の関心を高め、注目を引いた。また、JICA とラムサール条約事務局との間で、制度化された幅広い連携と広報の可能性が進展した。</p>
4. 制度化された持続可能な資金調達手段	<p>ABS や CHM を推進するために TEK 調査を実施し、サバ州生物多様性戦略の策定や各種プログラム間の調整を通じた資金の統合と集中投入を支援した。</p>	<p>現在、SaBC は CHM の開発に取り組んでおり、2012 年 9 月までに完成予定である。所轄官庁間協力は、保全に必要な費用の分担の基盤を強化した。</p>

「体制」の要素	事業投入	結果/有効性
5. 関係者の向上された能力	関係者の能力向上を支援した。	研修の実施や各種ワークショップ・会議の開催、研究の実施、各種マニュアルや指針の作成、専門家による日常的指導などを通じて、関係者の能力向上を実現した。また、SaBC や ITBC、その他の機関の職員に研修講師となる機会や本邦研修の機会を与えた。更に、現場での実地活動を通して、関係者の能力は向上した。

プログラム目標の後半には「サバ州がマレーシアの国内外に対して生物多様性保全の知見及び技術を普及できるようになる」とある。サバ州が外部に向けて実施した研修（TCTP）は、CBDの3つの目的のうち、生物多様性の保全（1番目）と生物多様性の賢明な利用（2番目）を網羅しており、TCTPの対象となった国は、生物多様性が豊富で、サバ州と類似した管理課題を抱えている地域であり妥当であった。研修に関して、以下の課題が見られた。

表6 能力向上目標の有効性

視点	有効性	課題
1. 研修内容	TCTPの内容は、プロジェクト活動の紹介や教訓の共有が主体となった。研修の前後に、事前・事後現地訪問をカンボジア、ラオス、スリランカ、ケニア、タンザニア、インドで行い、研修参加希望者や過去の研修生への聞き取り調査を行った。TCTPの評価は高く、研修講師にとってもプロジェクト活動や結果を熟考し、内面化することができた。	研修ではあまり網羅していないエコツーリズムとバイオテクノロジー、特に遺伝資源の商用活用とABSについても研修員の関心は高かった。また、プロジェクトが取り組んだ法制度・政策強化に関するニーズも確認された。TCTPの評価報告書には、事前調査の結果が研修に十分に反映されていないとの指摘もあった。
2. 能力強化手法と知識普及手段	基本的に採用された手法は、プロジェクト関係者を海外の研修やイベントに派遣する、あるいは外からの研修生をサバ州に招待するというものであった。この方法は、研究者や実務者、政府職員が国際的な人脈を広げることに効果的であった。サバ州は2011年にAWSを主催し、ASEAN生物多様性センター(ACB)との公式な連携も検討している。「My Bio D Seminar」というクアラルンプールで開催される予定のイベントに参加予定で、プロジェクトの経験をマレーシア国内の他地域に発信する良い機会となる。国家公務員研修所(INTAN)におけるマレーシア国家公務員研修でもプロジェクト経験が紹介されている。	マレーシア国内での情報共有は更に徹底して実施されるべきである。TCTPにおけるファシリテーター(コースマネージャー)の機能が明確にされ、彼らの能力も更に強化されるべきである。

5-3 効率性

効率性は**やや高い**。他のプログラムからの資金も動員し、プロジェクトの限定的な投入によって最大限の実績を残した。CUZの制度化やLSWCAの設立と管理計画策定(河岸保護区の特別法の策定・承認)、環境教育・CEPAの準備活動などに、より少ない時間と労力、資金で望ましい成果が上がっていれば、更に高い評価となった。

終了時評価調査では、プロジェクトの投入実績に対応した成果の質と量进行评估した。日本側とマレーシア側による投入実績の詳細は**第3章**にあり、このセクションではそれらの投入が効率的に、時宜に適って活用されたかを検証する。

表7 効率性の要約

投入視点	効率性と適時性
1. 日本人専門家とマレーシア人コンサルタント	6名の日本人長期専門家と9名の日本人短期専門家が17の異なった分野に対して派遣され（付属資料3“Joint Evaluation Report”の別添9と10）、11の組織からマレーシア人専門家が動員された。これらの日本人・現地人専門家の貢献分野は、調査手法から管理計画、保全技術、研修、制度強化などにわたる。多大な数の関係機関・関係者の調整に膨大な時間が費やされるなかで、専門家は外部者として所轄官庁間の垣根を越えた調整に尽力した。専門家の成果品はおおむね適切に記録され、特定の専門家の派遣時期が活動時期と若干整合しなかった軽微な問題を除けば、顕著な非効率性は見受けられなかった。
2. マレーシア側からのC/Pやその他の施設	C/P機関はいずれも職員不足に悩むなか、適切なC/P職員を確保し、適正な結果を生んだ。したがって、マレーシア側からの投入は効率的であったといえる。適切なプロジェクト事務所やその他の設備もマレーシア側から提供された。
3. 車両と備品	プロジェクトが購入した車両やその他の備品はマニュアルや資料とともに適切に維持管理されている（付属資料3“Joint Evaluation Report”の別添11）。車両や備品は適切な目的のために頻繁に活用され、利用記録は適正に維持されている。
4. 本邦研修	合計84名のプロジェクト関係者が、若手リーダー育成のための研修やエコツーリズムの研修などを含めた本邦研修に参加した（付属資料3“Joint Evaluation Report”の別添12）。研修生のニーズ・業務内容と研修題目・主題の間に若干の齟齬が見られる事例があったが、面談した研修参加者は研修に満足していた。彼らは新たな発想を得て、発見があったと証言している。
5. ローカルコスト	日本側のローカルコスト負担は、ワークショップや打合せの費用、研修や展示の資料作成、必要備品の購入などに活用され、全体として効率的に使用された。日本側の現地費用負担に関しては、付属資料3“Joint Evaluation Report”の別添13にある。マレーシア側関係機関は、職員のプロジェクトに関連する旅費や日当宿泊費、業務費などを負担した。また、TCTPの約50%の費用をマレーシア政府が負担した。
6. 統合されたリソース	プロジェクトが助成した協調・調整により、それぞれの関係機関の資金と人的リソースが統合されて効率的に活用された。例えば、ITBCや郡政府は、CEPA活動に自己資金を動員し、SFDやSWD、SPs、EPD、世界自然保護基金（WWF）などの組織は、研修や環境教育などのプロジェクト活動経費を一部負担した。これらの協調・協力により、活動の規模拡大・他地域での模倣などが可能となった。また、JOCV数名が環境教育や生計向上などのプロジェクト活動に参加した。
7. BBECフェーズ1の遺産	BBECフェーズ1で組織的、人的ネットワークが確立され、プロジェクト活動時の協調や調整時にこれらを最大限利用した。測量や各種調査、管理計画策定などの技術的なプロジェクト活動は、フェーズ1で訓練された関係者がその技術を活用して実施した。

表7でまとめられたとおり、プロジェクトの全般的な**効率性はやや高い**と評価できるが、以下に列記した不足点が認められた。

- (1) CUZ の制度化のために多大な投入（専門家、資金、時間、努力）を行ったが、課題対処に長時間を要した。プロジェクトによる本格的な生計向上支援は始まったばかりで、こうした試みがプロジェクト終了後も継続・発展していくか懸念が残る。
- (2) わずか2,000ha あまりの LSWCA 新設に長時間を要した。それは、野生生物保全区から河岸保護区を分けるために必要となった補足測量などに時間がかかったためである。
- (3) CEPA と環境教育に関するプロジェクト活動は、SEEP の策定とその実施のモニタリングマニュアル策定から開始した。こうした準備期間に2年を費やしたのち、2010年から実際のCEPA・環境教育活動が始まった。

5-4 インパクト

正のインパクトは**高い**。いくつかの正のインパクトが見られ、将来的にも期待できる。将来、生物多様性と生態系に改善が見られることが期待され、環境や社会経済、制度などに関する重大な負のインパクトは見られなかった。

終了時評価調査で、上位目標にある「サバ州の生物多様性と生態系保全が強化される」に関する実際の変化を検証することは極めて困難であることが合意された。極めて複雑でさまざまな要因の影響を受ける生物多様性とその変化の測定の方法論は、国際的に長年議論されている。また、プロジェクトはCRBR内の5カ所の調査用永久小区画での研究を支援したことから、将来的には何らかの有用なデータを生み出す可能性はある。現場レベルでのインパクトが顕在するにはまだ時間を要する。仮に計測が可能でも、生物多様性の変化に対するプロジェクトの要因・影響を隔離して分析することは極めて困難である。そこで、本セクションでは生物多様性と生態系の保全の強化に関する事例を分析する方法を採用し、5つの事例を取りまとめた。

事例1：事業の相乗効果

BBEC フェーズ2の効果が、他の事業に広がる兆候がみられる。例えば、SWDは、事業が支援したLSWCAの正式設立の経験を生かし、新たに3つの野生生物保全区の設定を計画している。また、サラワク州では、サバ州の関係者を招待してサバ州の経験と知見を得た後、独自の環境教育政策の策定を行っている。SEEP策定の経験は、EPDが国レベルとも共有している。SFDは、サバ開発コリドー事業の資金を活用し、ラムサール条約登録湿地内に基地を建設中で、CTIから追加の資金を獲得する可能性もある。サバ州政府はCHM開発のためにSaBCに200万リンギットを拠出した。CHM運営委員会と協議の上、専門請負業者を雇用して開発が進行中で、2012年9月に完成予定である。

事例 2 : CEPA・環境教育のインパクト

プロジェクトによる CEPA・環境教育の活動は、将来その効果が人々の意識に現れるであろう。EPD や熱帯雨林ディスカバリーセンター (Rainforest Discovery Centre : RDC)、サバ湿地保全協会、環境行動センター (Environmental Action Center : EAC)、SEEN など組織は、サバ州において環境教育に長年取り組んでいるが、プロジェクト活動は、既存の環境教育ネットワークや組織、事業を活気づけた。これらは継続して更に発展するであろう。例えば、RDC は AWS や TCTP などの国際イベントを通じてネットワークを拡大し、海外の組織との新たな共同事業を開始している。また、RDC は日本のラムサールセンターとの環境教育に関する協力を拡大した。SPs は、資金が得られれば、事業終了後も REEP を継続し、CRBR 周辺の全 8 郡と 1 市を網羅する予定である。プロジェクトで開発された CEPA キットを活用するために、SWD は LSWCA での CEPA 活動を 2012 年 6 月までに開始する計画で、公共団体である EAC はエネルギー大企業からの寄付などを動員して、その活動地域を拡大する計画である。

事例 3 : 現場職員の保護・警護作業の向上

SPs の CRBR に配属されている現場職員の意識や態度、行動に顕著な変化が見られた。CUZ 設立過程の経験を通じて、現場職員は住民と交流し、良好な関係を築き、利害関係を調停し、総意を取りまとめ、生計向上事業に従事した。これらは従来 SPs 職員に求められる技術ではないが、人口増加と農地拡大が加速する今日、公園と生物多様性の保護のために重要な技術となっている。プロジェクト経験を通じて、職員はこれらの非伝統的な任務と役割に関する技術や経験、自信を身につけた。ラムサール条約登録湿地では、SFD による警護が定期化し強化された。SWD は、LSWCA に 2 名のレンジャーと 1 名の漕艇手を配置し、定期的な警護を行っている。将来的には人員を 5 名に増員する予定である。

事例 4 : 国際研究協力に関するインパクト

TCTP や AWS などの国際イベントを通じて、国際的な研究者ネットワークが広がった。現在、ITBC はインド植物学研究所と動物学研究所とのアンダマン諸島における生物多様性の共同研究事業や、ウガンダ政府に対する原油採掘現場開発の環境影響評価支援、タンザニア政府との湖水の環境・生物多様性共同研究などの可能性が出ている。また、マレーシアとタンザニア間で公益活動を行う民間商社との経済・研究協力モデルの検討が進んでいる。ほかに、九州工業大学とマレーシアプトラ大学 (Universiti Putra Malaysia : UPM) との共同による、パーム油産業のゼロ・ディスチャージ技術とパーム油生産廃棄物を利用した高品質プラスチック生産に関する協力を進めている。ラムサール条約登録湿地の長期的環境モニタリングのために、ITBC は毎年 30 万リンギットの予算を配分するように大学へ提案し、EPD はキナバタガン流域の河川汚染に関する調査を実施している。SaBC は ACB との公式な協力関係構築を目指している。

事例 5：日本からの追加資金

生物多様性と生態系保全のために、日本から追加資金が投入される可能性がある。例えば、BBEC フェーズ 2 に触発され、以下の事業が実施される。1) JICA の支援による酪農大学の「サバ州における生物多様性保全のための地域主体型地域おこしプロジェクト」、2) JICA の支援による九州工業大学の「ボルネオ生物多様性のためのパームバイオマスを活用した革新的グリーン産業の創出プロジェクト」、3) JICA 支援によるバンブーテクノ社の「山仙式平窯炭化法によるバイオマス炭化技術研修事業」、4) 世界保護地域委員会日本委員会（World Commission on Protected Areas Japan : WCPA-J）による「アジア国家パート会議に向けた研究事業」

5-5 持続性

持続性は高い。たとえすべての目標が達成されても、成果が持続しなければプロジェクトは成功とはいえない。持続性は重要な評価項目で、各種の所轄官庁間連携機関や調整基盤の持続性が表 8 のとおり検証された。BBEC フェーズ 2 のプログラム目標は保全体制の強化で、体制と持続性には本質的な繋がりがあり、プロジェクトは計画時から持続性を考慮していたといえる。

表 8 各種調整機構の持続性検証

機構名	現況/ 持続性の検証
1. ラムサール地域諮問委員会	この委員会はまだ活動を開始していない。CEPA や研究事業、エコツーリズム振興、野生生物保全や警護などの活動のために、委員会はすぐに活動を開始すべきである。
2. ラムサール緩衝地帯（バッファゾーン）管理チーム	既に数回の会合を開催した。チームには特定の中心組織や議長がいないため、その持続性に疑問が残る。例えば森林局を中心組織・議長とした審議会に転換し、このチームの活動を継続すべきである。
3. ラムサール条約調整審議会	ラムサール条約登録湿地の管理計画策定中は、同審議会は活発に動いており、動物に関する調査を完了した。この審議会は、ラムサール条約登録湿地のマネジメントと緩衝地帯（バッファゾーン）のマネジメントの 2 つの機能を調整する重要な役割を担っている。この審議会を持続するために、議長である SaBC の能力向上が必要である。
4. ラムサール CEPA 審議会	CEPA キットを開発した CEPA 下部審議会は、CEPA 実施のための審議会へ移行する。

機構名	現況/ 持続性の検証
5. サバ環境教育モニタリングチーム (SEEMOT)	このチームは、2012 年末までに SEEP の実施状況のモニタリング結果を取りまとめる。SEEN の構成員でもある一部のメンバーは活発であるが、特に政府機関などが報告書を作成できるか懸念がある。SEEMOT の作業領域は、緑化問題から公害、廃棄物まで広く、課題別作業部会を作ることを検討すべきである。
6. サバ MAB 技術作業部会	この部会は MAB 登録申請を進め、今後管理計画策定の審議会に移行すべきである。SaBC は MAB 登録申請の窓口であって、管理計画策定では実施主体となるサバ州公園局が主導的となるべきで、管理計画実施では郡が重要な役割を担うため、郡が適切に関与すべきである。
7. CUZ タスクフォース	CUZ 推進で、このグループは困難に遭遇し続けた。CUZ が正式に制度化されるまで努力を続けなければならない。SPs の理事会の決定によると、このグループは新たにコミュニティ代表者を加えて、CUZ 管理審議会に移行するようである。
8. CUZ 管理審議会と下部審議会	当初、本管理審議会とは別に、コミュニティレベルの審議会の形成が計画されていた。しかし、SPs は局を議長とし、5 名のコミュニティ代表者と 5 名の関係機関からの代表者から成る管理審議会の設立を決めた。
9. 永久小区画管理審議会	これは、CRBR の永久小区画における調査の持続性を確保するための制度機構である。永久小区画をさまざまな研究者や学生が研究に活用するが、彼らが交代しても長期的調査が継続することを担保する。
10. LSWCA の土地登記技術審議会	本審議会は、LSWCA 内の河岸保護区の管轄権を巡って、プロジェクト期間中多くの困難に遭遇した。この審議会はその役割を終え、管理計画策定審議会へ移行する。
11. LSWCA 管理計画策定審議会	野生生物局は、BBEC フェーズ 1 の支援を受けて 2006 年に LSWCA の管理計画の素案を作成したが、LSWCA の正式設立が大幅に遅れたため、まだ最終化されていない。LSWCA が正式に設立したので、本審議会は観光文化環境省に提出する管理計画を早急に最終化すべきである。
12. SBC	プロジェクトの支援により、SBC の機能は向上した。SBC の持続性と更なる発展は、その実行者としての SaBC のコミットメントと協力次第である。現時点では SBC は年 3 回会合を開くだけで、課題別の作業部会はいまだに設立されていない。

表 8 にある組織的な持続性に加えて、他の視点からプロジェクトの持続性を分析した結果が表 9 にまとめられている。

表9 持続性検証（調整機構以外）

視点	確認事項/持続性の検証
1. 法的枠組みと政策の更なる改善へのコミットメント	サバ州生物多様性戦略と行動計画（SBSAP）はもうすぐ最終化・承認されるが、その後 ABS 規定などの追加政策が策定されるべきである。更に重要なことは、適切な制度機構をもって、戦略の実施状況を評議会が定期的にモニタリングすることである。評議会は年に3回会合を開くだけなので、課題別作業部会を創始することを SaBC は支援すべきである。
2. 継続作業のための持続的資金	SBSAP は、政府による十分な資金投入を伴って実施されるべきである。既に、サバ州政府は CHM の開発のために SaBC に 200 万リンギットを投資した。SaBC の資金的持続性と更なる発展は、政府のコミットメントと SaBC の歳入創出能力にかかっている。2000 年のサバ州生物多様性法では「生物多様性センター基金」の設立が提唱されている。
3. 人材と技術力、姿勢の変化	関係機関の人員不足はプロジェクト開始当初からの懸案事項であったが、2012 年 5 月に 2 名の上級職員が SaBC に加わった。SaBC やその他の関係機関の職員の多くがプロジェクトを通じて訓練され、今後外部からの投入がなくても自立発展するレベルまで技術力が向上したことが確認された。日本人専門家によると、自己啓発や縦割り行政の軽減、保護区内の住民に対する柔軟性や主導力などに関する関係者の姿勢も改善した。

5-6 効果発現に貢献した要因

サバ州の経済は自然観光産業に依存しているため、環境に関する一般的な関心が高い。サバ州は、BBEC が開始する前から生物多様性の保全に対して活発に取り組んでいたことがプロジェクトの効果発現に貢献した。プロジェクトはこれらの保全努力を更に強化することを補完した。

国際的には、CBD-COP や気候変動枠組み条約締約会議（the Conference of the Parties to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change : UNFCCC-COP）、関連するイベントや国際イニシアティブなどの一連の動向により、生物多様性保全に関する国際的な関心と機運が高まった。日本とマレーシア両国は CBD やその他の国際条約を批准しており、国際的な義務がプロジェクト推進の原動力の1つとなった。また、プロジェクトは2000年のサバ州生物多様性法を基準に計画されており、プロジェクトの活動を進める上で必要な基本的法的枠組みが整っていた。

プロジェクトの成功には、政府の資金能力が重要な役割を果たした。途上国側の実施機関が C/P や必要経費を動員することができないといった、日本の技術協力プロジェクトにありがちな問題は本プロジェクトではなかった。プロジェクト事務所となるスペースやその他の資機材も適正に提供された。

サバ州にはサバ開発コリドー計画やハートオブボルネオ事業、サンゴ礁三角地帯イニシアティブ（Coral Triangle Initiative : CTI）などのプロジェクトがあり、協働する機会が与えられた。また、フェーズ1の業績があり、関係者の既存の技術力や人脈などが円滑なプロジェクト実施に貢献した。

5-7 効果発現を阻害した要因

ほとんどすべての関係機関は、行政の合理化による職員不足に直面している。重大な影響はなかったものの、職員不足は特定のプロジェクト活動を遅らせた。

第6章 結論

プロジェクトは、サバ州における生物多様性の保全のために、各関係機関が協力する行動規範を確立することに多大に貢献した。プロジェクトは参加型で協議型のプロセスを推進し、情報が共有され、総意が形成され、意思決定される仕組みを強化した。各関係者が協働するために、国際的なイニシアティブに参加する手法は効果的であった。ラムサール条約と MAB 計画の指定地域 (BR) の登録申請と、それらの地域の管理計画策定は、関係者を一体化する原動力となり、国際的な会議やシンポジウムの招致・参加は、関係者の関心と熱意を引き出した。こうした革新的な手法は、保全のための体制強化の鍵である。プログラム目標はプロジェクト期間内に達成する見込みであり、プロジェクトは予定どおり 2012 年 9 月に終了できる。

プロジェクトは、SBSAP や SEEP など、保全の体制を強化するために必要な基本的な法制度環境などの重要課題に対処した。ひとたび戦略が承認・実施されれば、プロジェクトが強化した体制は政策として確立する。プロジェクトは、ワークショップやセミナー、専門家による日常的な指導、重要課題に関する実務、研修講師としての経験の場の提供などを通じて、関係者の能力向上にも多大に貢献した。

プロジェクトは顕著な波及効果ももたらした。プロジェクトに触発されて各関係機関が独自の試みを開始している。波及効果は、サラワク州やマレーシアのその他の地域、さらに国外へも及びつつある。環境教育や CEPA の取り組みは、人々の意識と保全に対して長期間のインパクトを与える。法の執行による取り締まりに限界があるなか、環境教育や CEPA の取り組みは、代替的な保全手法としての潜在性を示した。

今後の課題は、保全に対する更なる資金的強化である。特に SBSAP やラムサール条約登録湿地、BR の各地域の管理計画などの実施とそのモニタリングに対する十分な資金が投資されるために、現実的な資金調達の手組みが確立される必要がある。ゾーニングや土地利用といった手法を活用した保全は、サバ州にとっては新しく、こうした戦略の効果は今後、注視する必要がある。SBC と SaBC の継続的な能力向上も今後の課題である。

第7章 提言

7-1 総論

BBEC フェーズ2 で導入した革新的アプローチによる保全努力は、生物多様性と生態系改善のために継続されなければならない。効果的な保全のために、多部門間協調のアプローチによる保護区計画策定、管理を継続すべきである。持続可能な保全のために、民間の関与を継続して奨励し、中米の「コスタリカモデル」のように、「サバといえばアジアの生物多様性中核拠点」という国際的共通認識を確立するように努力すべきである。

7-2 サバ州生物多様性戦略と行動計画

- 1) NRO は、2012年9月のプロジェクト終了までに、SBSAP 策定の参加型で協議型のプロセスを完了させ、承認のために当局に提出する。CBD-COP10 で採用された愛知目標に従い、天然資源環境省 (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment : NRE) は1998年の国家生物多様性政策を見直す予定で、国家とサバ州の生物多様性政策の整合性を確保しなければならない。
- 2) 戦略が最終化された折には、NRO と緊密に協調しながら、SaBC は戦略の実施モニタリングのために関係機関の調整を行い、SBC に進捗を報告する。現在の戦略ペーパー (案) にある「戦略のための諮問とモニタリングのパネル」を創始し、SaBC はパネルを適切に指導する。新たな戦略の実施に対して、サバ州政府は十分な予算と人的資源を配分することが極めて重要である。
- 3) NRO は、関係機関の連携の下、州総合保護区システム (Sabah Integrated Protected Area System : SIPAS) を確立すべきである。そのために、戦略ペーパー (案) にあるように、保護区の総覧と基本地図を定期的に更新し、システム事務局が校正の上、SIPAS の法的枠組みも整備すべきである。
- 4) 「グリーン経済」がリオ+20 (国連持続可能な開発会議) の2つの主要課題の1つとなっているなか、近々に最終化される予定の戦略ペーパーの議論の中に、グリーン経済と成長の概念とアプローチ、行動を盛り込むこととする。

7-3 資源の動員

ラムサール条約登録湿地と BR の核心地域 (コアエリア)、緩衝地帯 (バッファゾーン)、移行地域 (トランジションエリア) のコミュニティによる生計向上を支援するために、資金と技術的専門知識が動員されるべきである。貧困対策や農村インフラストラクチャー整備、農業開発、マイクロファイナンス・マーケティングなどに対して、地球環境ファシリティ (Global Environment Facility : GEF) などのドナー資金や、連邦政府や市町村などの予算を活用することが必要である。資金や技術資源の統合を、NRO や SaBC、郡などの地方自治体、その他の関係機関が促進し、ビジネスパートナーやマーケティング仲介人として、民間が生計向上に参加すべきである。企業の

社会的責任 (Corporate Social Responsibility : CSR) も資金動員の可能性を秘めている。NRO や SaBC は、積極的に主導力を発揮し、SBC は、2000 年のサバ州生物多様性法にある「生物多様性センター基金」を設立し、画期的な資金調達戦略を模索することとする。

7-4 SaBC

SaBC は、2000 年のサバ州生物多様性法に規定された 13 の所掌任務を基に、包括的・現実的な中長期計画を策定し、この計画を基に、2013 年の年次計画を策定すべきである。バイオテクノロジーの研究と開発は、長く不確実な過程である。ABS は、短期的には州や民間に歳入をもたらさない可能性もある。BBEC フェーズ 2 は、2012 年 9 月のプロジェクト終了まで、SaBC の中長期計画策定を支援し、SaBC の役割と方針が、関係者に明確に理解されるように、策定される計画を広く広報することとする。

SaBC の制度的枠組み (SaBC が NRO の一部であるかなどの体制的位置づけの明確化や、SaBC の権限の明確化など) を更に強化すべきである。

7-5 CRBR/ CUZ/ MAB

- 1) SPs は、USMB の住民と対話を続け、総意形成を通じて CUZ 管理計画を最終化する必要がある。SPs は、十分な資金と人的資源を確保して管理計画を実施すべきである。保護区内外における SPs とコミュニティの共同による参加型保護管理を実現できるように、SPs は、CUZ の適切な枠組みと業務処理基準を制度化し、CUZ が制度化達成後は、SPs は CUZ を他地域へも普及すべきである。
- 2) SPs は、NRE からのコメントを取り込み、ユネスコに対する CRBR の MAB 計画への登録申請を最終化し、2012 年の期限までに提出する。
- 3) CRBR の正式な BR 登録を待つ間、SPs は、MAB 管理審議会を主導し、NRO や SaBC、地方自治体 (1 市と 8 郡) などの共同申請者の支援を受けて、クロッカー山脈公園の既存の管理計画を考慮しつつ、緩衝地帯 (バッファゾーン) ・移行地域 (トランジションエリア) も含めた CRBR の管理計画の策定を進めることとする。現在の MAB 技術作業部会を MAB 管理審議会に移行し、SaBC が SPs や NRO、ほかの関係機関と協力して計画策定プロセスを調整し、BR は管理計画どおりに適正に管理されるべきである。BR 内の大規模インフラストラクチャー開発事業計画を適正にモニタリングする。SPs は核心地域 (コアエリア)、そのほかの関係機関は緩衝地域 (バッファゾーン)、移行地域 (トランジションエリア) の管理を適正に統括し、組織体制を早急に話し合い、確立すべきである。SBC は管理実施の進捗を緊密にモニタリングすることとする。
- 4) SPs と SaBC は、BR で CEPA を広く振興すること、SPs と関係機関は、REEP を継続し、更に発展させるべきである。REEP 参加者 (教師等) によって作成された行動計画は、関係機関が支援して実施することとする。

7-6 LKSW/ラムサール条約登録湿地

- 1) SBC は、ラムサール条約登録湿地の LKSW とその流域における管理計画の実施進捗を適正にモニタリングすることとする。保護地域（ラムサール条約登録湿地）では SFD、緩衝地帯（バッファゾーン）では NRO が管理審議会を主導し、管理を進める。SaBC は両審議会を調整し、評議会の意思決定を支援する。
- 2) 2012 年 9 月のプロジェクト終了までに、NRO と緊密に協議の上、SaBC は LKSW とその流域の年間管理計画策定のための機構と指針を提案し、これらの機構と指針に則り、SaBC が各関係機関の年間管理計画策定の作業を促進するべきである。計画は審議会構成員間で共有され、SaBC が編成して SBC に提出すべきである。SBC は年間計画の実施を積極的にモニタリングし、NRO の指導力のもと、SFD と SaBC は SBC の意思決定を支援することが期待されている。
- 3) 管理計画と年間計画を実施する際、警護や調査・モニタリング、流域の汚染防御、エコツアーリズム振興などを優先分野とすべきである。管理審議会の関係機関は、保全関係者だけではなく、主要な汚染排出者（つまりパーム油産業）や経済活動主体（例えば観光業者や漁業従事者、水利権所有者など）を巻き込むことが肝要である。
- 4) ラムサール条約登録湿地とその流域を保全するためには、キナバタガン・セガマ河流域における水質を長期的にモニタリングすることが非常に重要である。EPD、ITBC、DID、連邦政府の環境局（Department of Environment : DoE）が重要な役割を担っており、NRO は、緩衝地帯（バッファゾーン）の管理審議会でも主導力を発揮すべきである。サバ州政府は汚染に関するモニタリングと法の執行を充実させる必要がある。最高意思決定者はこの問題を検証することとする。
- 5) ラムサール条約登録湿地での新たな基地建設が、SFD によって進められているが、早急に完了する必要がある。基地は、SFD の警護活動はもとより、他の機関による調査・研究や環境教育、観光振興にも活用されるべきである。SFD やその他の法執行機関の保護活動を継続して強化する必要がある。
- 6) ラムサール条約登録湿地での CEPA 活動には、サバ州観光会議所やホテル、旅行代理店などの観光セクターと学校や教師、生徒、保護者などの教育セクターを巻き込むべきである。例えば、ラムサールという国際ブランド名を前面に押し出し、ポスターやパンフレットなどを作成し、ラムサール条約登録湿地とその生物多様性の重要性を強調することとする。
- 7) ラムサール条約登録湿地のより良い管理と広報のため、ラムサール条約事務局の専門技術を活用すべきである。より広範囲で長期的な協力のために、JICA は、ラムサール条約事務局との正式な合意締結の可能性を継続して模索することとする。

7-7 SEEP/環境教育

SEEMOT 構成員は、SEEP の実施状況をモニタリングし、その結果を厳格に分析する。EPD は、SEEMOT の事務局として、プロジェクトで作成したモニタリングマニュアルに則り、モニタリング報告書を 2013 年初めまでに作成し、当局に提出することとする。EPD は、報告書の提言を基に、適正な対応策が取られることを保障すべきである。可能な限り、SEEMOT の主要な所見と提言を一般に公開することとする。

7-8 LSWCA

LSWCA のビジターセンターは、現在 SWD によって改装工事中であり早急に竣工すること、LSWCA 内と周囲の野生生物保全のために、名誉野生生物管理官制度を拡充することとする。

SWD は、LSWCA 内の河岸保護区の特別法の承認を確保し、NRO や審議会メンバーの主導の下、2012 年 9 月のプロジェクト終了までに LSWCA の管理計画を策定する。LSWCA 設立を通じて得た教訓は、追加の野生生物保全区や鳥獣保護区の創始に活用する。

7-9 知識の共有

TCTP は、サバ州でのプロジェクトの知識と経験を広める良い機会である。サバ州政府機関と ITBC は、この機会を賢明に活用すべきである。次期 TCTP の研修内容の開発では、ITBC は NRO・SaBC との共同議長によるタスクフォースを立ち上げ、革新的手法の紹介などが研修に取り込まれるように、現在の研修モジュールと教材を改定する。研修として取り上げられるべき題目は、サバ州生物多様性戦略、ラムサール条約や MAB 計画などの国際枠組みを活用する基本的な原理、保全のための流域アプローチ、包括的管理計画策定と実施、保全への民間参加などの革新的な手法である。

TCTP に関係機関の関与がさらに強化されるよう、NRO・SaBC は ITBC と協調し、関係機関との協議を通じて、必要に応じて予算案を見直すべきである。NRO・SaBC は、関係機関の参画に必要な経費を考慮し、予算の算定と計画案を策定し、外務省に提出し、十分な資金を確保することとする。現在 JICA の支援を受けている TCTP は、最終的にはマレーシア技術協力プログラム (Malaysia Technical Cooperation Programme : MTCP) に完全に引き継がれ、次期 TCTP が終了する 2015 年までに、提案されているサバ地域研修センターやサバ地方公務員研修所 (Sabah Institute of Public Administration : INSAN) などが協力して、ITBC などの実施機関が引き継ぐべきである。

プロジェクトの知識と経験が、マレーシアの他地域に模倣されるためには、積極的な情報発信が必要である。保全に関する研修がサバ州にある INSAN で提供されており、プロジェクト成果を紹介する絶好の場となっている。NRO・SaBC は、サバ州にある INTAN との協力拡大の可能性を、特設コースの新設なども含めて模索すべきである。また、NRE (連邦政府) や INTAN との密接な協力も提言する。

第8章 他プロジェクトへの参考/教訓

1. 政策や制度枠組みに対する技術支援は、適正に実施されれば、生物多様性の保全のために重要で効果的であることが証明された。こうした技術支援は、生物多様性セクターにおけるグッド・ガバナンスの強化に精通した適当な外国人及びマレーシア人専門家が必要で、それらの専門家が十分な要員配置期間をもって派遣されるべきである。国際的なイニシアティブに参加するアプローチは効果的である。
2. サバ州でプロジェクトが実施される場合、連邦レベルの広報が、一般及び政治的支援を得る上で重要である。
3. BBEC II のように関係機関が多数の場合は、特に、プロジェクトの効果的な実施のためには適当な C/P 機関と人員の確保が不可欠である。案件形成時に、周到な組織分析のうえ、適切な組織体制を決定する必要がある。多数の関係機関を管理するために、それぞれの委任事項や権限を明確にした上で、プロジェクト計画に取り入れるべきである。
4. BBEC II では PDM は中間評価まで改訂できなかったが、PO は年 1 回、PO ワークショップを開催し改訂した。BBEC のような多くの関係機関が関わるプロジェクトの実施では、外部要因の影響を受けやすく、実情に合わせた工夫が必要である。PDM と PO は、プロジェクト開始後 6 カ月以内に見直すべきである。プロジェクト開始から 1 年以内に、必要に応じてそれらを規定の手続きに則り修正することが重要である。
5. BBEC II では、国際イニシアティブ（ラムサール条約、ユネスコ MAB 計画）をクローズアップすることを、行政官のインセンティブ（国際的知名度のアップ）と民間へのインセンティブ（エコツーリズム等のプロモーション）とした。保護区外のゾーニングや土地利用計画などによる保全には、関係機関やコミュニティ、民間のパートナー、その他の関係者に対する動機と関心を確保することが欠かせない。異なった関係者にはそれぞれ違った動機付けが必要で、それらを特定することが重要である。
6. BBEC II では多くの国を招聘するため（16 カ国、55 名）、情報発信と知見共有機能として効果的であった（ASEAN の国々は、シンガポール以外すべて参加した）。TCTP は情報発信と研修提供者の能力向上にも有効な手法である。類似事業間で、知識や経験を共有するのに有効な場である。

付 属 資 料

付属資料 1 : 評価グリッド

付属資料 2 : 主要面談者リスト

付属資料 3 : Joint Evaluation Report

ボルネオ生物多様性・生態系保全プログラムプロジェクト フェーズⅡ
 終了時評価 評価グリッド (案)

Ver 04: April 30, 2012

評価 5項目	評価設問		情報収集方法・ 情報源	備考
	大項目	小項目		
妥当性	両国の政 策・優先度と の合致	1-1 上位目標とプログラム目標は、日本の援助方針、重点分野、優先国・ 地域などと整合性があるか？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 詳細計画策定調査報告書 中間レビュー報告書 関連資料 	策定中の JICA 国別 分析ペーパー案で は、「日マ相互利益 増進に資する国内 課題への対応」と して再整理
		1-2 上位目標とプログラム目標は、マレーシア国およびサバ州の開発政 策・計画、重点分野、優先地域などと整合性があるか？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 詳細計画策定調査報告書 中間レビュー報告書 第10次マレーシア計 画などの関連資料 Halatuju 	中間レビューの 「国内外に対する 知識・情報の拠点 となることは、サ バ州にとって優先 事項ではない」を 確認
	現地ニーズ との合致	1-3 事業計画時と開始時、現地ニーズの把握は十分になされたか？保全 分野における現地ニーズは何だったか？事業目標や計画、アプロー チは現地ニーズへの取り組みとなっているか？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 詳細計画策定調査報告書 中間レビュー報告書 専門家の定期報告書 	
	計画・アプ ローチの適正	1-4 前フェーズの成果を活用できたか？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 関係者への聞き取り 	

		1-5 両国に法的な履行義務がある CBD に、事業の計画・アプローチが合致し、CBD と取り巻く近年の動向のなかで、事業の意義が変化したか？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBD • 愛知生物多様性ターゲット • Satoyama イニシアティブ⁶ 関連資料 • 第 4 回 CBD 国家報告書 • NCSA 報告書 • 専門家の定期報告書 	こうした側面からの追加分析は有用か？
		1-6 CUZ 推進や関係機関の数、活動分野の多岐性、活動範囲、活動の時間配分、指標設定など、事業計画とアプローチは現実的だったか？また、事業がコントロールできない外部条件の事前評価が適正だったか？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 専門家の定期報告書 • 関係者への聞き取り 	
有効性	プログラム目標に関する実績と達成度	2-1 プログラム目標に関する 3 つの指標が達成されたか？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • プロジェクト作成自己評価 • 専門家の定期報告書 	
		2-2 その他、プログラム目標に関連する重要な実績があったか？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 関係者への聞き取り 	
	実績の質	2-3 改訂「サバ保全戦略」は、CBD などの政策に沿っているか？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • サバ保全戦略文書 	文書未入手
		2-4 ラムサール及び MAB の 2 つのサイトの保全目的と、想定される効果は明確か？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 関係者への聞き取り • 現場視察 	MAB 登録の目的と効果は何か？
		2-5 第三国研修やその他の研修でどのような効果が発現しているか？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 研修・セミナー資料 • 関係者への聞き取り 	研修関連資料が十分あるか？
			2-6 その他のプログラム目標に関する主要な実績の質は適正だったか？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To Be Identified

	促進・阻害要因と外部条件	2-7	プログラム目標達成を促進・阻害した要因（制度・法律、体制・リソース、技術、政治、社会文化、環境等の側面）は何か？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 関係者への聞き取り 現場視察 	
効率性	投入とその有効活用、活動の実績	3-1	日本・マレーシア側からどのような投入が行われ、その投入が有効活用され、活動が実施されたか？投入の質は適正で、ニーズに合致していたか？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 専門家の定期報告書 関係者への聞き取り 現場視察 	最新の実施運営総括表と添付資料未入手
		3-2	他機関・プログラムとの協調、協力、資源統合、役割分担などによって、事業の資源が効率的に利用されたか？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 専門家の定期報告書 関係者への聞き取り 	
	投入と成果のバランス	3-3	成果と投入量の間バランスはどうだったか？活動分野や範囲が、専門家や在外事業費の投入量と適合していたか？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 専門家の定期報告書 関係者への聞き取り 	
	スケジュールの適正	3-4	投入や活動はスケジュールどおり実施されたか？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 最新の PO 専門家の定期報告書 	
	アウトプットに関する実績と達成度	3-5	事業の3つのアウトプットと3つの準アウトプットに対する合計26の指標が達成されたか？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 中間レビュー報告書 プロジェクト作成自己評価 専門家の定期報告書 	
	促進・阻害要因と外部条件	3-6	アウトプット達成を促進・阻害した要因（制度・法律、体制・リソース、技術、政治、社会文化、環境等の側面）は何か？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 関係者への聞き取り 現場視察 	
インパクト	上位目標の達成見込み予測	4-1	改訂「サバ保全戦略」が、どの程度関係機関に受け入れられ、予算措置などコミットがあり、実施可能か？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 関係者への聞き取り 関連資料 	どのような関連資料が入手可能か？

	4-2	事業への訪問者やメディア露出、国際会議への関与、海外研究機関・研究者・実務者とのネットワーク、地元大学との連携、出版、広報などを通じて、事業の成果が国内・国際的に広く認知され始めているか？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> プロジェクト作成自己評価 専門家の定期報告書 出版物やウェブサイト 関係者への聞き取り 現場視察 	KKWCの常設展示コーナーやラムサールベースキャンプの視察？
	4-3	事業対象地において、生物多様性の向上と生態系の改善の兆候が見られるか？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ベースラインデータ 現況データ 現場視察 	適切な既存データがあるか？評価項目として適切か？
促進・阻害要因と外部条件	4-4	上位目標達成を促進・阻害することが予想される要因（制度・法律、体制・リソース、技術、政治、社会文化、環境等の側面）は何か？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 関係者への聞き取り 現場視察 	
実績の先進性と革新性	4-5	CUZ 推進やゾーニング、管理計画策定、管理規定策定など、当地において有効かつ先進的な概念が紹介され、先進的な調査法や保全対策、環境教育などの導入が定着しつつあるか？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 専門家の定期報告書 関係者への聞き取り 現場視察 	特記事項として強調する？
重要な副次効果	4-6	SaBC の創設と活動により、縦割りだった保全行政に具体的な改善が見られ、役割の重複等の合理化が進んだか？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 関係者への聞き取り 	もしもあれば
波及効果	4-7	事業に触発されて、新規事業や政策が計画・推進・開始されたり、新たなラムサール・MAB 登録準備が検討されているか？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 関係者への聞き取り 関連資料 	
	4-8	青年海外協力隊隊員や草の根技協、世界保護地域委員会日本委員会（WCPA-J）など、BBEC II に触媒された事業による成果は何か？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 専門家の定期報告書 関係者への聞き取り 関連資料 	

(横断的項目)	実施プロセス	0-1	事業目的や課題、計画、PgDMの変更などの真意、教訓などが、関係機関・関係者間で適正に共有され、意思決定などが、関係者との適正な情報交換や協議、意思疎通、議事録交換などによって実現したか？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 関係者への聞き取り 現場視察 	中間レビューの提言が考慮されたか？
		0-2	適正なCPが配置され、担当者の継続や相手国側からの便宜供与や予算措置が適正であったか？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 専門家の定期報告書 関係者への聞き取り 	
		0-3	相手国側が主体となり、オーナーシップ意識を伴った事業実施がなされたか？関係機関間での温度差はあったか？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 関係者への聞き取り 	持続性の重要な指標
		0-4	事業のモニタリングと評価、フィードバックは、適正な仕組みと当事者意識を伴って実施されたか？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 関係者への聞き取り 	持続性の重要な指標
		0-5	プログラム運営委員会は適正に機能したか？JICA 現地事務所や本部などと適正に調整できたか？チーム内に運営上の問題はなかったか？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 関係者への聞き取り 	
持続性	人材育成の達成度	5-1	関係者に移転された技術や、本邦研修、その他の研修等で得た知識を、業務で有効に活用しているか？今後、外部からの支援無しで活動が発展するレベルに関係者の能力が到達しているか？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 各種研修報告書 関係者への聞き取り 現場視察 	研修の資料が十分にあるか？
		5-2	関係者の意識や業務姿勢、リーダーシップ、住民からの信頼などに変化があったか？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 関係者への聞き取り 現場視察 	
	組織強化の達成度	5-3	SaBC のビジョンが共有され、活動計画と役割通りに活動が継続されるか？ SaBC と関連機関に適正な人材が配置され続け、あるいは改善されるか？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 関係者への聞き取り 関連資料 	
		5-4	CEPA や環境教育、調査手法などに関連するマニュアルや教材の質、各種調査の成果が適正か？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 関係者への聞き取り 関連資料 	
		5-5	永久調査区やラムサールサイト、CUZ 村などで実施した各種調査や TEK 調	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 関係者への聞き取り 	情報管理システムの位

		査が、生物多様性情報管理システムに統合され、システムの持続性が見込まれるか？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 現場視察 	置づけは？
政策・制度整備の至適	5-6	SaBC が調整役となり、公的資金や民間資金が保全分野に投資される体制や、サバ保全戦略への予算措置が確保されるか？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 関係者への聞き取り 関連資料 	どのような関連資料が入手可能か？
	5-7	資金調達制度（ABS など）が整備されつつあるか？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 関係者への聞き取り 関連資料 	事業における ABS の位置づけは？
	5-8	サバ州政府機関間や連邦政府、FRIM、サバ大学、サバ生物多様性評議会、国際機関、他援助機関と、SaBC や各関係機関の協調と協力の規範が確立しつつあるか？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 関係者への聞き取り 	次期協力の枠組みへの示唆？
	5-9	生物多様性と生態系の定期的なモニタリングと、その結果が政策へ反映される体制が確立する見込みがあるか？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 関係者への聞き取り 関連資料 	どのような関連資料が入手可能か？
	5-11	持続性を促進・阻害することが予想される要因（制度・法律、体制・リソース、技術、政治、社会文化、環境等の側面）は何か？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 専門家の定期報告書 関係者への聞き取り 現場視察 	
出口戦略-次期協力 ¹	5-12	サバ州の保全分野において優先順位が高いとされる事項は何か？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 第4回 CBD 国家報告書 NCSA 2010年 MDG 報告書 関係者への聞き取り 	要請書に対するプロジェクト側のコメントはあるか？

¹ 評価グリッド上不要であれば削除。現在の次期協力の要請書は、事業対象地域や事業のアウトライン、投入専門家の分野など、BBEC II の継続との印象が否めない。BBEC I&II の成果を基に、今後生態系が改善し、自給的な連鎖により持続するまでのシナリオ（現況、必要活動の特定、投入の積算、現実的なスケジュールなど）を描いた上、外部からの支援のニーズを他機関・他事業との連携も考慮して特定する必要がある。アプローチ、目的、事業対象地域、アウトラインを見直し、BBEC I&II の単なる継続ではない次期協力の詳細計画策定を第2次現地調査時に行う。投入専門家の分野や業務範囲、拠点なども見直し、第3国研修の内容の詳細化も行う。

		5-13 上記の優先順位が高い事項の中で、能力が強い分野と弱いと分野はどこか？それを強化するために必要な介入（ニーズ）は何か？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 関係者への聞き取り • 現場視察 	
		5-14 上記のニーズに対処するために、外部からの支援を必要としないもの、必要とする事項は何か？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 関係者への聞き取り • 関連資料 	

主要面談者リスト

List of Interviewees

Name	Organization	Position	Time & Date
Mr. Gerald Jetony	NRO	Senior Geologist	9:00, May 7, 2012
Dr. Abdul Fatah Amir	SaBC	Director	11:00, May 7, 2012
Dr. Abdul Hamid Ahmed	ITBC-UMS	Associate Professor	14:00, May 7, 2012
Mr. Ludi Apin	SPs	Assistant Director	8:30, May 9, 2012
Mr. Boni Antiu	SPs	Park Manager	8:30, May 9, 2012
Mr. Yassin Niki	SPs	Park Manager, CRP	8:30, May 11, 2012
Mr. Albanus Gamani	SPs	Ranger	12:00, May 11, 2012
Mr. Silvester Saimin	SWD	Wildlife Officer	14:00, May 8, 2012
Mr. Frederick Kugan	SFD	Deputy Director, Forest Section Planning	9:00, May 10, 2012
Mr. Hussin Tukiwan	SFD	Kinabatangan DFO	9:00, May 10, 2012
Mr. Ahmed Saibi Zulkepli	SFD	Forest Section Planning Officer	9:00, May 10, 2012
Mohd Amzari Mohd Yusof	SFD	Deputy Director, Forest Section Planning	9:00, May 10, 2012
Ms. Bernadette Toeman	RDC	RDC Manager	11:00, May 10, 2012
Mr. G. Hubert Petol	RDC	Head of Interpretation & Arboretum	11:00, May 10, 2012
Ms. Mayligh Good	RDC	Assistant Research Officer	11:00, May 10, 2012
Ms. Loraite Cecilia Lobin	RDC	Research Assistant	11:00, May 10, 2012
Ms. Phylesia Jill Rama	RDC	Research Officer	11:00, May 10, 2012
Ms. Ken Kavtina Khamis	UST	Administrative Officer	16:00, May 8, 2012
Mr. Yap Siew Fah	DID	Senior Assistant Director	14:00, May 9, 2012
Mr. Vitalis Moduying	EPD	Environment Protection Dept.	16:00, May 7, 2012
Ms. Nurfaeriane Nordin	EPD	Environment Control Officer, Education Division	16:00, May 7, 2012
Ms. Tan Hui Shim	WWF	Senior Manager, Programme Development	11:00, May 9, 2012
Ms. Jocelyn Maluda	KKWC	Education Officer	9:00, May 12, 2012
Ms. Anzella Juwilin	EAC	District Coordinator Officer	10:30, May 8, 2012

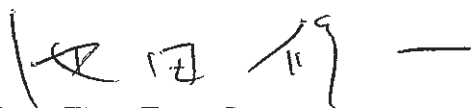
**MINUTES OF MEETINGS ON THE TERMINAL EVALUATION
OF THE JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME FOR
BORNEAN BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEMS CONSERVATION II
IN MALAYSIA**

The Japanese Terminal Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Japanese Team"), organised by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") and headed by Mr. Shuichi Ikeda, visited Malaysia from 6th to 25th May 2012, for the purpose of conducting a terminal evaluation of the Technical Cooperation Programme for Bornean Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation II in Malaysia.

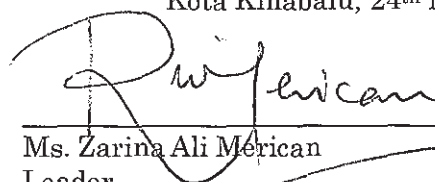
The Malaysian Terminal Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Malaysian Team"), organised by the Government of Malaysia and headed by Ms. Zarina Ali Merican, visited Sabah from 17th to 24th May 2012.

This evaluation was conducted by the Joint Terminal Evaluation Team, which consists of the Japanese Team and the Malaysian Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"). As a result of a series of surveys and discussions, the Team agreed on the contents of the joint terminal evaluation report (hereinafter referred to as "the Report") attached hereto, which was accepted by the Programme Steering Committee, and the Team agreed to forward to the respective Governments the matters referred to in the Report.

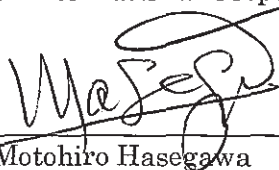
Kota Kinabalu, 24th May 2012



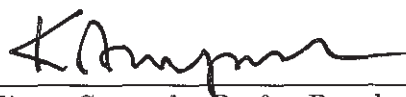
Mr. Shuichi Ikeda
Leader
Japanese Terminal Evaluation Team
Japan International Cooperation Agency



Ms. Zarina Ali Merican
Leader
Malaysian Terminal Evaluation Team
Economic Planning Unit
Prime Minister's Department



Mr. Motohiro Hasegawa
Chief Advisor
BBEC II



Brigadier General Prof. Datuk Seri
Panglima Dr. Kamaruzaman Hj. Ampon
Deputy Chairperson
BBEC II Programme Steering Committee
Vice Chancellor
Universiti Malaysia Sabah



Datuk Seri Panglima Sukarti Wakiman
Chairperson
BBEC II Programme Steering Committee
State Secretary
The State Government of Sabah

Joint Terminal Evaluation Report
on
Programme for Bornean Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation II

Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia

24 May, 2012



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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ABS	Access and Benefit Sharing
ACB	ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity
AWS	Asia Wetland Symposium
BBEC	Bornean Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation
CEPA	Communication, Education, Public Awareness
CHM	Clearing House Mechanism
COP	Conference of Parties
CRBR	Crocker Range Biosphere Reserve
CTI	Coral Triangle Initiative
CUZ	Community Use Zone
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DID	Department of Irrigation and Drainage
DoE	Department of Environment
EE	Environmental education
EPD	Environment Protection Department
EPU	Economic Planning Unit
ESABII	East and Southeast Asia Biodiversity Information Initiative
GDF	Global Diversity Foundation
GTI	Global Taxonomy Initiative
INTAN	The National Institute of Public Administration
ITBC	Institute for Tropical Biology and Conservation
JFY	Japanese Fiscal Year
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JOCV	Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer
KKWC	Kota Kinabalu Wetland Centre
LKSW	Lower Kinabatangan and Segama Wetland
LSD	Lands and Surveys Department
LSWCA	Lower Segama Wildlife Conservation Area
MAB	Man and Biosphere
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTPC	Malaysia Technical Cooperation Programme
NCSA	National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management and National Capacity Action Plan
NRO	Natural Resources Office
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OVI	Objectively verifiable indicator
PCM	Project Cycle Management
PgDM	Programme Design Matrix
PO	Plan of Operation
RDC	Rainforest Discovery Centre
REEP	River Environmental Education Programme
SaBC	Sabah Biodiversity Centre
SATREPS	Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development
SBC	Sabah Biodiversity Council
SBSAPs	Sabah Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans
SEEP	Sabah Environmental Education Policy
SEEN	Sabah Environmental Education Network
SFD	Sabah Forestry Department
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SPs	Sabah Parks
SWD	Sabah Wildlife Department
TCTP	Third Country Training Programme

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TEK Traditional Ecological Knowledge
UMS Universiti Malaysia Sabah
UPM Universiti Putra Malaysia
UST Unit of Science and Technology
WWF World Wide Fund for Nature

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1 Introduction

1.1 Objectives of Terminal Evaluation

- a. To verify the accomplishments of the Programme compared to those planned;
- b. To identify obstacles and/or facilitating factors that have affected the implementation process;
- c. To analyse the Programme in terms of the five evaluation criteria, namely Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability;
- d. To make recommendations for the necessary actions and measures in order to attain the Programme Purpose by the end of the Programme cooperation period, and lessons learnt applicable for other projects;
- e. To make an evaluation report by Japanese and Malaysian joint evaluation team, and get endorsement from the Programme Steering Committee;
- f. To discuss framework and outline of newly approved projects requested from the Government of Malaysia, namely Technical Cooperation Project "Borneo Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation Project", and Third Country Training Course "Integrated Biodiversity and Ecosystem Management".

1.2 Methodology

The terminal evaluation was carried out jointly by the representatives from the Japanese and Malaysian sides, using the DAC-OECD five evaluation criteria as explained in the table below:

Table 1 Five Evaluation Criteria

Criteria	Description
Relevance	Degree of compatibility between the development assistance and priority of policy of the target group, the recipient, and the donor
Effectiveness	A measure of the extent to which an aid activity attains its objectives
Efficiency	Efficiency measures the outputs – qualitative and quantitative – in relation to the inputs. It is an economic term which is used to assess the extent to which aid uses the least costly resources possible in order to achieve the desired results. This generally requires comparing alternative approaches to achieving the same outputs, to see whether the most efficient process has been adopted.
Impact	The positive and negative changes produced by a development intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended. This involves the main impacts and effects resulting from the activity on the local social, economic, environmental and other development indicators.
Sustainability	Sustainability is concerned with measuring whether the benefits of an activity are likely to continue after donor funding has been withdrawn. Projects need to be environmentally as well as financially sustainable.

For collecting necessary data and information, key areas for evaluation were identified using the evaluation grid. In the grid, the methods for information collection were specified for each key area. The methods adopted were:

- a. Document review
- b. Interview survey (semi-structured interview with a series of guiding questions)
- c. Site visit/ visual observation
- d. Consultation with stakeholders

1.3 Member of Joint Terminal Evaluation Team

The Terminal Evaluation was completed by a Joint Evaluation Team consisting of representatives from both Japanese and Malaysian sides. The Japanese team, headed by the Team Leader, Mr. Ikeda of JICA, had 5 members, and the Malaysian team is composed of 3 members headed by Ms. Zarina Ali Merican of EPU. The list of Joint Evaluation Team members is in **Annex 1**.

1.4 Schedule

The Japanese evaluation team arrived at Malaysia on May 6, 2012 and left on May 25, 2012. The Malaysian evaluation team visited Sabah between May 17 and 24, 2012. The detail schedule of the mission is attached at **Annex 2**.

2 Outline of Programme

2.1 Background

Sabah is one of the few places on earth still blessed with mega-biodiversity, which is not only vital to sustainable socioeconomic development of the state but also a treasure for all humankind. Conservation of its biodiversity and ecosystem is of utmost importance.

The Programme for Bornean Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation (BBEC) Phase 2 started on 1 October 2007. This five-year programme aims to establish and strengthen the administrative institution on biodiversity and ecosystem conservation in Sabah using the achievements of its first phase, which was conducted from February 2002 to January 2007. BBEC2 aims to attain such an objective through the implementation of various activities including the drafting of a biodiversity conservation strategy under the coordination of the Sabah Biodiversity Council and Sabah Biodiversity Centre, which are stipulated in the Sabah Biodiversity Enactment 2000. It will maintain and enhance the initiatives started by the first phase, and strengthen the capacity of Sabah state agencies and concerned organisations to disseminate information and train people on biodiversity and ecosystem conservation. The programme will end on 30 September 2012.

2.2 Programme Overview

All JICA-funded technical cooperation must be monitored and evaluated using a tool called “Programme Design Matrix (PgDM)”. It is a logical framework indicating the objectives of a project and indicators for measuring the achievements. PgDM for BBEC2 was prepared before its commencement and agreed by the two governments, which was modified in 2009 during the mid-term review. PgDM for BBEC2 is attached to **Annex 3** and indicated following design and overview:

Overall Goal:

Biodiversity and ecosystem conservation in Sabah is strengthened and internationally recognised.

Programme Purpose:

A system for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation in Sabah is strengthened and Sabah state becomes capable of extending knowledge and skills on biodiversity conservation to other states of Malaysia and foreign countries.

Outputs:

Output 1:

The capacity of the Sabah State to plan, coordinate and promote biodiversity and ecosystem conservation activities is strengthened.

Output 2:

The capacity of Sabah state agencies and UMS to implement biodiversity and ecosystem conservation activities for protected areas such as state parks, wildlife conservation areas, and forest reserves is enhanced.

Sub-output 2-1:

The capacity of the Sabah Parks and relevant parties to implement biodiversity and ecosystem conservation activities for state parks is enhanced through managing the Crocker Range Park.

Sub-output 2-2:

The capacity of the Sabah Wildlife Department and relevant parties to implement biodiversity and

ecosystem conservation activities for wildlife conservation areas is further enhanced through managing the Lower Segama Wildlife Conservation Area.

Sub-output 2-3:

The capacity of the Sabah Forestry Department and relevant parties to implement biodiversity and ecosystem conservation activities for forest reserves is further enhanced through managing the River basin of Kinabatangan and Segama Rivers.

Output 3:

The capacity of Sabah state agencies and UMS to provide training on biodiversity and ecosystem conservation is enhanced.

3 Inputs

3.1 Japanese Side

As indicated in Annex 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.

3.2 Malaysian Side

The counterpart personnel were provided to the project by the Sabah Government (Annex 4). Other necessary supports were provided also, such as the supplementary fund provision to the Third Country Training Programme (TCTP), travel support and allowance for the counterpart personnel, etc.

4 Achievements

This section illustrates the overall achievements of BBEC2 in response to Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs) set by the Programme Design Matrix (PgDM) for the BBEC2. PgDM was prepared at the beginning of BBEC2 and revised during the Mid-Term Review Mission in November 2009, and BBEC2 have been monitoring its achievements based on OVIs indicated in the revised PgDM. The most recent Objective Monitoring Sheet prepared by BBEC2 is given in Annex 5, while the most recent Activity Monitoring Sheet is given in Annex 6.

4.1 Output 1

The capacity of the Sabah State to plan, coordinate and promote biodiversity and ecosystem conservation activities is strengthened.

OVI	Achievement
1-1 Office of SaBC is established, and its organisational structure is proposed.	SaBC was established officially and started functioning since May 2008 with an appointed Director and other 5 staff members. An overall staffing proposal for SaBC and appropriate job descriptions were sent to the Sabah Government in June 2008. Presently, the Centre has 10 staff members (5 Officers, 3 administrative staff and 2 assistant administrative officers) after 2 additional senior officers were seconded by other agency in May 2012.
1-2 A strategic plan of SaBC is drawn out.	The SaBC's vision and mission were developed in its 2008 Annual Report and updated in Annual Report 2009 ¹ . Seven areas out of 13 mandates of SaBC were identified as priority, and a plan of operations for BBEC2 was developed by SaBC.

¹ The vision is "SaBC is established to govern conservation and utilization of Sabah's biodiversity in order for the State to fully optimize its value through planning and implementing biodiversity conservation and utilisation strategies enabled by an effective biodiversity information management system. SaBC believes that promoting, developing and nurturing synergy among governmental and non-governmental organisations of the State are vital for the sustainability of such governance initiative." And the mission in 2008 Annual Report states that "to ensure that biodiversity of the State is sustainably managed by: 1) mobilising, facilitating, and coordinating biodiversity conservation activities; 2) regulating the access to biological resources; 3) providing reliable information on the status, distribution, magnitude, usage and value of biodiversity; 4) educating the public about the importance of biodiversity; and 5) promoting the utilisation of biological resources through biotechnology activities."

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OMI	Achievement
1-3 Members of SaBC who are responsible for activities related to BBEC2 are trained.	All SaBC officers, together with other stakeholders, have been trained under BBEC2 through a number of training programmes in Japan, workshops and seminars, and their capacities were strengthened through various workshops, seminars, daily handholding support by the experts and other capacity development activities.
1-4 SaBC is appointed as state focal point for international initiatives.	SaBC was appointed as the state focal point on July 13, 2009 for Ramsar Convention and MAB Programme by the Sabah Biodiversity Council.
1-5 SaBC chairs at least 2 inter-agency working groups.	SaBC chairs the meeting for management planning for LKSW (the Ramsar site), Ramsar CEPA Sub-Committee, Technical Working Group for MAB application in Sabah, etc.
1-6 Biodiversity information and management system is established.	With the funding of RM 2 million from the State Government, the SaBC is developing database for CHM by engaging a specialised firm. The study on Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) was completed by the BBEC2 and would be incorporated in future into the CHM under construction. SaBC has established its website in May 2009. SaBC is authorised by the Sabah Biodiversity Council to issue the permits and licences for researches.
1-7 EE policy and its monitoring mechanism are established.	With the support of BBEC2, the Sabah Environmental Education Policy (SEEP) was prepared and approved by the State Cabinet on April 8, 2009. The EE Action Plan was drafted through a series of workshop. A final SEEP monitoring method and manual was also developed in 2011 and distributed. Actual monitoring works are continuing by the Sabah Environmental Education Network (SEEN) members. By the end of 2012, the SEEN members plan to undertake second assessment on the achievement of SEEP.

4.2 Output 2

Output 2:
The capacity of Sabah state agencies and UMS to implement biodiversity and ecosystem conservation activities for protected areas such as state parks, wildlife conservation areas, and forest reserves is enhanced.

Sub-Output 2-1a
The capacity of the Sabah Parks (SPs) and relevant parties to implement biodiversity and ecosystem conservation activities for state parks is enhanced through managing the Crocker Range Park (CRP).

OMI	Achievement
2-1-1 CUZ Eligibility Criteria is developed.	The CUZ Taskforce under SPs developed a draft CUZ Eligibility Criteria and list of potential research topics necessary for eligibility, including the boundary determination and management in CUZ. UMS completed the mapping with the guidance of the BBEC2.
2-1-2 At least 1 MOU on CUZ is signed between local community and SPs.	A series of dialogues between the working teams of SPs and communities has been taking place for the formal establishment of CUZ at Ulu Senagang & Mongool Baru, and a draft MOU of CUZ has been prepared. However, the MoU has not been signed due to legality issues. Therefore, SPs decided to form a CUZ Management Committee, to be headed by SPs with 5 members from the community and 5 members from concerned agencies. The formation process is ongoing. SPs plans to prepare a confined regulation for CUZ areas and work on the management plan, including the policy for landuse/ land management for multiple-use zone. The BBEC2 has started supporting the livelihood improvement of community members at CUZ in collaboration with JOCV.
2-1-3 Crocker Range Park is proposed officially as Man and Biosphere site.	An MAB application was submitted to the Federal Government (focal point: NRE) in November 2011 and being revised. The finalisation of application document is ongoing, and it would be submitted to NRE then to international authority (UNESCO) by the final deadline this year.

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OVI	Achievement
2-1-4 At least 3 studies relevant to management of Crocker Range Park is conducted.	The following studies have been conducted: (1) CUZ Demography and Household Income Resource Survey, (2) Camera trap monitoring survey, (3) Soil/ Swidden sustainability survey, (4) Permanent plots data analysis by ITBC-UMS, (5) Climatic and forest hydrological research (6) Status of customary burial practice
2-1-5 Seminars and workshops on studies in Crocker Range Park are held at least 3 times.	The following seminars and workshops are held: (1) Permanent plots data analysis W/S (8-10 July 2009), (2) Seminar on long-term research (14 August 2009), (3) Camera trap data analysis W/S (10-11 March 2010, 2011 & 2012), (4) Permanent plots data publication W/S (July 2010), (5) Climatic and forest hydrological monitoring W/S (10 August 2010) (6) Climate and forest hydrological monitoring W/S (5-6 October 2011)
2-1-6 At least 3 environmental education materials on Man and Biosphere are developed.	The following environmental education materials have been developed for River Environmental Education Programme (REEP): (1) Slideshow on the importance of the CRBR as water reservoir (2) Slideshow on how to conduct the river quality check activities (3) Worksheets for the river quality check activities (4) Aquatic insects chart (5) Interpretation card on river chemical check

Utilising above materials, the implementation of REEP programmes have been supported by BBEC2 and implemented at 4 districts around CRBR.

Sub-Output 2-2

The capacity of the Sabah Wildlife Department (SWD) and relevant parties to implement biodiversity and ecosystem conservation activities for wildlife conservation areas is further enhanced through managing the Lower Segama Wildlife Conservation Area (LSWCA).

OVI	Achievement
2-2-1 Lower Segama Wildlife Conservation Area is gazetted.	The perimeter survey was completed during BBEC1, and due to additional requirement, supplementary survey was conducted during BBEC2. The result of the survey was approved on 18 February 2011 by the Land and Survey Department (LSD). LSWCA was gazetted in January 19, 2012.
2-2-2 Management plan of Lower Segama Wildlife Conservation Area is developed.	The draft was prepared by SWD during BBEC I and will be forwarded to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Environment for endorsement.. The management of riparian reserve will be entrusted to SWD by the Land and Survey Department once the confined regulation is approved.
2-2-3 Rules and regulations to manage riparian reserve within wildlife conservation area in an integrated manner are developed.	A final draft of rules and regulations has been prepared by SWD in March 2011 and presently with the Attorney General Office.

Sub-Output 2-3

The capacity of the Sabah Forestry Department (SFD) and relevant parties to implement biodiversity and ecosystem conservation activities for forest reserves is further enhanced through managing the River Basin of Kinabatangan and Segama Rivers.

OVI	Achievement
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OVI	Achievement
2-3-1 Whole or selected areas in river basin of Kinabatangan and Segama Rivers is proposed officially as Ramsar site(s).	Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetlands (LKSW) within the river basin has been listed as the first Ramsar site in Sabah, and its official certificate was awarded at the Ramsar COP10 in Korea on 28 October 2008.
2-3-2 Management Plan for Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetlands is developed.	Management Plan had been developed through a Working Group 1&2 and was approved by the Council on 3 January 2011. The Management Committees for the Core and Buffer Zones were formed, and a couple of meetings for the buffer zone management committee were supported by BBEC2.
2-3-3 At least 5 studies relevant to the management of Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetlands are conducted.	<p>The following studies have been conducted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Birds survey, -Social baseline survey (by SFD), - Flora survey in Trusan Kinabatangan (conducted by SFD) - Population Genetic Structure And Conservation Of Endangered Proboscis Monkey In Lower Kinabatangan - Phylogeography, Population Genetic Differentiation And Conservation Of Primates Species In The Lower Kinabatangan - Phylogeography Of Sabah Native Colobines : The Proboscis Monkey And Maroon Langur - Phylogeography Of Sabah Native Mammals : The Proboscis Monkey (Nasalis Larvatus) And Tembadau (Bos Javanicus) - A Field Study On The Population Structure And Population Ecology Of The Saltwater Crocodile (Corocodylus Porous) For Developing A Management Proctol - Freshwater Fish Parasites Of Kinabatangan River, Sabah, Malaysia - Genetic Purity, Seasonal Movement And Habitat Use Of The Borneon Wild Cattle (Bos Javanicus Lowii) Within The Kulamba Wildlife Reserve - Effect of variable fragment size o soil and litter invertebrates: case study from the SAFE project <p>Other studies, such as a long-time monitoring of wetland by ITBC-UMS focusing on the source of pollution from palm oil industry in Segama River Basin, are being planned. The Mid-Term Review suggested that "research for protected areas should be guided by the research needs identified by those who are responsible for managing the area in question." This linkage would be made if the proposed studies would be materialised.</p>
2-3-4 At least 5 environmental education materials are developed.	<p>The responsibility of implementing environmental education on biodiversity conservation was transferred to SaBC from the Unit of Science and Technology (UST). A sub-committee for the development of environmental education kits was formed. The following materials have been developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Introduction Video on the Ramsar site -The Amasing Nature Race, -The Wonder Wetland, -Ramsar posters (English and Malay) -Ramsar CEPA Kit
2-3-5 At least 2 permanent exhibitions on Ramsar are established.	<p>The following permanent exhibitions have been developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An exhibition room in KKWC - An exhibition room are being developed at the base camp of LKSW (the construction of base camp at LKSW is still ongoing and will not be completed within the project period).
2-3-6 At least 3 events on Ramsar are conducted.	<p>The following events have been conducted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EE Race Programme - Handing over ceremony of Ramsar poster in June 2010 - From Tree to Ramsar (Palm Oil workshop) in July 2010 - Asian Wetland School Exchange Programme in March 2011 - Asian Wetland Symposium (AWS) Sabah in July 2011

4.3 Output 3

Output 3

The capacity of Sabah state agencies and UMS to provide training on biodiversity and ecosystem conservation is enhanced.

OVI	Achievement
3-1 At least 3 training courses are successfully completed.	The Third-Country Training Programmes (TCTP) were organised as follows: - 1 st Programme: From 19 October to 6 November 2009, - 2 nd Programme: From 2 to 20 November 2010, - 3 rd Programme: From 4 to 27 October 2011
3-2 At least 48 trainees complete training course.	55 trainees from 16 countries participated in the three TCTP as: - 16 participants from Cambodia, Laos, Sri Lanka and Kenya (1 st Programme) - 18 participants from Tanzania, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia and Malaysia (Selangor, Johor and Sarawak) (2 nd Programme) - 21 participants from Tanzania, Uganda, Mali, India, Myanmar, Thailand, Brunei, and Indonesia (3 rd Programme)
3-3 Percentage of trainees who are satisfied with overall content of training course is at least 75 %.	JICA's TCTP Evaluation Report indicated that 87% of the training participants in 2010 and 2011 considered the training as more than "satisfied" in 11 evaluation criteria according to the evaluation by the participants after the training.
3-4 Percentage of trainers who feel that they had properly conveyed the desired knowledge and skills for their training session is at least 90 %.	All trainers answered positively for the question "Did you feel that you had properly conveyed the desired knowledge and skills in your training session?" during the training evaluation after the training. On the interview during the Terminal Evaluation, the most of the participants stated that the knowledge and experience acquired through TCTP were useful to their work. The said report indicated that there were many suggestions for covering additional topics regarding ecotourism, wetland management, human-wildlife conflict, etc.

4.4 Programme Purpose

Programme Purposes

A system for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation in Sabah is strengthened, and Sabah state becomes capable of extending knowledge and skills on biodiversity conservation to other states of Malaysia and foreign countries.

OVI	Achievement
1. Biodiversity related issues in Sabah Conservation Strategy are updated.	Matters related to biodiversity in the Sabah Conservation Strategy 1992 were updated and named as Sabah Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (SBSAPs). It is being drafted under BBEC2 through a series of consultative meetings and workshops in December 2011, January and March 2012 and to be finalised shortly (possibly by June 2012).
2. At least 2 sites are registered under international initiatives on biodiversity conservation.	LKSW was registered as the Sabah's first Ramsar site (No. 1849) on 28 October 2008. The final MAB application for CRBR would be submitted, possibly by June 2012 to the Federal Government and to international authority after the completion of revised proposal.

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OVI	Achievement
3. BBEC2 related personnel are invited as trainers/ resource persons by other states in Malaysia and/or foreign countries at least 15 times.	BBEC2 personnel participated in the following national and international events: - AWS Hanoi in 2008, - Ramsar COP 10, Korea in 2008, - Satoyama Workshop, Penang in 2009, - ASEAN Conference for Biodiversity, Singapore in 2009, - GTI workshop at ACB in 2009, - ESABII workshop in 2010, - Satoyama Workshop at UNESCO, Paris in 2010, - CBD-COP10, Nagoya in 2010, - ESABII side event at CBD COP in Nagoya, - Changwong Ramsar Network meeting in November 2010, - MAB networking meeting, Indonesia in 2011, - The 6th World EE Congress, Brisbane in 2011, - AWS Sabah in 2011, - 1st Workshop on protected areas surrounding communities, Kinabalu Park in 2011, - Ramsar Pre-COP11, Indonesia in 2011, - Environmental policy making in Sarawak in 2011, - Seminar on ESD in Chiang Mai in 2012

The Sabah Biodiversity Council (SBC) was created under Sabah Biodiversity Enactment 2000, and the Sabah State Government activated it in 2007. The Council has key roles to advise the policy makers for important decisions on biodiversity conservation and utilisation based on the updated SBSAPs. SBC holds the power to issue certain permits and licences (e.g., research permits, biotechnology-related licenses). BBEC2's contribution to the council was through the development and capacity building of SaBC.

4.5 Overall Goal

Overall Goal
Biodiversity and ecosystem conservation in Sabah is strengthened and internationally recognised (within a few years after the completion of BBEC2).

OVI	Prospect within a few years after completion of BBEC2
1. Parts of updated Sabah Conservation Strategy related to biodiversity are implemented.	The Sabah Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan would be ready soon, and projection from the result of document review and interview survey indicates that the Sabah Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan is likely to be implemented with adequate resources.
2. At least 1 additional site is registered under international initiatives on biodiversity conservation and/or existing sites is expanded.	SaBC plans to facilitate the application of another wetland (Kota Kinabalu Wetland) for a Ramsar site, and Kinabatangan Watershed for MAB. The innovative approach, technologies and methods that were introduced by BBEC2 through the activities at CRBR and LKSW for international recognitions are most likely to be replicated to other areas to strengthen conservation.

5 Implementation Process

During the terminal evaluation, “how” the BBEC2 was implemented was assessed with the same importance in “what” were achieved. In many instances, the implementation process affects the quality of project outcomes, sustainability, impact and effectiveness of a project. Hence it is essential to examine the implementation process of BBEC2 in addition to the level of achievements pertaining to the Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs) indicated in the Programme Design Matrix (PgDM). This section summarises the key processes, through which the BBEC2 was implemented and managed.

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5.1 Planning, Progress Monitoring and Feedback

BBEC2 spent significant time for conceptualisation and planning of the programme. Eight workshops were held to draft the Plan of Operations (PO) Version 1 in the course of 3 months between January to March 2008, and concerned Sabah state agencies, NGOs and ITBC participated in the process. Subsequently, PO was revised and updated in March 2009 through another participatory process. Two short-term Japanese experts were dispatched to expedite the planning process.

PgDM was drastically revised during the Mid-Term Review in November 2009 with the consensus among BBEC2's key stakeholders to suit to the actual setup of BBEC2 and situation on the ground. Based on the revised PgDM and PO, the BBEC2 monitored the progress regularly.

The Objective Monitoring Sheet (based on PgDM), along with Activity Monitoring Sheet (based on PO) were prepared by the BBEC2 and circulated to the relevant agencies on a regular basis, along with the progress report to the JICA Malaysia Office every six months. The JICA experts also submitted their monthly report and technical reports. Overall, those sheets and progress reports illustrated the achievements and issues in details appropriately.

5.2 Inter-Agency Decision Making and Coordination

Since the Project Purpose of BBEC2 is to strengthen a "system" for conservation, consultative and participatory implementation processes were the core of achieving the objective. BBEC2 supported setting up and/or activating several inter-agency decision-making bodies and coordinating mechanisms as summarised in **Annex 7**, and the Terminal Evaluation team has assessed their values based on the document reviews, observations and interview survey:

Overall, the support from the BBEC2 to above mentioned inter-agency mechanisms facilitated the inter-sectoral collaboration and coordination for biodiversity conservation within the project areas and strengthened the norm for inclusive management. The execution of a well-thought participatory process under BBEC2 has contributed to the achieving a part of the Programme Purpose. The assessment of these organs is discussed in detail in **Section 6.5**.

5.3 Nurturing Sense of Ownership and Commitment

In order to ensure the sustainability of project outputs, it is critical to strengthen the sense of ownership and commitment of implementing agencies and stakeholders over the project outcomes. It is particularly important for BBEC2 to realise such a situation and norm for sense of ownership since a part of the Programme Purpose is to strengthen "a system" for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem in Sabah. The Terminal Evaluation assessed how the experts and their counterpart personnel (C/P) under the BBEC2 have supported the development of interests and enthusiasms among the concerned agencies, organisations and their staff members. The sense of ownership and commitment were measured based on the assessment of key incidents found through the interview survey to key informant of BBEC2 during the Terminal Evaluation. It should be noted that the Joint Evaluation Team tried to be as objective as possible.

Table 2 Key Evidences of Sense of Ownership and Commitments

Key Evidence of Sense of Ownership & Commitment	Remarks
1. The implementation of biodiversity environmental education used to be under the Unit of Science and Technology (UST), but SaBC has taken it over.	This change was realised through the self-initiative of SaBC staff members and concerned agencies.
2. The Malaysian Government shared approximately 50 percent of cost of TCTP, and ITBC-UMS funded the field visit to Asian and African countries by its staff prior to the programme.	This represents a strong support and commitment of the Malaysian Government towards BBEC2.

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Key Evidence of Sense of Ownership & Commitment	Remark
3. Explore the possibility of networks through BBEC2, with the agencies and organisations to start new programmes, e.g., research programmes by ITBC-UMS and environmental education programmes by SFD.	These are encouraging signs.
4. Various meetings, workshops, seminars and other events were organised by stakeholders themselves, and concerned agencies dispatched their personnel at their own costs.	It shows strong commitment among the stakeholders.

Overall, the experts under the BBEC2 are adequately aware of the importance of enhancing the sense of ownership and commitment of counterpart personnel and concerned agencies. As shown in the table above, BBEC2 has succeeded the development of "sense of ownership" among the stakeholders over the programme outcomes. However, the degree of sense of ownership varies from one agency to the other. We will have to see how far the concerned agencies would carry on the activities initiated by BBEC2 beyond the programme period and take up to the next level.

5.4 Project Management Structure

BBEC2 was managed through 2 important committees, namely Programme Steering Committee and Programme Management and Monitoring Committee. The status of those committees is summarised in the table below:

Table 3 Project Management Structure

Committee	Current Status/Sustainability Assessment
1. Programme Steering Committee	The meeting was supposed to be held 2 times a year. It was organised 7 times during the project (average 1.4 times a year). The main issues regarding BBEC2 were discussed, and key decisions were made. The committee will cease its existence upon the completion of BBEC2.
2. Programme Management and Monitoring Committee	The management committee meeting was supposed to be held 2-3 times a year. It was organised 14 times during the project (average 2.8 times a year). In addition, regular monitoring meeting was held by the same committee members 11 times. The main issues regarding BBEC2 were discussed, and key suggestions were made. .

The Japanese experts' office is located next to SaBC and NRO. They communicated in a daily basis. The experts and other stakeholders communicate closely through a workshop, committee meetings and other event. The BBEC2 prepared properly and submitted the periodical reports (monthly and biannual reports) on time to concerned authorities. However, the responses to those reports from the authorities could have been more frequent and comprehensive. Project Manager from NRO designated one senior officer to handle daily matters for BBEC2 on his behalf. Through him, the communication channel was secured to the Programme Manager and Programme Director (State Secretary).

6 Evaluation Results

6.1 Relevance

Relevance was **very high**.

During the Terminal Evaluation, it was confirmed that the policies of both governments have not changed significantly, and the relevance of BBEC2, especially the overall goal, programme purpose and outputs remained very high since the Mid-Term Review, if not higher. The international interest in biodiversity conservation has increased recently, and Sabah, being a part of mega-biodiversity areas, remains an important place for the global biodiversity conservation. The Japanese and Malaysian Governments continue to commit to the cause.

After the Mid-Term Review, the Conference of the Parties (COP) 10 for the Convention on Biological

Diversity (CBD) was held at Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture, Japan in 2010. COP 10 has stimulated further the momentum over the biodiversity conservation internationally. It facilitated the *Satoyama* Initiatives through the leadership of the Japanese Government, and the Japan-Malaysia Cooperation Initiative for Environment and Energy was agreed. The needs for a project as BBEC2 have enlarged further. Being signatory countries for CBD, both Japanese and Malaysian Governments have stronger reasons to implement BBEC2 after COP 10. It should be also noted that Malaysia's economy is growing fast, and development is taking place in a rapid pace. On one hand, the needs of conservation become higher in order to balance the development and conservation so that that development will be sustainable. In this aspect, a project as BBEC2 will be highly needed. On the other hand, such progress generates resources for the Government to invest conservation. Therefore, technical cooperation such as BBEC2 will be effective in making appropriate investment decision.

The relevance of approach/ strategy of BBEC2 was examined from two aspects during the Terminal Evaluation. First, it was assessed based on the "2010 Biodiversity Target" committed by all the parties of CBD in 2002 when BBEC2 was conceived. Second, the relevance of approach of BBEC2 was evaluated based on the result of "National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management and National Capacity Action Plan (NCSA, CBD-related portion only)" prepared by the Government of Malaysia in 2008. This exercise was undertaken by the Terminal Evaluation Team to compare between the needs identified by the international/ national authorities and the BBEC2's approach so that its appropriateness can be judged without prejudice.

Table 4 Comparison between CBD 2010 Biodiversity Targets and BBEC2's Approach

CBD 2010 Biodiversity Target	BBEC2's Approach
1. Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes	BBEC2 focused on the establishment of Ramsar site, MAB site and wildlife conservation areas to improve the effectiveness of conservation.
2. Promote the conservation of species diversity	BBEC2 targeted areas (CRBR, LKSW and LSWCA), where rich biodiversity and endangered species exist.
3. Promote the conservation of genetic diversity	BBEC2 stressed the importance of the collection of information on the genetic diversity through the study on Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK).
4. Promote sustainable use and consumption	BBEC2 supported the revising of Sabah Conservation Strategy and promotion of CEPA, through which the cooperation of industries/ consumers was sought for conservation.
5. Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced	BBEC2 promoted types of "social fencing" through CEPA, introduction of the concept of CUZ, participatory management planning, etc. Its effectiveness is to be proven.
6. Control threats from invasive alien species	This was dealt mainly by BBEC1. ITBC-UMS has been undertaking a long-term research on the changes of biodiversity at permanent plots at CRBR.
7. Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution	This was dealt by BBEC1 through the collection of baseline data, specimens and ex-situ conservation as a part of adaptation strategy.
8. Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods	As a part of CUZ promotion, BBEC2 initiated the natural-resource-based livelihood improvement of community people.
9. Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities	BBEC2 coordinated the authorities and NGOs which are supporting the Native Customary Rights (NCR) while implementing the programme and organised a series of 7 workshops relating to NCR/ TEK.
10. Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources	BBEC2 supported this aspect by initiating the study on TEK to promote Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) and Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM), but the process was interrupted after the rectification of Nagoya Protocol in 2010.

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CBD 2010 Biodiversity Target	BBEC2's Approach
11. Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention	The main objectives and activities of BBEC2 concentrated on capacity building of human and institutional resources. BBEC2 also envisaged the convergence of financial resources available at various agencies and international organisations.

As summarised in the table above, the approach of BBEC2 was addressing the international/ national needs in the field of biodiversity and ecosystem conservation adequately and effectively, thus the relevance of project approach was very high overall from this aspect.

The result of analysis on the relevance of BBEC2 based on the NCSA is shown in **Annex 8**.

6.2 Effectiveness

Effectiveness was **high**.

It can be understood from PgDM that a “system” in the Programme Purpose in this case means an institutional mechanism, signified by the revising and approval of Sabah Biodiversity Strategy. Sabah Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (SBSAPs) were drafted in March 2012 with the support of BBEC2 and needs to be approved by the authority before the end of the programme in September 2012. The table below summarises the key elements of system and the effectiveness of BBEC2 for strengthening them:

Table 5 Element-Wise Effectiveness of Conservation System

Element of “System”	BBEC2's Input	Result/ Effectiveness
1. Conservation area network	BBEC2 supported: 1) Registration of LKSW as a Ramsar site, 2) application of CRBR as a MAB site, 3) Establishment of LSWCA as illustrated in Section 4.2 . BBEC2 also supported the management planning and CEPA	The management plans for LKSW, CRBR and LSWCA include the activities within the core and buffer zones. Buffer zones are identified in view of establishing conservation area networks around the core areas.
2. Appropriate legal framework	BBEC2 supported the promotion of CUZ, Sabah Environmental Education Policy, Sabah Biodiversity Strategy and implementation of Sabah Biodiversity Enactment 2000 as illustrated in Section 4 .	<p>The promotion of EE policy, and more importantly, its monitoring greatly strengthened the policy environment for environmental education. If the monitoring report on EE policy to be completed by December 2012 would have significant leverage to influence policy makers, the effectiveness of BBEC2' outputs will be significant.</p> <p>Even though the CUZ has not been institutionalised yet, the piloting of CUZ introduced new ideas to the policy makers.</p> <p>The updated Sabah Biodiversity Strategy has not been finalised or approved. The process of updating has improved the capacity of stakeholders.</p>

Element of "System"	BBEC2's Input	Result/ Effectiveness
3. Sustainable platforms for inter-agency cooperation	BBEC2 supported the establishment and activation of various inter-agency committees and meetings. Also, BBEC2 strengthened SaBC as a coordinating body.	<p>This was discussed in detail in Section 4.1, Section 5.2 and Section 6.5 "Sustainability". This institutional mechanism is a critical element of the system for conservation, and BBEC2 contributed to the establishment and strengthening of the mechanism effectively.</p> <p>It should be noted that the participation in international initiatives was effective. BBEC2 focused on the important biodiversity rich areas to be registered under international institutions, i.e., Ramsar Convention and MAB Programme. This approach generated interests of stakeholders to the great extent and drew their attentions.</p> <p>BBEC2 has facilitated the collaboration between JICA and the Ramsar secretariat for a formal, wider and institutionalised cooperation and publicity.</p>
4. Institutionalised sustainable mechanisms for funding	BBEC2 supported the study on TEK, intending to promote ABS and CHM. It also supported instruments for fund convergence, such as the revising of Sabah Biodiversity Strategy and coordinating with other programmes.	<p>Presently, SaBC is in the process of developing CHM and to be completed by September 2012.</p> <p>As discussed in other sections, BBEC2 was effective in strengthening legal framework and inter-agency cooperation in sharing the cost required for conservation.</p>
5. Developed capacity of concerned personnel	BBEC2 supported the capacity development activities of concerned personnel as illustrated in Section 4.1 and 4.3 .	<p>BBEC2 supported the capacity development through organising training, workshops, seminars and conferences, undertaking research, preparation of various manuals/ guidelines and handholding support by the experts. BBEC2 provided staff members of SaBC, ITBC and other concerned agencies with the opportunities to give lectures and presentations. BBEC2 also provided the selected counterpart personnel with the opportunities of training in Japan.</p> <p>More importantly, the capacity of concerned personnel and agencies has strengthened through the piloting various activities in the field.</p>

The second half of Project Purpose was "the Sabah state becomes capable of extending knowledge and skills on biodiversity conservation to other states and foreign countries". As discussed in **Section 4.4**, the related OVI's were achieved. It was observed that the training programmes were relevant to the first (conservation of biodiversity) and second (wise use of biodiversity) objectives of CBD and covered all the regions in the world. All the countries were deemed appropriate for the target of TCTP as they are rich in biodiversity but facing common conservation issues. However, the Terminal Evaluation has mixed assessment regarding the effectiveness of BBEC2 in this aspect as summarised in the table below:

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Table 6 Effectiveness on Capacity Building Objectives

Aspect	Positive Effect	Concern
1. Contents	The topics and contents of training, seminars and other extension activities under BBEC2 focused on the introduction of BBEC2's activities and sharing of lessons learned in BBEC. The fact finding missions conducted before and after the TCTP in Cambodia, Laos, Sri Lanka, Kenya, Tanzania and India to interview the participants and ex-participants. The evaluations by the trainees on the TCTP were satisfactory. It allowed the resource persons from BBEC2 to reflect and internalise their activities and outcomes.	The strongest interests were shown in the ecotourism and biotechnology sector, especially in respect of conservation of genetic resources for commercial uses and ABS. It is also important to address the policy initiatives of BBEC2 It was suggested in the evaluation report of TCTP that the results of fact finding missions should be fully reflected in the curriculum.
2. Method and mechanism of extension	The basic approach/ method was to send the personnel from Sabah to overseas, or invite trainees to Sabah. This approach was quite effective in extending international networks among researchers, practitioners and officials. Sabah hosted a prestigious event, the Asian Wetland Symposium (AWS) in 2011, and the established linkage with ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity is being discussed. An event called "My Bio D Seminar" is planned in Kuala Lumpur to include the sharing of experience of BBEC2 with other States of Malaysia. BBEC2 was also introduced and discussed during the officers' training at INTAN Sabah.	The information dissemination within Malaysia could have been more rigorous. The function of the facilitators (course managers) could have been clarified, and their capability and capacity would have been improved further.

6.3 Efficiency

Efficiency was **moderately high** because BBEC2 was able to mobilise resources outside of the programme, which means maximum achievements were made with fewer resources from the programme. It could have been higher if desirable results were produced with less time and effort for the institutionalisation of CUZ, the gazettement of LSWCA and its management planning/ riparian reserve regulation preparation and environmental education/ CEPA.

The Terminal Evaluation team assessed the quality and quantity of outputs in relation to the inputs under BBEC2. While the inputs provided by the Japanese and Malaysian Governments for the implementation of BBEC2 are illustrated in **Section 2**, this section describes whether the inputs were utilised efficiently and timely during the programme. Different aspects of efficiency were summarised in the table below:

Table 7 Summary of Efficiency

Input/Aspect	Efficiency & Timing
1. Japanese experts and local consultants	As discussed in Section 3.2 , 6 long-term Japanese experts and 9 short-term Japanese experts were dispatched by JICA to BBEC2 in 17 various fields of expertise (Annex 9 & 10). BBEC2 also mobilised a number of local experts through 11 organisations. The inputs from those experts range from research techniques, management planning, conservation techniques, training, institutional strengthening, etc. Coordinating a large number of counterparts and stakeholders is time-consuming, and the Japanese experts, being outsiders, worked hard to realise the inter-agency conservation system. Their outputs are documented properly, and no major inefficiency was observed, except minor problems as the timing of certain experts were not in line with the activities. Outcomes of some of the Japanese experts were not visible in some cases.

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Input/Aspect	Efficiency & Timing
2. Counterpart personnel and other facilities from Malaysian side	Despite limited number of staff members and counterpart personnel, BBEC2 excelled in producing adequate results. Therefore, the efficiency in view of the inputs from the Malaysian side was high. A proper office space and other facilities were provided to the BBEC2 by the Malaysia side.
3. Vehicles and equipments	The vehicles and equipments provided by the project were properly maintained with appropriate documents and manuals (Annex 11). The vehicles and equipments were frequently utilised for proper purposes, and the records of utilisation were properly kept.
4. Training in Japan	A total of 84 members participated in the overseas training in Japan (Annex 12), including the participants for Young Leader's Programme and Ecotourism Training Course. Although the gap between the training topics/ subjects and trainees' needs/ works, participants interviewed appeared to be satisfied with the training. They expressed that they gained new ideas and exposures.
5. Local cost	13It should be noted that BBEC2 was implemented with adequate financial counterpart from the recipient agency for staff's travel, per diem, allowance, logistic, etc. Almost 50% of TCTP cost was borne by the Malaysian Government. The local costs from the Japanese side were used for organising workshops, meetings, exhibition rooms, purchase of necessary goods, etc. efficiently in general. The details of local costs borne by the Japanese side are indicated in Annex 13 .
6. Shared resources	Because of BBEC2, financial and human resources from various agencies and organisations were utilised efficiently, as discussed in Section 6.4 . For instance, UMS and district offices contributed financial resources to CEPA, while other agencies as SFD, SWD, SPs, EPD, WWF, etc. provided transportation, facilitators and their allowances through their own. The cooperation allowed the activities to scale-up and multiplied. Also, a number of JOCV volunteers have been involved in BBEC2's activities, especially on environmental education and livelihood activities. The efficiency of BBEC2 was maximised because of these multiple, complementary effects.
7. Inheritance from BBEC1	The organisational and inter-personal networks were established during BBEC1, and BBEC2 took advantages of the networks for its collaboration and coordination of activities. Technical activities under BBEC2, such as survey, studies and management planning were carried out by the personnel who were trained under BBEC1.

Although the efficiency of BBEC2 was satisfactory overall as described in the table above, certain shortfalls were observed also as illustrated below:

- Significant investment (in terms of experts, fund, time and effort) was made for the institutionalisation of CUZ, but it took a long time to address key issues and strategy for them. The livelihood support from BBEC2 was implemented in stages. It is the concern of the Evaluation Team whether or not the livelihood support will be continued beyond the project period.
- The establishment of approximately 2,000 ha Lower Segama Wildlife Conservation Area (LSWCA) took a long time. It was mainly due to the requirement of supplemental survey to exclude the riparian reserve from LSWCA.
- BBEC2's activities relating to environmental education and CEPA started from the formation of EE Policy and its monitoring manual. After spending two years in planning, the actual environmental education/ CEPA activities have taken off in 2010.

6.4 Impact

Positive impact was **high**. A number of positive impacts were observed, and there is significant potential and hopes in the future. In this regards, improvement of biodiversity and ecosystem could be further enhanced. There was no significant negative impacts on environment, socio-economy or institutions were observed during the Terminal Evaluation.

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The Terminal Evaluation team agreed that assessing the changes in biodiversity and ecosystem as indicated in the Overall Goal as “biodiversity and ecosystem conservation is strengthened” is extremely difficult. The methodologies on the measurement of biodiversity and its changes have been debated internationally for years, and biodiversity and ecosystem are extremely complicated, influenced by many factors. It is difficult, if not impossible, to segregate the influencing factor of BBEC2 from other factors. Since the BBEC2 has been supporting the research/ inventory activities by ITBC-UMS and SPs at five permanent research plots within the CRBR, the project effort would produce useful data for measuring the biodiversity changes in future. Time is required to see the impact on the ground. Therefore, case studies were adopted for the analysis of BBEC2’s impact on the strengthening of biodiversity and ecosystem conservation as summarised in the boxes below:

Case 1: Synergy of BBEC2

There are evidences that the effect of BBEC2 is spreading on other programmes and initiatives. For instance, the Wildlife Department proposed to establish 3 new wildlife conservation areas using the experience of LSWCA gazetted with the help of BBEC2. SWD extend its BBEC2’s experience to the proposed protected areas. The Sarawak Government is preparing its environmental education policy after inviting BBEC2’s counterpart personnel in 2011 and gain the knowledge on the experience of Sabah under BBEC2. The Sabah’s experience in policy making on EE is also shared at the national level by the EPD representatives. The Sabah Forest Department (SFD) is constructing a base camp within the Ramsar site using the funding from the Sabah Development Corridor (SDC). There is also a possibility for bringing more funds from the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) to the Ramsar site.

The Sabah Government allocated RM 2 million to SaBC for the development of CHM. After consulting with the CHM steering committee, SaBC engaged a contractor for development, and the work is ongoing. It is expected that the CHM will be completed by September 2012.

Case 2: Impact on CEPA and environmental education

While the environmental activities and CEPA under BBEC2 is coming to the end of the project, its impact on the level of public awareness is to be seen. However, BBEC2’ interventions stimulated the existing network, organisations and programmes on EE and CEPA. Those organisations, such as EPD, Rainforest Discovery Centre (RDC), Sabah Wetlands Conservation Society, Environmental Action Centre (EAC), Sabah Environmental Education Network (SEEN), etc. have been involved in EE and CEPA for years and will continue and expand their activities in future. For example, RDC extended its network with partners in other countries during an international meeting, i.e., the Asian Wetland Symposium (AWS) organised by BBEC2, and RDC is now developing a new EE programme in collaboration with those partners overseas. RDC also expanded its collaboration with a Japan-based Ramsar Centre for EE. EPD is providing RM 3,000 per school for the initiation of EE.

SPs plans to continue REEP beyond the project period to cover all the 8 districts and a city for CRBR, provided that the fund will be available. Inspired by BBEC2 and its CEPA Kit, the Wildlife Department plans organise its own CEPA at LSWCA by June 2012, and Environmental Action Centre Sabah (a public service corporation) plans to expand its activities to other areas by mobilising other source of income, such as donations from large energy firms.

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Case 3: Improved protection works by the frontline staff

During the field visit, the evaluation team observed the significant changes in the “mindset”, attitude and behaviour of frontline staff of SPs at proposed CRBR. Through the experience in establishing CUZ, the frontline officers interacted with community people, establishing good rapport with them, mediating the conflict of interests, building the consensus and promoting livelihood improvement. Even though these are not the requirement of park staff traditionally, it is important for protection and conservation of park and biodiversity in the era of rapid population growth and agricultural expansion. Through the BBEC experience, these officers developed skills, experiences and confidence in dealing with those non-traditional duties and responsibilities.

During the field visit by the Evaluation Team, it was observed that the regular patrolling of the Ramsar site by the SFD has been strengthened. For SWD, 2 rangers and 1 boatman have been dispatched to the gazetted LSWCA regularly for protection works. It plans to increase the manpower to 5 in the future.

Case 4: Impact on international research collaborations

Through TCTP, AWS and other international events, to which BBEC2 has sent the Malaysian counterparts, the international network of researchers has been expanded. Presently, ITBC-UMS plans to work with Botanical Survey of India and Zoological Survey of India, Uganda Government and Tanzania Government for biodiversity research, environmental impact of an oil field exploration and monitoring of a lake’s environmental health. It also explores a possible model of economic partnership/ scientific cooperation between private trading firms of Malaysia and Tanzania. ITBC-UMS is also exploring the possible collaboration with the Kyushu Institute of Technology of Japan and UPM of Malaysia for zero discharge technology for palm oil industry, as well as the production of high quality plastic using the waste from palm oil production. SaBC also plans to establish formal cooperation with the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) in the Philippines. For a long-term monitoring of environment of Ramsar site at LKSW, the ITBC proposed to UMS to allocate RM 300,000 annually. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) is also going to undertake a study on the source of river pollution within Kinabatangan Watershed.

Case 5: Multiplied fund from Japan

More funds would flow from Japan to Sabah regarding the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem. For example, BBEC2 inspired a number Japanese-funded projects, including: 1) “Biodiversity Conservation through Community-based Rural Development around the Lower Kinabatangan” funded by JICA and implemented by Rakuno Gakuen University in Japan 2) “Creation of Green Innovative Industry from Oil Palm Plantation for the Bornean Bio-diversity Conservation” funded by JICA and implemented by Kyushu Institute of Technology, University Putra Malaysia and UMS, 3) “A Training Programme for Biomass Carbonization by the Yamasen Pool-type Oven” by Bamboo Techno Co. Ltd, supported by JICA and 4) “Research Project towards Asia National Park Conference” by World Commission on Protected Areas Japan (WCPA-J).

6.5 Sustainability

Sustainability is **high**.

Even all project objectives are fulfilled, a project would not be successful if outputs are not sustainable. “Sustainability” is an important evaluation criterion, and the Terminal Evaluation assessed the sustainability of BBEC2 from various aspects. It should be noted that the Programme Purpose of BBEC2 is to strengthen the system for conservation. A “system” is essential for sustainability, thus the BBEC2 was design to ensure sustainability from the outset.

In Section 5.2, it was discussed that the inter-agency bodies and coordination platforms were created or

strengthened by BBEC2. During the evaluation, the sustainability of such a mechanism was assessed as summarised in the table below:

Table 8 Sustainability of Coordination Mechanisms

Name of Body	Current Status/ Sustainability Assessment
1. Ramsar Core Area Advisory Committee	It has not been activated so far since the SFD alone plays great role in the core area. The committee has to be activated various agencies hold stakes for CEPA, researches, tourism promotion, wildlife protection and patrolling.
2. Ramsar Buffer Area Management Team	It has been formed and held a number of meetings so far for management planning. Since there is no specific nodal agency/ chair in the team, its sustainability will be questionable. It should be converted into a committee with a nodal agency, possibly SWD so that it can continue its activity.
3. Ramsar Coordination Committee	It was active during the preparation of management plan. It has completed the survey on animals. This committee is important for coordinating between the core and buffer zones. For the committee to continue to be active beyond the project, SaBC's capability as a chair must be enhanced.
4. Ramsar CEPA Committee	The CEPA Sub-Committee developed CEPA Kit and will be transformed into Ramsar CEPA Committee for implementation.
5. Sabah Environmental Education Monitoring Network (SEEMOT)	The committee is supposed to complete its first monitoring activity by the end of 2012. While some members (who are also the members of SEEN) are active and would produce reports, other members, especially the government agencies may not be able to prepare reports. The scope of SEEMOT is wide, ranging from green issues to pollution and waste, and it may be worthy to consider the creation of sub-committees (issue-wise).
6. Sabah MAB Technical Working Group	It has facilitated application to MAB and shall evolve now into a group for management planning. While SaBC was leading the group as a focal agency for the MAB application, SPs should lead now for the finalisation of the management planning because it is the implementing agency. Since the District Office holds the key for the implementation of the plan, he should be involved properly.
7. CUZ Taskforce	This group has been facing a challenge during the project for the promotion of CUZ and must continue to strive until the CUZ is institutionalised. According to the decision by the Board of SPs, this taskforce is likely to be transformed into a CUZ Management Committee, headed by SPs and participated by the community representatives and other concerned agencies.
8. CUZ Management Committee and Sub-Committees	The formation process for this village-level committee started on the ground. However, SPs' board decided to establish a CUZ Management Committee headed by SPs, with members comprise of 5 representatives from community members and representatives from 5 concerned agencies.
9. Permanent Plot Management Committee	It is an institutional mechanism to ensure the sustainability of the research at permanent plots in CRBR. The committee will make sure the continuity of study and data compilation and analysis regardless of the status of the researchers.
10. Technical Committee on Land Registration for LSWCA	The technical committee had a lot of issues during the project on the jurisdiction over the riparian reserve within LSWCA.
11. Committee on Management Planning for LSWCA	The SWD prepared a draft of management plan in 2006 and has not been finalised since then due to the delay of gazettment of LSWCA. The established management committee of LSWCA should finalise the management plan to be endorsed by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Environment.
12. Sabah Biodiversity Council	Its function was enhanced through the support of BBEC2. The key for its sustainability and further improvement depends on the commitment and cooperation of SaBC as the implementer for SBC. The Council meets only 3 times a year, and there has been no working group created under the Council to address specific issues.

In addition to the organisational sustainability described in the above table, the sustainability of BBEC2

was analysed from other aspects also as summarised in the table below:

Table 9 Summary of Other Aspects of Sustainability

Aspect	Finding/Assessment of Sustainability
1. Commitment to further improvement of legal framework and policy initiatives	The Sabah Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan will be ready soon, and additional policies must follow to ensure biodiversity conservation, promote sustainable use (e.g., Sabah ABS Rule). More importantly, the implementation of strategy must be monitored regularly by the SBC with a proper institutional setup. Since the Council meets only 3 times a year, SaBC should help the Council to create various working groups under it to address specific issues.
2. Financial sustainability for continuing works	The Sabah Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan shall be implemented with adequate budget allocation by the Government. The Sabah Government provided RM 2 million to SaBC for the development of CHM. The financial sustainability and further development of SaBC depends on the commitment of the Government and revenue generation potential of SaBC. In the Sabah Biodiversity Enactment 2000, the creation of "Biodiversity Centre Fund" was indicated.
3. Manpower, level of expertise and behavioural changes	The shortage of staff at SaBC and other concerned agencies had been an issue since the beginning of BBEC2. However, 2 additional senior officers had been assigned to SaBC in May 2012. It was confirmed that SaBC's staff members and other key stakeholders were trained under BBEC2, and their technical expertise has reached to the point where it can be sustained and developed further without external assistance. The Japanese experts testified that there have been significant behavioural changes among the key stakeholders, in terms of self-motivation, reduced administrative compartmentalisation, flexibility towards indigenous people within the conservation areas and leadership. Such personnel are the most valuable asset of the State for ensuring the sustainability of BBEC2' legacy.

7 Factors Positively Affected Results

Sabah has been active in biodiversity conservation before BBEC2. BBEC2 has supplemented further strengthening of conservation effort. Internationally, the interests and momentum towards biodiversity conservation were generated through a series of CBD-COPs, UNFCCC-COPs, related events and other international initiatives. Both Japanese and Malaysian Governments are committed to CBD, Nagoya Protocol and other international treaties, so the official obligations had driven the states to support BBEC2.

The programme was designed based on the provision of Sabah Biodiversity Enactment 2000. A basic legal framework was in place for the BBEC2 to carry out its activity.

Financial capability of the Government played a key role in the success of BBEC2. BBEC2 did not face the typical problem of the recipient country failing to mobilise its counterpart personnel due to the shortage of fund for travel, per diem, allowance, etc. The office space and other necessary facilities were provided almost adequately to BBEC2. Also, the public interests towards environment in general were relatively high in Sabah because its economy is heavily depending on the nature tourism.

A number of programmes exist in Sabah, such as Sabah Development Corridor, Heart of Borneo (HoB), Coral Triangle Initiatives, etc. and they provided the BBEC2 with the opportunities to collaborate.

Since this was a Phase 2 of BBEC, the outcomes of BBEC phase 1, such as the technical expertise among the stakeholders and personal networks contributed to the smooth project implementation.

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8 Factors Negatively Affected Results

Almost all government agencies in Sabah are facing the shortage of staff members as a result of rationalisation by the Government. Though it did not affect the project implementation significantly, the progress of certain activities was slow because of this.

9 Conclusions

It can be concluded that BBEC2 contributed greatly to the establishment of a norm in which various agencies and organisation collaborate for biodiversity conservation. BBEC2 promoted the participatory and consultative processes and mechanisms and created a number of committees whereby information was shared, discussions were made, consensus was built and decisions were made. For the various stakeholders to come together and work, the participation in international initiatives was effective. The effort to register under the Ramsar Convention and MAB Programme at the international authorities, as well as to prepare their management plans became a unifying force, and participating and hosting international conventions and symposiums cultivated interests and enthusiasm among stakeholders. This innovative approach was key to “system strengthening” for conservation during the project, and the project objectives were fully achieved. BBEC2 can be completed by September 2012 as originally planned.

Key legal issues were also addressed, especially regarding the Sabah Biodiversity Strategy and Sabah Environmental Education Policy, which provided fundamental institutional environment for BBEC2 to be effective for the strengthen the conservation system. Once the Strategy is formalised and implemented, all the inter-agency collaborative mechanisms strengthened by BBEC2 will be consolidated into a larger policy. The institutionalisation of CUZ fell short during the project period, but the BBEC2’s initiatives on CUZ will be carried over by SPs using the capacity developed and lessons learned during BBEC2. BBEC2 also contributed greatly to the capacity building of stakeholders through workshops, seminars, handholding support by the expert and giving them with opportunities to work on key issues and be a resource person during TCTP and other events.

BBEC2 also generated significant spill over effects. Various agencies started their own initiatives inspired by BBEC2 as discussed in **Section 6.4**, and effects started to spread to Sarawak, other parts of Malaysia and beyond. Its initiatives on environmental education and CEPA will have a long-term impact on the public awareness raising and then conservation. While there is inevitable limitation in the law enforcement, BBEC2’s activities on EE and CEPA have showcased the potential of an alternative approach to conservation.

The challenge ahead is the further strengthening of conservation sector financially. A feasible fund raising mechanism must be established so that adequate financial resources will flow into the biodiversity conservation sector, especially the implementation and monitoring of Sabah Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans and management plans for Ramsar areas and proposed MAB site. Conservation through zoning and landuse planning is a new approach to Sabah, and time shall tell the effectiveness of such strategy. The continuous capacity development of Sabah Biodiversity Council and SaBC is another area of challenge.

10 Recommendations

10.1 General

- 1) The conservation efforts through innovative approaches introduced by BBEC2 must continue for biodiversity and ecosystem in Sabah. Multi-sectoral, collaborative approach of BBEC2 for protected area planning, establishment and management should continue by all the stakeholders for the effective conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems in Sabah. Private sector involvement must continue to be encouraged for a sustainable mechanism of conservation. Eventually, Sabah should establish reputation as a “biodiversity centre of excellence in Asia”, as Costa Rica being a model in

Latin America.

10.2 Sabah Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plans

- 2) For this, NRO shall finalise the participatory, consultative process of updating Sabah Biodiversity Strategy and submit it to appropriate authority for approval before the completion of BBEC2 in September 2012. While the NRE will be reviewing the National Biological Diversity Policy 1998 in accordance with the Aichi biodiversity target which was adopted during the CBD-COP10. The conformity between the national and Sabah's biodiversity strategies and actions plans must be ensured.
- 3) Upon the formalisation of the updated strategy, SaBC should coordinate concerned agencies to monitor the Strategy with close collaboration of Natural Resources Office and report the progress to Sabah Biodiversity Council. The Advisory and Monitoring Panel for the Strategy should be established, as indicated in the current draft, and SaBC should guide the panel properly. It is vital that the Sabah Government to allocate adequate budget/ human and other related resources to the implementation of updated Strategy.
- 4) NRO should establish a state integrated protected area system (SIPAS) under the coalition of relevant agencies and organisations. A master list and a base map of the protected areas should be regularly updated as indicated in the Sabah Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans and edited by the system secretariat. A legal framework for SIPAS should be developed.
- 5) While "Green Economy" is one of the 2 main topics of upcoming Rio +20 (United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development) to be organised in June 2012, the concept, approaches and actions regarding Green Economy and Growth should be incorporated in the discussion of biodiversity conservation in Sabah and in the updated Sabah Biodiversity Strategy to be finalised soon.

10.3 Resource Mobilisation

- 6) Financial resources and technical expertise should be mobilised for livelihood support for the communities within the buffer, transition and core zones of Ramsar and MAB areas. The fund available at donor agencies, such as GEF, as well as federal and local programmes should be tapped for poverty alleviation, village infrastructure development, agriculture development, microenterprise/ marketing support and microfinance interventions. Such convergence of financial and technical resources should be facilitated by NRO, SaBC, local government units and other stakeholders collectively. The private sector should be involved in the livelihood development as a business partner and marketing agency. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is another potential area for fund mobilisation. NRO and SaBC shall play dynamic roles in the initiative. It is suggested to the Sabah Biodiversity Council to establish the Biodiversity Centre Fund as indicated in the Sabah Biodiversity Enactment 2000 and explore the possibility of innovative fund raising strategies.

10.4 SaBC

- 7) SaBC should prepare its comprehensive, realistic medium-term/ long-term action plan based on the 13 mandates under the provision of Sabah Biodiversity Enactment 2000. Based on the plan, SaBC should develop an annual action plan for the fiscal year 2013. It should be noted that research and development for the biological technology is a long and uncertain process. ABS may not generate revenue for the State and private sectors in Sabah and Malaysia in a short term. It is desirable to prepare a medium-term/ long-term plan of SaBC. BBEC2 should support the preparation of the plans until its completion in September 2012. The plan should be publicised widely so that the stakeholders would understand clearly the roles and roadmap of SaBC.
- 8) The institutional framework of SaBC needs to be strengthened further.

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10.5 CRBR/ CUZ/ MAB

- 9) Sabah Parks (SPs) should continuously engage in dialogues with community people in Ulu Senagang Mongool Baru. A CUZ management plan should be finalised through the consensus building, and SPs should implement it with adequate financial and human resources. SPs should institutionalise an appropriate framework and standard operation procedure for CUZ so as to realise participatory protected area management collectively by SPs and communities within and around protected areas. Once the CUZ is institutionalised, SPs should replicate it to other area where appropriate.
- 10) SPs, with the support of SaBC, should finalise the application of CRBR for UNESCO's Man and Biosphere (MAB) Programme through incorporating the comments from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE) and send it back as soon as possible (within the deadline in 2012).
- 11) While waiting for the official recognition of CRBR as MAB site, SPs should lead the MAB management committee for the preparation of management plan with the support of joint applicants, including NRO, SaBC, and local government units (1 city and 8 districts), for core, buffer and transition zones in line with the existing management plan of CRBR (core zone). The current MAB Technical Working Group shall be transformed into a MAB management committee, and SaBC should coordinate the planning process with SPs, NRO and other stakeholders. The proposed MAB area should be managed properly in accordance with the management plan. Development plans for large-scale infrastructure projects should be properly monitored when they are within the MAB area. SPs will be in charge for the core zone, while buffer and transition zones should be managed by concerned agencies properly. An organisational framework for buffer and transition zones should be discussed and established as soon as possible. The Sabah Biodiversity Council should closely monitor the progress of implementation.
- 12) SPs and SaBC should promote CEPA widely in the proposed MAB area. SPs with other stakeholders should continue and further develop REEP. The action plans prepared by the participants under REEP need to be implemented with the support from the stakeholders.

10.6 LKSW/ Ramsar Area

- 13) For the LKSW Ramsar area and its river basin, the Sabah Biodiversity Council should monitor the overall progress of implementation of management plan properly. For the core zone, the Sabah Forestry Department should lead the management committee for the management, and the Natural Resources Office (NRO) should lead the buffer zone management committee. SaBC should actively coordinate with both committees so that it would support the decision making of the Council.
- 14) In close consultation with NRO, SaBC should propose a mechanism/ guideline for annual planning for the management of the Ramsar area and its river basin within the project period by September 2012. Through the management committees, SaBC should expedite the planning process of the related organisations in accordance with the mechanism/ guideline. The plans should be shared among the committee members. SaBC should compile the plans and report it to Sabah Biodiversity Council. The Sabah Biodiversity Council should take initiative for the monitoring of annual plan implementation, and the leaderships of NRO, SFD and SaBC's are expected to support the decision making by the Council.
- 15) While implementing the management plan and annual plan of the Ramsar area and its river basin, a few areas may be prioritised, as protection, research/ monitoring, conservation through pollution control at the Kinabatangan and Segama rivers/ watersheds and ecotourism promotion. All the concerned agencies in the management committees for both buffer and core zones should adopt an approach to involve not only the conservation actors but also significant polluters (i.e., palm oil industry) and economic players (e.g., ecotourism operators, fishery industry, water users, etc.).
- 16) It is critical to monitor the water quality of the Kinabatangan and Segama rivers for the conservation

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of Ramsar area and its river basin. The Environment Protection Department (EPD), ITBC-UMS, Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID), and Department of Environment (Federal Government) shall play key roles, and NRO must showcase its active leadership in the buffer zone management committees. It was reported that the administration for rivers in Sabah requires streamlining, and the State should enhance the monitoring and law enforcement, especially pertaining to the pollution. The higher decision makers should look into the matter.

- 17) The construction of a new base camp in within the Ramsar site is ongoing by the SFD and should be completed as soon as possible. The base camp should be utilised for protection works by the SFD, as well as research, environmental education and tourism by other institutions. The protection works by the SFD and other concerned law enforcers should continue to be strengthened.
- 18) CEPA for the Ramsar area and its river basin should involve the tourism sector, i.e. the Sabah Tourism Board, hotels and travel agents, as well as the education sector (schools, teachers, students, parents, etc.). For examples, posters, leaflets and pamphlets should highlight the importance of the Ramsar area and its biodiversity by featuring its "international brand name". More Ramsar-related publications should be prepared and distributed to hotels, airports and other strategic locations.
- 19) For better management and publicity of LKSW Ramsar sites, the technical expertise of the Secretariat should be utilised. JICA should continue to explore the possibility of entering into a formal agreement with the Secretariat of Ramsar Convention for wider and longer-term collaboration.

10.7 SEEP/ Environmental Education

- 20) All the SEEMOT members should monitor the implementation of the Sabah Environmental Education Policy (SEEP) and analyse the monitoring result critically. EPD as a secretary of SEEMOT should make sure that the report will be prepared on the monitoring at the beginning of 2013 in accordance with the monitoring manual and submit it to proper decision makers. EPD should ensure that proper actions will be taken based on the recommendations indicated in the monitoring report to be submitted. As much as possible, key findings and recommendations in the report should be disclosed to the public.

10.8 LSWCA

- 21) The improvement of visitor centre at Lower Segama is also ongoing by SWD, and SWD should expand the "honorary wildlife warden" programme for better conservation of wildlife in and around the Ramsar area.
- 22) SWD should ensure the approval of the regulation for riparian area within LSWCA, and the management planning for the LSWCA should be completed as soon as possible within the project period before September 2012 with the leadership of NRO and committee members. The lessons learned through the gazetting of LSWCA should be utilised for the creation of additional wildlife conservation areas and sanctuaries.

10.9 Knowledge Sharing

- 23) Third Country Training Programme (TCTP) is a good opportunity for Sabah to disseminate the knowledge and experiences of BBEC 1 & 2. Both the Sabah State Government agencies and ITBC-UMS should utilise the opportunity wisely. For the development of training contents for the next phase of TCTP, ITBC-UMS should establish a taskforce to be co-chaired by ITBC-UMS and NRO/SaBC. The taskforce should update and revise the current training module and materials, in consultation with stakeholders so that the innovative approach during BBEC2 would be appropriately incorporated in the training. The training course should cover the topics on the Sabah Conservation Strategy, underlying principle for the applications of international framework such as Ramsar Convention and UNESCO's MAB, watershed approach for conservation, comprehensive management planning and implementation, business involvement in conservation, non-BBEC related

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initiatives, etc.

- 24) NRO/SaBC should collaborate with ITBC-UMS more actively in order to strengthen involvement of Sabah State Government agencies in TCTP. In this regard, ITBC-UMS should review budget, if necessary, in close consultation with Sabah State Government agencies. NRO/SaBC should prepare the necessary budget estimate in the proposal paper taking into account the involvement of various state agencies in its implementation and submit it to MoFA or Wisma Putra so that the adequate resources could be secured for its eventual implementation. It is expected that TCTP, which is currently supported by JICA, should be fully taken over by the Wisma Putra through its MTCP and its implementing agency, ITBC with the facilitation of the Sabah State Government, e.g., proposed Sabah Regional Training Centre and INSAN in Sabah upon the completion of TCTP in 2015.
- 25) The active dissemination is necessary for Sabah's knowledge and experience of BBEC 1 & 2 to be replicated at other Malaysian states. A training course on conservation is being implemented at INTAN-Sabah, which is a good venue for introducing outcomes of BBEC 1&2. NRO/SaBC should actively explore the possibility of expanding the current collaboration with INTAN-Sabah. It should also explore the creation of a specialised course at INTAN campuses so as to share BBEC's experiences within Malaysia. It is also recommended that the Sabah State Governmental agencies closely collaborate with NRE and INTAN to share the experiences.

11 Reference to Other Projects/ Lessons Learned

- a. Technical cooperation that approaches to the issues on policy and institutional frameworks is found to be important and effective for biodiversity conservation, if undertaken properly. Such technical cooperation requires appropriate international and national experts who are familiar with the strengthening of good governance in the sector, and such experts should be dispatched with adequate assignment periods. The participation in international initiatives was found to be an effective approach as discussed in Section 9.
- b. Publicity is important for a project to attain the public/ political support, especially at the Federal level when a project is implemented in Sabah.
- c. Identifying right counterpart agencies/ personnel is necessary for effective project implementation, especially when the number of stakeholders is large as BBEC2. During the project formulation, thorough institutional assessment is required, appropriate organisational setup needs to be decided, and a tactful strategy must be incorporated in the project design with clear terms of reference of each actor for the management of large number of stakeholders.
- d. The implementation of a project with a large number of counterpart agencies/ stakeholders, such as BBEC2, is exposed to external factors and needs to adapt to the actual situation. Project Design Matrix (PDM)/ Logical Framework as well as Plan of Operations (PO) may be reviewed within 6 months after the inauguration of a project. It is better to review and modify them within one year after the launching of a project through a standard procedure.
- e. It is essential to ensure adequate incentives/ interests among concerned agencies, communities, business partners and other stakeholders for the conservation through zoning and landuse plan outside of protected areas. It should be noted that different stakeholders require different incentives. It is important to identify each of stakeholder needs.
- f. TCTP was found to be an effective approach for information dissemination and capacity building of training providers also. It is an advantageous venue for similar projects to share their knowledge and experiences.

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Annex 1: Members List

Japanese Side

No.	Name	Terms of Reference	Designation
1	Shuichi IKEDA (Mr.)	Team Leader	Deputy Director General, and Group Director for Forestry and Nature Conservation, Global Environment Department, JICA
2	Tetsuro KAJI (Mr.)	CBD / Ramsar Convention / Resource Mobilization Strategy	Director (non-regular staff), Natural Parks Foundation
3	Masaaki YONEDA (Dr.)	Protected Area Management	Visiting Senior Advisor, JICA
4	Kotaro TANIGUCHI (Mr.)	Cooperation Planning / Multilateral Framework Collaboration	Deputy Director, Forestry and Nature Conservation Division 1, Global Environment Department, JICA
5	Shinichiro TSUJI (Mr.)	Evaluation Analysis	Environmental Science & Engineering Department, Overseas Consulting Administration, Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.

Malaysia Side

No.	Name	Terms of Reference	Designation
1	Zarina Ali Merican (Ms.)	Team Leader	Deputy Director Environment and Natural Resource Section, Economic Planning Unit
2	Sivaneswaran Ramachadran (Mr.)	Cooperation Management	Principal Assistant Director International Cooperation Section, Economic Planning Unit
3	Chitra Subramaniam (Ms.)	Biodiversity	Principal Assistant Secretary Biodiversity and Forestry Management Division, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
4	Aiyub Omar (Mr.)	TCTP	Principal Assistant Secretary Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme Policy & Strategy Planning Division Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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Annex 2: Schedule for Terminal Evaluation:

Day	Date	Activities	Stay in
1	6 May (Sun)	[Mr. Tsuji] 09:45 Departure from Tokyo/Narita (CX509) 13:25 Arrival at Hong Kong 15:30 Departure from Hong Kong (KA1385) 18:30 Arrival at Kota Kinabalu	KK
2	7 May (Mon)	08:00 Interview with JICA Experts 09:00 Interview with NRO 11:00 Interview with SaBC 14:00 Interview with ITBC-UMS 16:00 Interview with EPD	KK
3	8 May (Tue)	08:30 Interview with JICA Experts 10:30 Environmental Action Center (SEEN member) 14:00 Interview with SWD 16:00 Interview with UST	KK
4	9 May (Wed)	08:30 Interview with SPs 11:00 Interview with WWF Malaysia 14:00 Interview with DID 16:00 Documentation	KK
5	10 May (Thu)	07:25 Departure from KK (MH3093) 08:15 Arrival at Sandakan 09:00 Interview with SFD 11:30 Interview with RDC 17:50 Departure from SDK (MH3094) 18:40 Arrival at KK	KK
6	11 May (Fri)	06:30 Leave for CRP 09:00-13:00 Visit to CRP FQ & USMB 13:00-14:00 Lunch at USMB 17:00 Back to KK	KK
7	12 May (Sat)	09:00 Interview with KK Wetland Center (SEEN member) Documentation	KK
8	13 May (Sun)	[Mr. Ikeda, Mr. Kaji, Dr. Yoneda, Mr. Taniguchi] 11:35 Departure from Tokyo/Narita (JL723) 17:55 Arrival at Kuala Lumpur [Mr. Tsuji] 12:45 Departure from Kota Kinabalu (MH2621) 15:10 Arrival at Kuala Lumpur [All members] Internal Meeting	KL
9	14 May (Mon)	09:00 Meeting with JICA Malaysia Office 14:00~ Meeting with members of Malaysian Evaluation Team (EPU, MoNRE, Wisma Putra, etc.) 17:45 Departure from Kuala Lumpur (MH2662) 20:20 Arrival at Kota Kinabalu	KK

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Day	Date	Activities	Stay in
10	15 May (Tue)	09:00 Meeting with JICA Experts 11:00 Courtesy Call on Secretary of NRO 14:00 Kick-off Meeting with BBEC 2 Management Committee 15:00 Meeting with NRO	KK
11	16 May (Wed)	09:00 Meeting with EPD 11:00 Internal Meeting 14:00 Meeting with ITBC 16:00 Internal Meeting	KK
12	17 May (Thu)	09:00 Meeting with SaBC 11:00 Meeting with SWD 14:00 Meeting with SPs 17:50 Leave KKIA for Sandakan (MH3036) 18:40 Arrive at Sandakan	Sandakan
13	18 May (Fri)	08:30-09:30 Meeting with SFD 10:30-12:30 Visit to the Ramsar site by boat 12:30-14:00 Lunch Break around Sukau 14:30-16:30 Visit to an oil palm plantation & mill Stay at a Lodge in Sukau	Sukau
14	19 May (Sat)	08:00-10:00 Sukau to Sandakan airport 11:10-12:00 Sandakan to KK (MH3092) 13:00- Internal Meeting, Preparation of Evaluation Report	KK
15	20 May (Sun)	09:30 Meeting at CRP HQ 10:30 Visit to USMB 16:00 Back to KK	KK
16	21 May (Mon)	09:00 Meeting with NRO, SaBC and ITBC 12:00 Move to Inobong substation (REEP Penampang) 13:30 Move to Sg. Putatan 14:00-15:45 River quality check @ Sg. Putantan Back to KK	KK
17	22 May (Tue)	09:00 Internal meeting 14:00 Meeting with Malaysian Evaluation Team	KK
18	23 May (Wed)	09:00 Wrap-up Meeting with Counterparts 13:00 - Documentation 19:00 A Reception @ Le Meridien hosted by the team leader	KK
19	24 May (Thu)	09:00 Programme Steering Committee and Signing Ceremony 14:00 Debriefing to Consular Office of Japan in KK 17:35 Departure from Kota Kinabalu (MH2617) 20:00 Arrival at Kuala Lumpur	KL
20	25 May (Fri)	09:00 Debriefing at EPU (with attendance of Representatives from NRE & Wisma Putra) 17:30 Debriefing to JICA Malaysia Office 22:50 Departure from Kuala Lumpur (JL724)	KL In-flight
21	26 May (Sat)	07:05 Arrival at Tokyo/Narita	

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Annex 3

Programme Design Matrix (PgDM)

Programme Title: Programme for Bornean Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation II

Programme Duration: 1 October 2007 to 30 September 2012 (five years)

Target Area: Whole Sabah state with emphasis on Crocker Range Park, river basin of Kinabatangan and Segama rivers

Target Group: Sabah Biodiversity Council/Centre and other agencies, including Sabah state agencies, Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) and other related organizations, and the people of Sabah

Version Number: Version 2

Date: 10 December 2009

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal: Biodiversity and ecosystem conservation in Sabah is strengthened and internationally recognised.</p>	<p>1 Parts of updated Sabah Conservation Strategy related to biodiversity are implemented. 2 At least 1 additional site is registered under international initiatives on biodiversity conservation and/or existing site(s) is expanded.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports of concerned agencies • Registration certificate(s) 	
<p>Programme Purpose: A system for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation in Sabah is strengthened and Sabah state becomes capable of extending knowledge and skills on biodiversity conservation to other states of Malaysia and foreign countries.</p>	<p>1 Biodiversity related issues in Sabah Conservation Strategy are updated. 2 At least 2 sites are registered under international initiatives on biodiversity conservation. 3 BBEC II related personnel are invited as trainers/resource persons by other states in Malaysia and/or foreign countries at least 15 times.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated strategy • Registration certificates • Invitation letters and programme report 	<p>Malaysian and Sabah state policy on biodiversity and ecosystems conservation does not change significantly.</p> <p>Federal government and other organisations continuously support organisation of training on biodiversity conservation.</p>
<p>Outputs: Output 1: The capacity of the Sabah State to plan, coordinate, and promote biodiversity and ecosystem conservation activities is strengthened.</p>	<p>1-1 Office of SaBC is established, and its organisational structure is proposed. 1-2 A strategic plan of SaBC is drawn out. 1-3 Members of SaBC who are responsible for activities related to BBEC II are trained. 1-4 SaBC is appointed as state focal point for international initiatives. 1-5 SaBC chairs at least 2 inter-agency working groups. 1-6 Biodiversity information and management system is established. 1-7 EE policy and its monitoring mechanism are established.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual report of SaBC including organizational chart • Annual report of SaBC • Annual report of SaBC • Annual report of SaBC • Minutes of meetings • Annual report of SaBC • EE policy, document outlining monitoring procedures and monitoring report 	<p>There is no major change in institutional structure of the C/P organisations.</p>

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Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Output 2: The capacity of Sabah state agencies and UMS to implement biodiversity and ecosystem conservation activities for protected areas such as state parks, wildlife conservation areas, and forest reserves is enhanced.</p> <p>Sub-output 2-1: The capacity of the Sabah Parks and relevant parties to implement biodiversity and ecosystem conservation activities for state parks is enhanced through managing the Crocker Range Park.</p> <p>Sub-output 2-2: The capacity of the Sabah Wildlife Department and relevant parties to implement biodiversity and ecosystem conservation activities for wildlife conservation areas is further enhanced through managing the Lower Segama Wildlife Conservation Area.</p> <p>Sub-output 2-3: The capacity of the Sabah Forestry Department and relevant parties to implement biodiversity and ecosystem conservation activities for forest reserves is further enhanced through managing the River basin of Kinabatangan and Segama Rivers.</p>	<p>2-1-1 CUZ Eligibility Criteria is developed. 2-1-2 At least 1 MOU on CUZ is signed between local community and SPs. 2-1-3 Crocker Range Park is proposed officially as Man and Biosphere site 2-1-4 At least 3 studies relevant to management of Crocker Range Park is conducted. 2-1-5 Seminars and workshops on studies in Crocker Range Park are held at least 3 times. 2-1-6 At least 3 environmental education materials on Man and Biosphere are developed.</p> <p>2-2-1 Lower Segama Wildlife Conservation Area is gazetted. 2-2-2 Management plan of Lower Segama Wildlife Conservation Area is developed. 2-2-3 Rules and regulations to manage riparian reserve within wildlife conservation area in an integrated manner are developed.</p> <p>2-3-1 Whole or selected areas in river basin of Kinabatangan and Segama Rivers is proposed officially as Ramsar site(s). 2-3-2 Management plan for Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetlands is developed. 2-3-3 At least 5 studies relevant to the management of Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetlands are conducted. 2-3-4 At least 5 environmental education materials are developed. 2-3-5 At least 2 permanent exhibitions on Ramsar are established. 2-3-6 At least 3 events on Ramsar are conducted.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CUZ Eligibility Criteria • MOU on Community Use Zone • Official document for Man and Biosphere registration • Study reports • Programme report • Materials developed • Official gazette • Management plan of Lower Segama Wildlife Conservation • Rules and regulation • Official document for Ramsar registration • Management plan for Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetlands • Study reports • Environmental education materials developed • Exhibitions established • Programme report 	
<p>Output 3: The capacity of Sabah state agencies and UMS to provide training on biodiversity and ecosystem conservation is enhanced.</p>	<p>3-1 At least 3 training courses are successfully completed. 3-2 At least 48 trainees complete training course. 3-3 Percentage of trainees who are satisfied with overall content of training course is at least 75 %.</p> <p>3-4 Percentage of trainers who feel that they had properly conveyed the desired knowledge and skills for their training session is at least 90 %.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on the training course • Report on the training course • Questionnaire conducted at the end of each training course to trainees. • Questionnaire conducted at the end of each training course to trainers. 	

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Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Activities:</p> <p>1-1 Enhance understanding of the Sabah Biodiversity Council members on biodiversity and ecosystem conservation.</p> <p>1-2 Recommend the institutional arrangement of the Sabah Biodiversity Centre (SaBC) including proposals for staffing, location of the office, finance, internal rules and regulations, and etc.</p> <p>1-3 Conduct capacity building activities for SaBC.</p> <p>1-4 Prepare a strategic plan for activities of SaBC.</p> <p>1-5 Select the purposes of SaBC to be assisted by BBEC II.</p> <p>1-6 Prepare an action plan for the Centre based on the priority purposes chosen in the above.</p> <p>1-7 Implement the action plan.</p> <p>1-8 Prepare and publish annual report of SaBC.</p> <p>1-9 Facilitate the approval of the Sabah Environmental Education Policy (EE policy).</p> <p>1-10 Prepare an implementation plan for the EE policy on biodiversity and ecosystem conservation.</p> <p>1-11 Establish a monitoring and evaluation mechanism of the environmental education activities.</p> <p>1-12 Publish and release information on biodiversity and ecosystem conservation in Sabah including BBEC activities through various media such as newspapers, TV, radio and web-site.</p> <p>1-13 Document the achievements of Output 1 to be used in the updating of the Sabah Conservation Strategy.</p> <p>1-14 Coordinate updating of the Sabah Conservation Strategy.</p>	<p>Input (Malaysian side):</p> <p>Personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Programme director -Vice programme director -Programme manager -Counterpart personnel for Japanese experts -Administrative personnel -Supporting staff <p>Land, Building and Facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Necessary facilities for the Programme (building, room, equipment, telephone line etc.) <p>Operation costs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cost for the Programme activities -Cost of maintenance of equipment -Partial cost for conducting training in Sabah, etc. 	<p>Input (Japanese Side):</p> <p>Personnel</p> <p><Long-term experts></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Chief advisor (five years) -Programme coordinator (five years) -Integrated protected area management (two to three years) -Institutional capacity building (two to three years) <p><Short-term experts></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Experts in specific fields upon mutual agreement <p>Machinery and Equipment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Equipment necessary upon mutual agreement <p>Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Two to four personnel per year in specific fields in Japan and/or third countries -Partial cost for conducting training in Sabah 	<p>Budget allocation to the C/P organisations does not decrease largely.</p> <p>Transfer of core staff of C/P organisation is kept to a minimum.</p> <p>The government of Sabah approves the organisational set-up of the Sabah Biodiversity Council and SaBC officially.</p> <p>The Sabah Biodiversity Council regularly holds its council meeting and provides sufficient directions to SaBC.</p> <p>Federal government and other organisations provide sufficient funding for UMS and concerned agencies to conduct training.</p>
<p>2-1-1 Manage the Crocker Range Park focusing on Community Use Zone (CUZ).</p> <p>2-1-2 Promote introduction of CUZ to other protected areas.</p> <p>2-1-3 Conduct research directly applicable to biodiversity and ecosystems conservation.</p> <p>2-1-4 Implement environmental education activities based on the EE policy.</p> <p>2-1-5 Document the achievements of Sub-output 2-1 to be used in the updating of the Sabah Conservation Strategy.</p> <p>2-2-1 Manage the Lower Segama Wildlife Conservation Area (focusing on participatory conservation activities and community-based ecotourism).</p> <p>2-2-2 Implement environmental education activities based on the EE policy.</p> <p>2-2-3 Document the achievements of Sub-output 2-2 to be used in the updating of the Sabah Conservation Strategy.</p> <p>2-3-1 Manage the river basin of Kinabatangan and Segama rivers.</p> <p>2-3-2 Conduct research directly applicable to biodiversity and ecosystems conservation.</p> <p>2-3-3 Implement environmental education activities based on the EE policy.</p> <p>2-3-4 Document the achievements of Sub-output 2-3 to be used in the updating of the Sabah Conservation Strategy.</p>			

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Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>3-1 Compile and analyse biodiversity and ecosystem conservation activities conducted by the private sector, and NGOs in Malaysia.</p> <p>3-2 Collect information on local training needs, formulate training programmes and conduct trainings to relevant parties of Sabah.</p> <p>3-3 Collect information on training needs in Sarawak, Peninsular Malaysia and foreign countries.</p> <p>3-4 Identify knowledge and experience of Sabah, which may be applicable to Sarawak, Peninsular Malaysia and foreign countries.</p> <p>3-5 Formulate training programmes and conduct trainings to personnel and institutions in Sarawak, Peninsular Malaysia and foreign countries.</p> <p>3-6 Evaluate the trainings and improve the training programmes.</p>			<p>Preconditions:</p> <p>The government of Sabah prepares the legal and institutional basis for the commencement of the operation of the Sabah Biodiversity Council and SaBC.</p>

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Annex 4: List of Malaysian counterparts and personnel involved in the programme

Programme Director

No.	Name	Position	Organization
1	Datuk Seri Panglima Sukarti Wakiman (Mr.)	State Secretary	Sabah State Government

Deputy Programme Director

No.	Name	Position	Organization
1	Brigadier General Prof. Datuk Seri Panglima Dr. Kamaruzaman Hj Ampon (Mr.)	Vice-Chancellor	Universiti Malaysia Sabah

Programme Manager

No.	Name	Position	Organization
1	Haji Halim Nayan(Mr.)	Secretary	Natural Resources Office, Sabah State Government

Natural Resources Office

No.	Name	Position	Organization
1	Mr. Gerald Jetony (Mr.)	Senior Geologist	Natural Resources Office, Sabah State Government

Sabah Biodiversity Centre

No.	Name	Position	Organization
1	Dr. Abdul Fatah Amir (Mr.)	Director	Sabah Biodiversity Centre, Sabah State Government
2.	Chung Ching Yian (Ms)	Officer	Sabah Biodiversity Centre
3.	Syahrin Samsir (Mr)	Officer	Sabah Biodiversity Centre
4.	Caroline B. Jiungan (Mdm)	Asst. Admin Officer	Sabah Biodiversity Centre
5.	Siti Zubaidah Dassim (Mdm)	Asst. Admin Officer	Sabah Biodiversity Centre

Institute for Tropical Biology and Conservation, UMS

No.	Name	Position	Organization
1	Dr. Abdul Hamid Ahmad (Mr.)	Director	Institute for Tropical Biology & Conservation, UMS
2	Dr. Monica Suleiman (Ms.)	Deputy Director/Lecturer	Institute for Tropical Biology & Conservation, UMS
3	Dr. Bakhtiar Effendy Yahya (Mr.)	Deputy Director/Lecturer	Institute for Tropical Biology & Conservation, UMS
4	Dr. Henry Bernard (Mr.)	Lecturer/ Researcher	Institute for Tropical Biology & Conservation, UMS
5	Dr. Mahadimenakhtar Dawood (Mr.)	Lecturer/ Researcher	Institute for Tropical Biology & Conservation, UMS
6	Ms. Saidah Mat Salleh	Science Officer	Institute for Tropical Biology & Conservation, UMS
7	Ms. Luiza Majuakim	Lecturer	Institute for Tropical Biology & Conservation, UMS

Science and Technology Unit

No.	Name	Position	Organization
1	Fatimah Hj. Jaafar (Mdm)	Director	Science and Technology Unit
2	Abdul Hamid Hj. Harun (Mr)	Deputy Director I	Science and Technology Unit
3	Ken Kartina Khamis (Mdm)	Assistant Director	Science and Technology Unit
4	Lyddia Lewald (Mdm)	Asst Admin Officer	Science and Technology Unit

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Sabah Parks

No.	Name	Position	Organization
1	Mr. Paul Basintal	Director	Sabah Parks
2	Dr. Jamili Nais(Mr.)	Deputy Director	Sabah Parks
3	Dr. Maklarin Lakim(Mr.)	Assistant Director (Research & Education)	Sabah Parks
4	Mr. Ludi Apin(Mr.)	Assistant Director (Management & Enforcement)	Sabah Parks
5	Mr. Maipol Spait(Mr.)	Park Manager	Sabah Parks
6	Mr. Boni Antiu	Park Manager	Sabah Parks
7	Mr. Yasin Miki	Park Manager (CRP)	Sabah Parks
8	Mr. Fred Tuh Yit Yu	Researcher	Sabah Parks
9	Ms. Rimi Repin	Research Coordinator	Sabah Parks
10	Mr. Alim Biun	Interpretative and Education Officer	Sabah Parks

Sabah Wildlife Department

No.	Name	Position	Organization
1	Dr. Laurentius Ambu (Mr.)	Director	Sabah Wildlife Department
2	Mr. Augustine Tuuga	Deputy Director I	Sabah Wildlife Department
3	Pn. Jum Rafiah Abd. Sukor (Ms.)	Deputy Director II	Sabah Wildlife Department
4	Mr. Silvester Saimin	Wildlife Officer (HQ)	Sabah Wildlife Department
5	Mr. Mohd. Soffian Abu Bakar	Wildlife Officer (Lahad Datu)	Sabah Wildlife Department
6	Mr. Roland Oliver Niun	Wildlife Officer (Sandakan)	Sabah Wildlife Department
7	Mr. Rashid Saburi	Wildlife Officer (Tabin)	Sabah Wildlife Department
8	Mr. Herman Stawin	Wildlife Ranger (Temanggong/Tabin)	Sabah Wildlife Department
9	Mr. Salleh Tahir	Wildlife Range (Temanggong/Tabin)	Sabah Wildlife Department

Sabah Forestry Department

No.	Name	Position	Organization
1	Datuk Sam Mannan (Mr.)	Director	Sabah Forestry Department
2	Mr. Frederick Kugan	Deputy Director	Sabah Forestry Department
3	Mr. Ahmad Saibi Hj.	Senior Forestry Officer	Sabah Forestry Department
4	Tn. Hj.Hussin Tukimin (Mr.)	Forestry Officer (Kinabatangan District)	Sabah Forestry Department
5	Tn. Hj.Samah Sapni Abdul (Mr.)	Assistant Forestry Officer (Kinabatangan District)	Sabah Forestry Department
6	Pn. Bernadette Joeman (Ms.)	Research Officer	Rainforest Discovery Centre, Sabah Forestry Department
7	Mr. Anuar Mohd.	Research Officer	Forest Research Centre, Sabah Forestry Department
8	Mr.Mohd.Amzari Mohd Yusof	Ass. Forestry Officer	Sabah Forestry Department
9	Ms. Michelle Yap Sue Sem	Ass. Forestry Officer	Sabah Forestry Department
10	Mr. Musa Salleh	Senior Forestry Officer	Sabah Forestry Department
11	Mr. Roslan Junaidi	Senior Forestry Officer	Sabah Forestry Department

Lands and Survey Department

No.	Name	Position	Organization
1	Datuk Hj. Osman Hj.Jamal(Mr.)	Director	Lands and Surveys Department
2	Tn. Hj. Safar B. Untong(Mr.)	Chief Ass. Director (Survey)	Lands and Surveys Department
3	Mr. Joseph Lim	Chief Ass. Director (Mineral)	Lands and Surveys Department
4	Mr. Freddy Kou	District Surveyor	Lands and Surveys Department
5	Mr. Bernard Liew	JUD Officer	Lands and Surveys Department

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Department of Irrigation and Drainage

No.	Name	Position	Organization
1	Mr. Yap Siew Fah	Sr. Ass. Director (Water Resources Management Section)	Dept. Of Drainage and Irrigation
2	Mr. Miklin Ationg	Engineer	Dept. Of Drainage and Irrigation
3	Mr. James Giluk	Engineer	Dept. Of Drainage and Irrigation
4	Mr. Jerry Gungat	Engineer	Dept. Of Drainage and Irrigation

Environment Protection Department

No.	Name	Position	Organization
1	Mr. Yabi Yangkat	Director	Environment Protection Department, Sabah
2	Mr. Vitalis J. Moduying	Principal Assistant Director (Development)	Environment Protection Department
3	Ms. Susan Pudin	Head of Education Division	Environment Protection Department
4.	Ms. Nurfaeziane Binti Nordin	Environmental Control Officer, Education Division	Environment Protection Department

Sabah Public Service Department

No.	Name	Position	Organization
1	Datuk Hj. Nordin Siman (Mr.)	Director	Public Service Department, Sabah State Government

Economic Planning Unit (Federal)

No.	Name	Position	Organization
1	Zarina Ali Merican (Ms.)	Deputy Director	Environment and Natural Resource Section, EPU, Federal Government
2	Sivaneswaran Ramachandran (Mr.)	Principal Assistant Director	International Cooperation Section, EPU, Federal Government
3	Ms. Therese Tiu Kok Moi	Assistant Director	Environment and Natural Resource Economics Section, Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (Federal)

No.	Name	Position	Organization
1	K. Nagulendran (Mr)	Deputy Undersecretary, Conservation and Environmental Management Division	Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment
2	Therese Tiu Kok Moi (Ms)	Principal Assistant Secretary	Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment
3	Noor Haliza Abdul Halim (Ms)	Assistant Secretary	Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Federal)

No.	Name	Position	Organization
1	Aiyub Omar (Mr.)	Principal Assistant Secretary	Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Objective Monitoring Sheet of BBEC II (PgDM ver. 2)

Monitoring Duration: October 2011 – March 2012

Prepared by: BBEC II Secretariat

Date: 31 March 2012

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Achievements
<p>Programme Purpose: A system for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation in Sabah is strengthened and Sabah state becomes capable of extending knowledge and skills on biodiversity conservation to other states of Malaysia and foreign countries.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Biodiversity related issues in Sabah Conservation Strategy are updated. 2 At least 2 sites are registered under international initiatives on biodiversity conservation. 3 BBEC II related personnel are invited as trainers/ resource persons by other states in Malaysia and/or foreign countries at least 15 times. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated strategy • Registration certificates • Invitation letters and programme report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetlands was registered as the Sabah's first Ramsar site (No. 1849) on 28 October 2008 at the Ramsar COP 10 in Korea. (2) • Sabah Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (SBSAPs) has been drafted as of March 2012. • Biodiversity and ecosystems conservation activities in Sabah under BBEC II have been presented at several international events: (1) AWS Hanoi in 2008, (2) Ramsar COP 10, Korea in 2008, (3) Satoyama Workshop, Penang in 2009, (4) ASEAN Conference for Biodiversity, Singapore in 2009, (5) GTI workshop at ACB in 2009, (6) ESABII workshop in 2010, (7) Satoyama Workshop at UNESCO, Paris in 2010, (8) CBD-COP10, Nagoya in 2010, (9) ESABII side event at CBD COP in Nagoya, (10) Changwong Ramsar Network meeting in November 2010, (11) MAB networking meeting, Indonesia in 2011, (12) The 6th World EE Congress, Brisbane in 2011, (13) ASW Sabah in 2011, (14) 1st Workshop on protected areas surrounding communities, Kinabalu Park in 2011, (15) Ramsar Pre-COP11, Indonesia in 2011 and (16) Seminar on ESD in Chiang Mai in 2012
<p>Outputs: Output 1: The capacity of the Sabah State to plan, coordinate, and promote biodiversity and ecosystem conservation activities is strengthened.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1-1 Office of SaBC is established, and its organisational structure is proposed. 1-2 A strategic plan of SaBC is drawn out. 1-3 Members of SaBC who are responsible for activities related to BBEC II are trained. 1-4 SaBC is appointed as state focal point for international initiatives. 1-5 SaBC chairs at least 2 inter-agency working groups. 1-6 Biodiversity information and management system is established. 1-7 EE policy and its monitoring mechanism are established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual report of SaBC including organizational chart • Annual report of SaBC • Annual report of SaBC • Annual report of SaBC • Minutes of meetings • Annual report of SaBC • EE policy, document outlining monitoring procedures and monitoring report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sabah Biodiversity Centre was officially established in May 2008, and 6 staff members including the Director (Mr. Abdul Fatah Amir) were appointed and started operation of the Centre on 6 May 2008. (1-1) • A staffing proposal paper was sent in June to the Sabah Public Service Department for consideration in June 2010. (1-1) • In the BBEC PO workshops in March 2009, 7 functions from the 13 functions of the Centre stipulated in SBE 2000 were selected to be assisted under BBEC II. (1-2) • A strategic plan of the Centre (Plan of Operations of the Activities under BBEC II that the Centre is in charge) was drafted in July 2008. (1-2) • In February 2011, an officer in charge of CEPA was assigned to the Centre, then the Centre has 9 staff members (3 Officers, 3 assistant administrative officers, 3 administrative staff). (1-3) • The Centre has coordinated a study called the "Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) in Sabah" jointly with GDF, Sabah Parks, PACOS Trust and JICA, to create a learning platform for the development of an ABS mechanism in Sabah. (1-3) • For the management of the CRP including its Community Use Zone (CUZ) and a proposal for MAB Biosphere Reserve, the Centre participated in some meetings and study trips and facilitated workshops and communicated with the officer in charge at the federal level. (1-3) • On 13 July 2009, the Sabah Biodiversity Council (in its 3rd meeting) endorsed the Centre as the State Focal point for the Ramsar Convention and MAB. (1-4) • The Centre has chaired the coordinating meeting for the development of the Ramsar site management plan, the Ramsar CEPA subcommittee and State Technical Working Group for the MAB application. (1-5) • The Sabah Biodiversity Rules and Regulations (Access and Benefit Sharing)

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Annex 5

			<p>SBR2010 has been approved by the State Cabinet. (1-6)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 8 April 2009, the state cabinet approved the EE Policy, as a result of additional activities and inputs under BBEC II.(1-7) • An action Plan for the EE Policy has been drafted through three workshops organized by EPD. (1-7) • A final SEEP monitoring method & its manual were developed and the manual has been distributed to the SEEN members. (1-7)
Output 2: The capacity of Sabah state agencies and UMS to implement biodiversity and ecosystem conservation activities for protected areas such as state parks, wildlife conservation areas, and forest reserves is enhanced.			
Sub-output 2-1: The capacity of the Sabah Parks and relevant parties to implement biodiversity and ecosystem conservation activities for state parks is enhanced through managing the Crocker Range Park.	<p>2-1-1 CUZ Eligibility Criteria is developed.</p> <p>2-1-2 At least 1 MOU on CUZ is signed between local community and SPs.</p> <p>2-1-3 Crocker Range Park is proposed officially as Man and Biosphere site</p> <p>2-1-4 At least 3 studies relevant to management of Crocker Range Park is conducted. (done)</p> <p>2-1-5 Seminars and workshops on studies in Crocker Range Park are held at least 3 times. (done)</p> <p>2-1-6 At least 3 environmental education materials on Man and Biosphere are developed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CUZ Eligibility Criteria • MOU on Community Use Zone • Official document for Man and Biosphere registration • Study reports • Programme report • Materials developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 5th CUZ Taskforce meeting produced a draft CUZ Eligibility Criteria and potential research topics in CUZ for its boundary determination and management. (2-1-1) • An MOU of CUZ for Ulu Senagang & Mongool Baru has been drafted. Community dialogues have been held (2-1-2) • An MAB application of the CRBR was submitted to the Federal Government in November 2011. (2-1-3) • The following studies have been conducted for the management of CRP:(2-1-4) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) CUZ Demography and Household Income Resource Survey, (2) Camera trap monitoring survey (a manual has been prepared), (3) Soil/ Swidden sustainability survey, (4) Permanent plots data analysis, (5) Climatic and forest hydrological research (on-going). • The following Seminars and workshops on studies in Crocker Range Park are held:(2-1-5) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Permanent plots data analysis W/S on 8-10 July 2009, (2) Seminar on long-term research in CRP on 14 August 2009, (3) Camera trap data analysis W/S on 10-11 March 2010, (4) Permanent plots data publication W/S on 5-7 July 2010, (5) Climatic and forest hydrological monitoring W/S on 10 August 2010. • The following environmental education materials have been developed:(2-1-6) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Materials for River Environmental Education Programme: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Slideshow on the importance of the TBC as water reservoir (2) Slideshow on how to conduct the river quality check activities (3) Worksheets for the river quality check activities (4) Aquatic insects chart (5) Interpretation card on river chemical check

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Annex 5

<p>Sub-output 2-2: The capacity of the Sabah Wildlife Department and relevant parties to implement biodiversity and ecosystem conservation activities for wildlife conservation areas is further enhanced through managing the Lower Segama Wildlife Conservation Area.</p>	<p>2-2-1 Lower Segama Wildlife Conservation Area is gazetted. 2-2-2 Management plan of Lower Segama Wildlife Conservation Area is developed. 2-2-3 Rules and regulations to manage riparian reserve within wildlife conservation area in an integrated manner are developed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official gazette • Management plan of Lower Segama Wildlife Conservation • Rules and regulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The result of the survey was approved on 18 February 2011 by LSD. (2-2-1) • Technical Working Group for LSWCA was established in September 2010. (2-2-1) • Final draft of rules and regulations for the riparian reserve was prepared by SWD and submitted to NRO in March 2011 (2-2-3) • LSWCA was gazetted (Gazette No. 26) on 19 January 2012 (2-2-1)
<p>Sub-output 2-3: The capacity of the Sabah Forestry Department and relevant parties to implement biodiversity and ecosystem conservation activities for forest reserves is further enhanced through managing the River basin of Kinabatangan and Segama Rivers.</p>	<p>2-3-1 Whole or selected areas in river basin of Kinabatangan and Segama Rivers is proposed officially as Ramsar site(s). 2-3-2 Management plan for Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetlands is developed. 2-3-3 At least 5 studies relevant to the management of Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetlands are conducted. 2-3-4 At least 5 environmental education materials are developed. 2-3-5 At least 2 permanent exhibitions on Ramsar are established. 2-3-6 At least 3 events on Ramsar are conducted.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official document for Ramsar registration • Management plan for Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetlands • Study reports • Environmental education materials developed • Exhibitions established • Programme report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetlands has been listed as the first Ramsar site in Sabah, and its official certificate was awarded at the Ramsar COP10 in Korea on 28 October 2008. (2-3-1) • Management Plan had been developed through WG 1&2 and was approved by the Council on 3 January 2011. (2-3-2) • The following studies relevant to the management of the Ramsar site have been conducted; (2-3-3) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Birds survey, -Social base-line survey, - Flora Survey in Trusan Kinabatangan (conducted by ITBC) • The following environmental education materials have been developed; (2-3-4) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Introduction Video on the Ramsar site -The Amazing Nature race, -The Wonder Wetland, -Ramsar poster (handing over ceremony was held at SMK Elopura in Sandakan on 14 June 2010. -Ramsar CEPA Kit • The following permanent exhibitions have been developed; (2-3-5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An exhibition room in KKWC (launched during AWS Sabah) • The following events have been conducted; (2-3-6) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EE Race V - Handing over ceremony of Ramsar poster in June 2010 - From Tree to Ramsar (Palm Oil workshop) in July 2010 - Asian Wetland School Exchange Programme in March 2011
<p>Output 3: The capacity of Sabah state agencies and UMS to provide training on biodiversity and ecosystem conservation is enhanced.</p>	<p>3-1 At least 3 training courses are successfully completed. 3-2 At least 48 trainees complete training course. 3-3 Percentage of trainees who are satisfied with overall content of training course is at least 75 %. 3-4 Percentage of trainers who feel that they had properly conveyed the desired knowledge and skills for their training session is at least 90 %.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on the training course • Report on the training course • Questionnaire conducted at the end of each training course to trainees. • Questionnaire conducted at the end of each training course to trainers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 1st round of TCTP had been conducted from 19 October to 6 November 2009. The 2nd round of TCTP was conducted from 2 to 20 November 2010. The 3rd round was conducted from 4 to 27 October 2011. (3-1) • 16 participants from Cambodia, Laos, Sri Lanka and Kenya had participated in the 1st round. 18 participants from Tanzania, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia and Malaysia had participated in the 2nd round. 21 participants from Tanzania, Uganda, Mali, India, Myanmar, Thailand, Brunei, and Indonesia had participated in the 3rd round. (3-2) • Questionnaire for 1st and 2nd TCTP was conducted and got expected results for indicator (3-3 & 3-4).

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Activity	Responsible Organizations	schedule		Progress
		Planned	Accomplishment	
		2011	2012	
<p>Output 1: The capacity of the Sabah State to plan, coordinate, and promote biodiversity and ecosystem conservation activities is strengthened.</p> <p>1-1 Enhance understanding of the Sabah Biodiversity Council members on biodiversity and ecosystem conservation.</p>	SaBC			<p>[6 December 2007] 1st Council meeting was held and decided to establish the Sabah Biodiversity Centre (SaBC) at the earliest possible time.</p> <p>[4-12 February 2008] A staff (Mr. Ahmad Hj. Musli) of the Council Secretariat (NRO) participated in a training in Japan.</p> <p>[25 April 2008] In the BBEC II opening ceremony took place with the presence of the Chief Minister, State Secretary and Japan's Ambassador to Malaysia.</p> <p>[22 July 2008] In the 2nd Council meeting, SaBC was requested to draft up rules and regulations of the Enactment, including ABS.</p> <p>[7 November 2008] Handing over ceremony of Ramsar certificate took place in KK.</p> <p>[1-9 December 2008] VC-UMS & the Director of ITBC, member of the Council, participated in the biodiversity conservation course in Japan.</p> <p>[9-11 February 2009] The Director of ITBC participated in Ramsar management workshop, and the Director of SFD gave a closing remarks.</p> <p>[3 February 2009] Director of ITBC participated in the inaugural workshop of the TEK Study.</p> <p>[9-11 February 2009] Director of Sabah Forestry Department and the director of ITBC participated in the first workshop for management plan of the Ramsar site.</p> <p>[16 March 2009] Director of ITBC participated in the Seminar on Access and Benefit Sharing and Traditional Ecological Knowledge.</p> <p>[12 May 2009] The Director of ITBC participated in the second workshop of the TEK Study on Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) and Traditional Ecological Knowledge.</p> <p>[13 July 2009] 3rd Council meeting was held, chaired by the State Secretary. SaBC was assigned as the state focal point for the Ramsar Convention and MAB.</p> <p>[22 July 2009] Director of ITBC participated the CHM workshop, part of the TEK Study, at the Le Meridien Hotel.</p> <p>[28 May, 12 August 2009] Director of ITBC participated in the BBEC Management Committee meetings.</p> <p>[9 November 2009] Sabah Biodiversity Council 4th meeting to discuss the ABS Bill.</p> <p>[17 March 2010] The 5th Sabah Biodiversity Council meeting.</p> <p>[20-21 June 2010] the field visit to Kg. Bundu Tuhan and Kg. Kiau (20-21 June) under the TEK 18-month project (Part II of the project - ICCA)</p> <p>[24 June 2010] Kick off meeting on AWS Sabah, attended by International Steering Committee members.</p> <p>[22 July 2010] A meeting on AWS Sabah was held.</p> <p>[7 August 2010] International Steering Committee meeting on AWS was held in Shiga, Japan and AWS Sabah proposal was presented and approved.</p> <p>[20 Sept 2010] The 6th Sabah Biodiversity Council meeting.</p> <p>[Sept 2010] Draft Rules and Regulations of the State for ABS has been prepared.</p> <p>[10 November 2010] AWS Sabah Secretariat meeting.</p> <p>[December 2010] AWS Sabah website was opened.</p> <p>[8 December 2010] AWS Sabah session leaders meeting.</p> <p>[3 January 2011] The 7th Sabah Biodiversity Council Special Meeting.</p> <p>[12 January 2011] AWS Sabah Secretariat meeting.</p> <p>[17 January 2011] A Meeting on AWS Sabah with RSPO.</p> <p>[18 January 2011] A Meeting on AWS Sabah with NRE.</p> <p>[5 April 2011] AWS Secretariat meeting.</p> <p>[16 April 2011] AWS session leaders meeting (confirm papers for oral presentation)</p> <p>[12 May 2011] AWS session leaders meeting.</p> <p>[13 May 2011] AWS secretariat meeting.</p> <p>[26 May 2011] AWS main committee meeting chaired by Datuk Sukarti Wakiman.</p> <p>[26 May 2011] AWS booth & Excursion Sub-committee meeting.</p> <p>[17 June 2011] AWS session leaders meeting.</p> <p>[20 June 2011] Tanak Wetland Camp meeting.</p> <p>[21 June 2011] AWS secretariat meeting.</p> <p>[6 July 2011] AWS registration meeting.</p> <p>[11 July 2011] Sabah Biodiversity Council special meeting was held.</p> <p>[11 July 2011] AWS session leader meeting.</p> <p>[12 July 2011] AWS secretariat meeting.</p> <p>[13 July 2011] AWS leaders meeting on Sabah Declaration & Sabah Session.</p> <p>[14 July 2011] Tanak Wetland Camp meeting.</p> <p>[15-17 July 2011] Tanak Wetland Camp for the Asian Wetland Symposium, Pre-AWS meeting.</p> <p>[17 July 2011] AWS international steering committee- session leader meeting.</p> <p>[18-20 July 2011] Asian Wetland Symposium Sabah 2011 (AWS Sabah 2011).</p> <p>[21 July 2011] Post-AWS meeting with ISC members.</p> <p>[8 August 2011] AWS Session Leaders meeting.</p> <p>[5 September 2011] AWS Session Leaders meeting.</p> <p>[26 September 2011] Meeting at NRE on the Sabah Call for Action.</p> <p>[21 October 2011] Sabah Biodiversity Council 3rd meeting in 2011.</p> <p>[14 February 2012] Meeting on AWS Sabah Call for Action and Ramsar COP11 Side Event.</p> <p>[20 March 2012] Sabah Biodiversity Council 1st meeting in 2012.</p> <p>[28 March 2012] AWS Sabah Call for Action booklet is published.</p>
<p>1-2 Recommend the institutional arrangement of the Sabah Biodiversity Centre (SaBC) including proposals for staffing, location of the office, finance, internal rules and regulations, and etc.</p>	SaBC			<p>[May 2008] Sabah Biodiversity Centre (SaBC) was establishment with 6 staff members.</p> <p>[since 16 May 2008] Staff meetings of SaBC have been held on a regular basis.</p> <p>[August 2008] A draft organizational structure of SaBC with four divisions was prepared, such as (1) Conservation Management Division, (2) Information Management Division, (3) Communication, Education and Public Awareness Division and (4) Access Management Division.</p> <p>[30 April 2009] Mr. Syahrin Samsir was appointed as an officer in charge of conservation management.</p> <p>[December 2008] The RM 100,000 allocated to SaBC from SFD. The new office space on the 7th floor of Menara Tun Mustapha was renovated and necessary equipment and furniture were arranged.</p> <p>[October 2008] SaBC compiled their proposal of budget for the year 2009 and submitted it to NRO.</p> <p>[January 2009] The state government allocates RM 54,000 for the operation of 2009 besides the RM 100,000 transferred from SFD in 2009 (Budget of 2009 is Rm 154,000 in total).</p> <p>[December 2008] A proposal of necessary inputs from the JICA side to BBEC II activities in JFY 2009 (April 2009 to March 2010) was submitted to the JICA headquarters.</p> <p>[March 2009] Biveckly regular staff meeting of SaBC was proposed in the staff meeting.</p> <p>[20 April 2009] SaBC moved in a renovated new office on the 7th floor of Menara Tun Mustapha.</p> <p>[30 July 2009] A 4WD vehicle (Toyota Fortuner) was purchased and delivered for SaBC.</p> <p>[June 2010] A staffing proposal paper was sent in June to the Sabah Public Service Department for consideration.</p> <p>[9 February 2011] Ms. Hanisandra Musli reported duty at Sabah Biodiversity Centre.</p>
<p>1-3 Conduct capacity building activities for SaBC.</p>				

Activity	Responsible Organizations	schedule		Progress
		Planned	Accomplishment	
		2011	2012	
1-3-1 Training for the Centre members.	SaBC			<p>[21-23 May 2008] Director of SaBC visited the Ramsar site in Sarawak (Kuching Wetland National Park) and Sarawak Biodiversity Centre.</p> <p>[28-30 May 2008] Director of SaBC attended "Conference on Biodiversity and National Development" organized by Academy Science Malaysia.</p> <p>[22-25 June 2008] Director of SaBC attended the Asian Wetland Symposium (AWS) in Vietnam with 7 other participants from BBEC II.</p> <p>[27 Oct. - 5 Nov. 2008] Director of SaBC attended the Ramsar COP 10 in Changwon, Korea, and received the official certificate for the resignation of the Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetlands.</p> <p>[22-29 November 2008] Director of SaBC visited Indonesia to observe a MAB Biosphere Reserve and other sites related to MAB.</p> <p>[18-21 November 2008] Director and Ms. Chung Chin Yian of SaBC attended the "Biodiversity and Biotechnology Symposium 2008," organized by the Sarawak Biodiversity Centre.</p> <p>[1-9 December 2008] Director of SaBC participated in the training course on biodiversity conservation in Japan.</p> <p>[16 September - 6 November 2008] Ms. Chung Chin Yian participated in the training course on Biodiversity Information System in Japan.</p> <p>[25 Jan. - 11 Feb. 2009] Ms. Zubaidah Dassin, an assistant administrative officer of SaBC participated in the JICA Young Leaders Training in Hokkaido, Japan.</p> <p>[18 - 27 May 2009] Director of the SaBC participated the Advanced Bio-Industry training in Japan.</p> <p>[12 May - 1 July 2009] Mr. Syahrin Samsir of the SaBC participated a training on Ramsar and CBD Conventions in Japan.</p> <p>[19-26 Sept 2009] Mr. Sharin & Mr. Christopher Manunjuu from SFD attended an RRC-East Asia Wise-Use Workshop and Training Session on Wetland Management in Gyeongsangnam-do, South Korea.</p> <p>[21 August 2008-] Officers of SaBC involved in the TEK info system workshop as rapporteurs. This informal training would be continuing in the future.</p> <p>[11 May 2010] The Centre was assigned to chair Session 3 (Understanding Traditional Knowledge Systems and Increasing Social Responsibility) in the 2nd National Agro-biodiversity Conference held in Tawau</p> <p>[June- 2010] The Centre was mandated to coordinate in organising a side event at CBD COP10.</p> <p>[18-23 2010] Representatives from Sabah State had participated in COP10 in Nagoya (conducted booth exhibition and side event.)</p> <p>[30 May-20 July 2011] Ms. Hanisandra (SaBC) attended the JICA training course (Conservation and Wise Use of Wetland in the context of implementing Ramsar Convention and CBD)</p> <p>[10 Oct- 12 Nov 2011] Ms. Caroline attended JICA training course (Promotion of SATOYAMA Initiative in BioD Conservation and Rural Development through the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources).</p>
1-3-2 Capacity building on information management system	(Completed)			<p>Completed (according to PO ver.3 drafted on 3 Mar. 2010)</p> <p>[April-August 2008] SaBC has collected relevant information from various agencies for the registration of the Ramsar site.</p> <p>[3 Nov. 2008] Ms. Chung prepared a draft action plan for Information Management Division of the SaBC as an output of the training in Japan.</p> <p>[13 January 2009] Director and Ms. Chung of SaBC visited the Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM) to learn the status of CHM and the importance of the state level CHM.</p> <p>[29 April 2009] SaBC officially set-up its website at http://www.sabah.gov.my/sabc.</p> <p>[April 2009] Vegetation map of the Ramsar site was updated, using satellite images (contract with K-Special Sdn Bhd).</p> <p>[22 July 2009] A workshop on biodiversity information system was held as part of the TEK study.</p> <p>[19 August -] Ms. Syra Mokuñil (Computer Services Department), in charge of the development of the Biodiversity Database Network in SFD, participated in the BioD Information System course in Japan.</p> <p>[28 Sept. 2009] SaBC and IDS (infotech) had a meeting to discuss a potential collaboration in developing the TK information system in Sabah.</p> <p>[14 Dec 2009] CHM Core Taskforce members (represented by Sabah state Government agencies, and UMS) held the first meeting to discuss about the CHM setup</p> <p>[December 2010] A Memorandum of Understanding and Terms of Reference are being prepared for the stakeholders who are involved in SaBCHM project</p>
1-4 Prepare a strategic plan for activities of SaBC.	(Completed)			<p>Completed (according to PO ver.3 drafted on 3 Mar. 2010)</p> <p>[March 2008] Among the 13 functions of the SaBC stipulated in the Sabah Biodiversity Enactment 2000 (SBE 2000), the chief advisor proposed to choose 7 functions to be supported under the BBEC II.</p> <p>[July 2008] SaBC drafted a plan of operation to pursue their own activities.</p> <p>[July 2009] Referring to the tasks of SaBC stipulated in SBE 2000, five main categories of the tasks were identified: (Conservation management, Regulatory management, Information management, Education and public awareness management, Biotechnology management)</p> <p>[September 2009] SaBC discussed their strategic directions. It was then agreed that the SaBC would focus on developing: - Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) - Sabah Traditional knowledge Digital Library</p>
1-5 Select the purposes of SaBC to be assisted by BBEC II.	(Completed)			<p>Completed (according to PO ver.3 drafted on 3 Mar. 2010)</p> <p>[July 2009] Four main functions of the SaBC were identified for the BBEC II to assist: - SaBC as a state focal point for Ramsar Convention; - SaBC as a state focal point for MAB; - SaBC information management system; and - Rules and regulations and an Access & Benefit sharing mechanism</p> <p>[September 2009] The four main functions of SaBC assisted under BBEC II were redefined as follows: - SaBC as a State focal point for Ramsar Convention. - SaBC as a state focal point for MAB. - SaBC information management system on CHM - ABS Capacity building (TEK Project).</p>
1-6 Prepare an action plan for the Centre based on the priority purposes chosen in the above.	(Completed)			<p>Completed (according to PO ver.3 drafted on 3 Mar. 2010)</p> <p>[July 2009] Actions for the four main functions are identified as follows: a) State focal point for Ramsar Convention (Seek Council endorsement, Participate in the main activities relating to the Ramsar Convention, and Organise meeting/discussion) b) State focal point for MAB (Seek Council endorsement, Participate in main activities relating to MAB, and Organise meeting/discussion) c) Information system (Identify a suitable system, Form a committee, Organise meeting/discussion) d) Rules and regulation, ABS (Seek Council endorsement to form a technical committee and advisers, and Organise meeting/discussion)</p> <p>[28 Sept 2009] SaBC identified an action plan as follows: a) State focal point for the Ramsar Convention - SaBC is to monitor and supervise on the preparation of a management plan for the LKSW by Sept 2010. b) State focal point for MAB - Designation of the CRP as an MAB site is focused. c) Information system - Type of info system has been identified. - Potential members of the info system taskforce has been identified. - The TOR for the taskforce has been drafted. e) ABS Capacity Building - Implementation of the TEK Study with a contract between GDF & JICA.</p>
1-7 Implement the action plan.				

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Activity	Responsible Organizations	schedule												Progress
		Planned						Accomplishment						
		2011						2012						
1-7-1 Conduct the TEK studies.	(Completed)													<p>[21 August 2008] SaBC agreed to employ GDF as a short-term expert (consultant) to organize a series of seminars and workshops on TK related topics.</p> <p>[3 February 2009] Inaugural workshop for the Study on Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Biodiversity Conservation in Sabah was conducted.</p> <p>[16 March 2009] A seminar on Access and Benefit Sharing and Traditional Ecological Knowledge in Sabah was held in Le Meridien Hotel.</p> <p>[12 May 2009] A workshop on Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) and Traditional Ecological Knowledge in Sabah was held in Shangri-La's Tanjung Aru Resort.</p> <p>[22 July 2009] A TEK workshop on information system was held in Le Meridien.</p> <p>[5-6 August 2009] A workshop on formulating Sabah's Criteria for Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) was conducted in Le Meridien.</p> <p>[22 February 2010] Seminar Towards Traditional Knowledge protection within the proposed ABS International Regime & the Convention on Biological Diversity</p> <p>[21 April 2010] Steering Committee meeting of the TEK Study</p> <p>[20-21 June 2010] Field visit to Kg. Bundu Tuhan and Kg. Kiau Nuluh</p> <p>[13 July 2010] "Biocultural Photography Exhibition" at City Mall</p> <p>[10 September 2010] The first draft of the Sabah ICCA Review was submitted to the Steering Committee</p> <p>[28 September 2010] TEK final W/S was conducted.</p> <p>[March 2011] Final outputs (report and video) of the TEK study was submitted to BBEC 2.</p>
1-7-2 Strengthen ABS understanding.	SaBC													<p>[Since May 2008] SaBC has collected ABS related references for the preparation of rules and regulations of the SBE 2000.</p> <p>[22 September 2008] SaBC had a meeting with the Federal EPU, UPEN, Department of Internal Affairs on research permit, etc. in Sabah.</p> <p>[13 January 2009] Meeting with Dr. Zakri Abdul Hamid and Dr. Mohamad Osman on possible collaboration on ABS issues in Kuala Lumpur.</p> <p>[13 February 2009] Organised a seminar with Dr. Zakri, Dr. Mohamad Osman, Dr. Yabusaki and Dr. Sumida of Japan Bio-industry Association on ABS.</p> <p>[16 March 2009] A seminar on ABS and Traditional Knowledge, inviting Prof. Zakri, Prof. Mohamad Osma and Prof. Isozaki from Meiji-Gakuin University of Japan, was organized.</p> <p>[13 July 2009] A technical committee was formed and advisers were assigned for developing rules and regulations for the SBE 2000.</p> <p>[26 January 2011] The Sabah Biodiversity Rules and Regulations (Access and Benefit Sharing) SBR2010 was approved by the State Cabinet.</p>
* Other activities for implementation of the action plan.														<p>(MAB)</p> <p>[Dec. 2008] SaBC distributed questionnaire prepared by the JICA expert (Dr. Yoneda) on availability of information required for an MAB nomination.</p> <p>[22-29 November 2008] Director of SaBC joined the "MAB Trip" to Indonesia with the Director and Deputy Chairman of Sabah Parks and the JICA Chief Adviser.</p> <p>[14 Jan. 2009] Director and Ms. Chung of SaBC and JICA experts visited MONRE and interviewed to the officers in charge of MAB (Mr. Abd. Rahman Bin Yusof).</p> <p>[27 March 2009] SaBC attended the 1st meeting of the National Technical Working Group for MAB in Tasik Chini.</p> <p>[13 July 2009] SaBC was officially appointed as the state focal point for MAB at the 3th meeting of the Sabah Biodiversity Council.</p> <p><u>Refer to the Activities under Sub-output 2-1</u></p> <p>(Ramsar Convention)</p> <p>[12-14 May & 10 June 2008] SaBC organized workshops to do awareness about the Ramsar Convention. SaBC also collected relevant data to prepare a Ramsar Information Sheet (RIS).</p> <p>[16 July 2008] The proposal of Ramsar registration for the Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetlands was submitted to the State Cabinet by the SaBC and SFD and approved.</p> <p>[5 September 2008] SaBC has monitored and promoted the approval of the federal government, and the RIS was sent to the Ramsar Secretariat in Switzerland.</p> <p>[28 October 2008] Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetlands was registered under the Ramsar Convention, which was a joint effort of Sabah State agencies with the coordination by the SaBC.</p> <p>[October and November 2008] SaBC assisted UST, Sabah Forestry Department and other agencies to plan publicity of the Ramsar site.</p> <p>[11-12 November 2008] SaBC and UST organized a media tour to the Ramsar site.</p> <p>[9-11 February 2009] SaBC organized the 1st workshop at SFD for developing a management plan for the Ramsar site.</p> <p>[Since February 2008] SaBC is coordinating State agencies to prepare a management plan for the Ramsar site, and it is plan to complete by December 2010.</p> <p>[30 April 2009] 2 working groups (WG) were formed. WG 1, headed by SFD, is to work on-site, and WG 2, headed by NRO, is in charge of off-site planning. SaBC is in charge of overall coordination.</p> <p>[13 July 2009] SaBC was officially appointed as the state focal point for the Ramsar at the 3th meeting of the Sabah Biodiversity Council.</p> <p><u>Refer to the Activities under Sub-output 2-3.</u></p>
1-8 Prepare and publish annual report of SaBC.	SaBC													<p>[29 June 2009] A draft annual report has been prepared and circulated in the monitoring meeting.</p> <p>[March 2011] The final draft of the 2009 annual report of SaBC has been prepared.</p>
1-9 Facilitate the approval of the Sabah Environmental Education Policy (EE policy).	(Completed)													<p>Completed (according to PO ver. 3 drafted on 3 Mar. 2010)</p> <p>[15 April 2008] UST organized a meeting with all the members of the PAC of BBEC I including all the heads of the Task-forces. All members agreed that the five Task-forces will be monitored by a committee headed by UST.</p> <p>[7 January 2009] UST called for a meeting to monitor EE and awareness activities under BBEC.</p> <p>[19 February 2009] A workshop on Implementation and Monitoring of SEEP was held. The objective of the workshop was to discuss on the implementation and monitoring of SEEP.</p> <p>[3 March 2009] At the workshop for revising PO of BBEC II, additional Activity 2-3-3a was proposed for the monitoring of implementation of SEEP with JICA's technical assistance.</p> <p>[24 March 2009] EPD called for a meeting to discuss further on the result of the workshop held in February. A more detailed plan on SEEP was discussed during the meeting.</p> <p>[8 April 2009] Sabah Environmental Education Policy was approved by the Sabah State Cabinet</p> <p>[8 May 2009] A meeting on SEEP and Ramsar CEPA Kit was organized at UST. EPD agreed to monitor the SEEP even after BBEC II.</p> <p>[3 June 2009] UST and JICA made a courtesy call to the Director of EPD. In the discussion, Mr. Yabi agreed to have a launching on the SEEP and printing of the SEEP.</p> <p>[29-30 July 2009] EPD called for a follow-up meeting to discuss specific action plan for SEEP.</p> <p>[26 Nov. 2009] The Sabah Environment Education Policy was launched at the Promenade Hotel.</p>
1-10 Prepare an implementation plan for the EE policy on biodiversity and ecosystem conservation.	(Completed)													<p>[29-30 July 2009] EPD called for a follow-up meeting to discuss specific action plan for SEEP.</p> <p>[26 Nov. 2009] The Sabah Environment Education Policy was launched at the Promenade Hotel.</p>

Activity	Responsible Organizations	schedule		Progress
		Planned	Accomplishment	
		2011	2012	
1-11 Establish a monitoring and evaluation mechanism of the environmental education activities.	EPD			<p>[18 May 2009] A meeting on SEEP and Ramsar CEPA Kit was organized at UST. EPD agreed to monitor the SEEP even after BBEC II.</p> <p>[14 May 2009] On the Ramsar CEPA Kit, all members agreed to discuss further on the issue in the next meeting.</p> <p>[November 2009] JICA printed 1500 copies of the first edition of the Sabah Environmental Education Policy.</p> <p>[26 Nov. 2009] The Sabah Environment Education Policy was launched at the Promenade Hotel.</p> <p>[April 2010] Arranging briefing for State Secretary on SEEP and preparing an EE information form to collect baseline data from government departments/agencies</p> <p>[26 April 2010] Discussion between EPD officers and JICA expert regarding the monitoring/evaluation mechanism of SEEP</p> <p>[27 April 2010] Briefing for State Secretary on SEEP (e.g. preparation of circular to all government departments/agencies, etc)</p> <p>[9 June 2010] Further Discussion between EPD officers and JICA expert regarding the monitoring/evaluation mechanism of SEEP</p> <p>[May 2010] Preparation of SEEP circular draft and revision by EPD</p> <p>[June 2010] Sent final draft of SEEP circular to State Secretary Office</p> <p>[6 July 2010] Received SEEP circular signed by State Secretary</p> <p>[12 July 2010] Sent the scanned circular to KIT for distribution through emails to all government departments/agencies</p> <p>[13 July 2010] Discussion on monitoring method of SEEP at EPD facilitated by JICA expert</p> <p>[29 July 2010] Continuation of discussion on monitoring method of SEEP at EPD facilitated by JICA expert</p> <p>[5 August 2010] Discussion between EPD officers and JICA expert on information, data, etc required in the monitoring activity</p> <p>[19 August 2010] EPD received questionnaires from JICA expert</p> <p>[23 August 2010] Letter, a copy of State Secretary's circular, a copy of SEEP, feedback form and questionnaires to all government agencies and SEEN members despatched accordingly (total: 173 organisations).</p> <p>[23 September 2010] deadline given to government agencies and SEEN members to return questionnaires to EPD.</p> <p>[1 December 2010] The result of the first monitoring of SEEP implementation between April 2009 and September 2010 was presented during the Malaysian Environmental Education Conference 2010 in RDC.</p> <p>[9 December 2010] Submission of Draft SEEP Monitoring Manual to EPD</p> <p>[March 2011] Draft SEEP Monitoring Manual is in the process of fine-tuning by a group of SEEN members</p> <p>[April 2011] Manual for Monitoring of Sabah Environmental Education Policy (SEEP) with the result of the 1st monitoring (1st Edition) was completed.</p> <p>[April 2011] Manual for Monitoring of Sabah Environmental Education Policy implementation was finalised.</p> <p>[August 2011] Manual was distributed to SEEN members during SEEN meeting.</p> <p>[1 Dec 2011] First SEEP Monitoring Team meeting was held</p> <p>[29 Feb 2012] Official report on SEEP Monitoring Manual & results of first monitoring was sent to Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Environment.</p> <p>[31 Mar 2012] SEEP Monitoring Manual is published.</p>
1-12 Publish and release information on biodiversity and ecosystem conservation in Sabah, including BBEC activities through various media 1-12-1 Publish the completion report of BBEC 1-12-1 Publish other information.	SABC&UMS BBEC members			<p>[26-27 November 2007] Chief Advisor presented the BBEC II at the International Conference on Nature Conservation in Sabah.</p> <p>[23-25 May 2008] During the mobile exhibition at Kota Manudu, organized by UST, information on BBEC and Ramsar were displayed.</p> <p>[1 June 2008] During the mobile exhibition at Beluran, organized by UST, information on BBEC and Ramsar were displayed.</p> <p>[18 June 2008] An initial BBEC web design was prepared.</p> <p>[22-25 June 2008] A BBEC member (UMS staff) presented a paper describing activities and achievement of BBEC around the Kinabatangan area at the Asian Wetland Symposium in Viet Nam.</p> <p>[3 September 2008] It was reported in the second monitoring meeting that a design for the BBEC website was revised several times.</p> <p>[October 2008] "BBEC II Guidebook" describing the basic concept, strategies, plan (PgDM and PO) of BBEC II was published and sent to variety of stakeholders.</p> <p>[26 Oct-05 Nov 2008] The SABC and JICA experts attended the Ramsar COP 10 in Korea. JICA-BBEC II had a booth to exhibit a variety of posters including the two posters of the Ramsar site.</p> <p>[20 January 2009] It was reported in the third monitoring meeting that the BBEC website has been regularly updated since the official opening of 22 October 2008.</p> <p>[20 January 2009] It was reported in the third monitoring meeting that the Journal is ready and will be printed soon.</p> <p>[17-23 May 2009] Chief Advisor and representatives of ITBC participated in the Global Taxonomy Initiative (GTI) workshop, organized by ACB in Manila.</p> <p>[1-3 June 2009] Chief Advisor presented about BBEC II at the International Seminar on Wetlands & Sustainability, organized by Kyoto Univ. etc in Kota Kinabalu.</p> <p>[2 July 2009] It was recognised in the 4th monitoring meeting that the ongoing dissemination of information about the Ramsar site is a model of the strategy for dissemination of information.</p> <p>[2 July 2009] It was reported in the 4th monitoring meeting that updating the website has been made a few times per month and receiving 20 to 50 accesses per day.</p> <p>[2 July 2009] It was reported in the 4th monitoring meeting that the Journal of Tropical Biology & Conservation (JTBC) volume 4 has been available online since May 2009.</p> <p>[29 September 2009] It was reported in the 5th monitoring meeting that the JTBC volume 5 has been completed at 98% and would be printed in the second week of October 2009. → online [As of July 2010]</p> <p>[1-3 October 2009] Chief Advisor, BBEC II and village representatives of Bundu Tuhan participated in the Satoyama Workshop, organized by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan and UNU in Penang, and presented the BBEC II and ICCA of Sabah within the context of Satoyama.</p> <p>[16 October 2009] The number of visit to the BBEC II website is 13,369 in about one year (since 22 October 2008).</p> <p>[21-23 October 2009] Host a 90-minute side event to share experience and outcome of the BBEC at the ASEAN Conference on Biodiversity in Singapore.</p> <p>[26-27 October 2009] Chief Advisor, BBEC II made a presentation at the Regional Forum on Enhancing Forest Ecosystems Connectivity and Corridors within the Heart of Borneo in Sabah, organized by SFD in KK.</p> <p>[28-30 January 2010] Chief Advisor attended a Satoyama workshop at UNESCO in Paris to present about ICCA in Sabah.</p> <p>[22 May 2010] Ceremony and tree planting for "International Biodiversity Day" at ITBC-UMS</p> <p>[20 August 2010] JTBC Volume 6 has been online at http://web.me.com/itbc_ums/itbc.html / JTBC/JTBC.html</p> <p>[20 October 2010] "Ecosystem approach in practice in Sabah, Malaysia" was presented as a side event by the delegate composed of the NRO, SABC, SPs, ITBC, SWD and JICA at the CBD COP 10 in Nagoya.</p> <p>[22-26 Nov 2010] Participated in Ramsar regional meeting in Korea and the progress on the Ramsar site was presented (Chief Advisor & NRO).</p> <p>[22-26 Feb 2011] Participated in MAB meeting in Indonesia and the progress on CRBR was presented (Chief Advisor & Sabah Parks).</p> <p>[11-15 September 2011] 1st Workshop on protected area and surrounding communities, Kinabalu Park, Representatives of Sabah Parks and SABC</p> <p>[5 Nov. 2011] Mr. Gerald (NRO) & Mr. Ludi (SPs) participated in Pre Asia Park Congress in Tokyo.</p> <p>[14-18 Nov. 2011] Mr. Geraki (NRO) & Ms. Susan (EPD) participated in Pre Ramsar COP11 for Asian region</p> <p>[6 Jan. 2012] Mr. Boni (SPs) participated a seminar on Education for Sustainable Development in Chiang Mai</p>
1-13 Document the achievements of Output 1 to be used in the updating of the Sabah Conservation Strategy 1-14 Coordinate updating of the Sabah Conservation Strategy.	SABC SABC			<p>[July 2009] Electromagnetic copy of the Sabah Conservation Strategy 1992 in PDF format was acquired (at JICA-BBEC Office).</p> <p>[16 May 2011] Conservation strategy informal brainstorming session</p> <p>[26 Aug 2011] A Meeting on the Sabah Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (Kick-off meeting)</p> <p>[10 Nov. 2011] A Meeting on the Sabah Biodiversity Conservation Strategy: discussed the result of a rapid assessment.</p> <p>[12 Dec. 2011] 1st Stakeholder W/S on the strategy at Sutera Harbour.</p> <p>[13 Dec. 2011] a follow-up meeting of the 1st W/S on the strategy at NRO.</p> <p>[16-18 Jan. 2012] 5 mini W/Ss on the strategy (1. Agriculture, 2. Indigenous issues, 3. Protected area management, 4. CEPA, and 5. Aquatic issues)</p> <p>[21 Feb. 2012] A W/S on the strategy at Agriculture Department</p> <p>[7-8 Mar. 2012] 2nd Stakeholder W/S on the strategy at Sutera Harbour.</p>
Output 2: The capacity of the Sabah State and UMS implement biodiversity and ecosystem conservation activities for protected areas such as state parks, wildlife conservation areas, and forest reserves is enhanced. Sub-output 2-1: The capacity of the Sabah Parks and relevant parties to implement biodiversity and ecosystem conservation activities for state parks is enhanced through managing the Crocker Range Park 2-1-1 Manage the Crocker Range Park focusing on Community Use Zone				

1/3
2/3

Activity	Requesters	schedule	
		2012	2011
2-1-18 Establish and manage CUZTF (meetings/forums/workshops)		Planned	Accomplishment
2-1-18 Management-oriented research in pilot CUZ communities			
2-1-16(1) CUZRT meeting			
2-1-16(2) Conduct CUZ research/study (including consultation of previous research)			
2-1-16(3) CUZRTW seminar/workshop	Sabah Parks, CUZTF		
2-1-16(4) Appraisal of sustainable alternative livelihood			
2-1-16(5) Appraisal of honorary park rangers			
2-1-16(6) Preparation of honorary park rangers			
2-1-16(7) 2 RAs have been selected and the employment effected			
2-1-16(8) Observed alternative livelihood programs in Gempol and Mashrom production in Tambunan District. Both programs have potential to be implemented in USMB.			
2-1-16(9) A team of JICA/OVC visited a gaharu plantation in Sabah Gaharu to assess potential to be implemented in USMB.			
2-1-16(10) Information on existing livelihood support schemes by Governmental Authorities was gathered.			
2-1-16(11) Field visit to Handicraft Center in Keningau, by voluntary group from USMB			
2-1-16(12) Field visit to Agriculture Park in Temau, by voluntary group from USMB			
2-1-16(13) Field visit to Community-based Gaharu in Kuala Penyu, by voluntary group from USMB			
2-1-16(14) Field visit to Handicraft shops in KK, by voluntary group from USMB			
2-1-16(15) Field visit to Handicraft shops in KK, by voluntary group from USMB			
2-1-16(16) Plant and tree inventory training for a voluntary group from USMB			
2-1-16(17) An MOU for Ulu Seangai Management Committee has already drafted			
2-1-16(18) The 1st community dialogue was held at Bayang/Klopoh by SPS to explain about CUZ and to hear community's concern.			
2-1-16(19) 2nd CUZ Management Workshop was organized by GDF/DL and SPS and Bayang/Klopoh communities exchanged the view and opinions.			
2-1-16(20) Joint team of SPS, JICA, and SABC visited Ulu Seangai/Mongkol Baru to assess current issues prevailing the community and SPS from concluding a CUZ MOU.			
2-1-16(21) Result of the socio-ecological research was presented at the CUZ Taskforce meeting at Le Meridien Hotel, which adopted the following recommendations:			
2-1-16(22) As a follow-up of the survey, SPS has been conducting inventory on agricultural lands in Ulu Seangai/Mongkol Baru.			
2-1-16(23) A community dialogue at USMB was conducted based on the research outputs. Feedbacks from the community and SPS point of view towards CUZ were presented and discussed.			
2-1-16(24) Follow-up discussion of the previous community dialogue at USMB			
2-1-16(25) Follow-up discussion of the previous community dialogue at USMB			
2-1-16(26) Follow-up meeting and mini WS on CUZ Co-management plan and transect walk plan at USMB			
2-1-16(27) Inspection of burial sites in USMB			
2-1-16(28) Community Dialogue held in USMB on (1) hunting legal (bearded pig research), (2) CUZ MoU, and (3) minimum size of CUZ			
2-1-16(29) Sabah Parks Legislative Committee Meeting at SPS HQ. MoU was drafted due to legitimacy of USMB as a village.			
2-1-16(30) Sabah Parks Board Meeting as SPS HQ. The board supported the decision made by the legislative committee.			
2-1-16(31) A meeting on CUZ with representatives from Attorney General Office and Ministry of Native Affairs at SPS HQ			
2-1-16(32) Considerate lessons learnt for other project to prepare guidelines (including CUZ eligibility criteria)			
2-1-16(33) During the first meeting on CUZ, review of BBFC 1 activities were done			
2-1-16(34) At the CUZ TF Workshop in Keningau, CUZ eligibility criteria was discussed and its preliminary draft version was approved with some pending issues.			

Activity	Responsible Organizations	schedule		Progress
		Planned	Accomplishment	
		2011	2012	
2-1-1g Develop CUZ management plan for the 2 CUZs. 2-1-1g(1) Preliminary conceptual plan (Ulu Senangan) 2-1-1g(2) Preliminary conceptual plan (Bayaan-Kionop) 2-1-1g(3) Community dialogue (Senangan & Buzayan) 2-1-1g(4) The 1st management plan of USMB CUZ 2-1-1g(5) Stakeholders seminar & workshop 2-1-1g(6) Draft management plan of USMB CUZ	Sabah Parks, CUZTF			[Since BBEC I] Planned and constructed 1- building/ facility (i.e. substation) at the proposed CUZ, Ulu Senangan to facilitate the planning process of the CUZ management plan. [22 May 2008] Collaboration with WWF to assess the management effectiveness of the CRP using the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT). [June 2009] 1- Park Manager was employed for the CUZ planning process. [Sep. 2009- Oct. 2010] CUZ management had been discussed in the community dialogues and meetings mentioned above. [Feb.-Apr., Jun.- Aug., Oct.-Nov. 2011 & Jan.- Mar. 2012] Mr. Nishimura has been dispatched for supporting to develop CUZ management plan and a draft Management Plan for USMB was developed. [6 Mar. 2012] Action plans for livelihood support activities in USMB was developed by a community activity group
2-1-1h Establish and manage CRBR 2-1-1h(1) Visit to the Existing MAB Sites (Indonesia)	Director of Sabah Parks			Completed (according to PO ver.3 drafted on 3 Mar. 2010) [22-29 November 2008] MAB site visit to Indonesia was conducted. Participants include BBEC II Chief Advisor, SPs Director and a SPs Board member (Vice-chair) and Director of SaBC. [3-9 July 2010] MAB site visit to Indonesia (Cibodas BR & GSK-BB BR) by Deputy Dir of SPs, Deputy Perm. Sec. of the Min. of Tourism, Culture & Env., SaBC and representatives of the District Office of Penampang, Tambunan, Ranau, Keningau, Beaufort, Tenom and Papar.
2-1-1h(2) Briefing by Director of SPs to the Board of Trustees of the Sabah Parks	Director of Sabah Parks			Completed (according to PO ver.3 drafted on 3 Mar. 2010) [22 December 2008] The Director of Sabah Parks presented to the Park Board of Trustees about a possibility of nominating the Crocker Range Park as an MAB site.
2-1-1h(3) Proposal MAB tabled and approved by the Board (Sabah Parks)	Director of Sabah Parks			Completed (according to PO ver.3 drafted on 3 Mar. 2010) [22 December 2008] The proposal on the MAB nomination for the Crocker Range Park was approved by the Park Board of Trustees.
2-1-1h(4) Preliminary Workshop on possibility of the MAB	Sabah Parks			Completed (according to PO ver.3 drafted on 3 Mar. 2010) [3 July 2009] A number of options for MAB buffer zones for the CRP were presented and discussed at "Preliminary Workshop on Delineation and Design of MAB Reserve" held at Le Meridien Hotel. [3 July 2009] Several options of the buffer zone were discussed at the workshop "Preliminary Workshop on Delineation and Design of MAB Reserve", at Le Meridien Hotel. A draft proposal of CRBR buffer most likely includes crucial Water Protection/Conservation areas surrounding CRP and CUZ.
2-1-1h(5) Mini Workshop to prepare Plan of Operation for nomination of CRBR	Sabah Parks			Completed (according to PO ver.3 drafted on 3 Mar. 2010) [15 September 2009.] A Mini workshop to prepare a plan of operation for the nomination of Crocker Range Biosphere Reserved (CRBR) to MAB Programme was held at the visitor centre of the CRP in Keningau.
2-1-1h(6) Formation of MAB State Committee (State Technical Working Group: STWG)	SaBC			Completed (according to PO ver.3 drafted on 3 Mar. 2010) [9 November 2009] 1st STWG meeting. Confirmation of the STWG committee members was done. STWG formed.
2-1-1h(7) Prepare 1st draft proposal/Dossier for nomination of CRBR	Sabah Parks, SaBC			Completed (according to PO ver.3 drafted on 3 Mar. 2010) [April-October 2009] CRBR (MAB) GIS work for an MAB zoning was contracted out to WWF-M, and a basic zoning GIS has been completed. [15 December 2008 - 8 January 2009] Dr. Yoneda, Short-Term Expert was invited to draft CRP buffer zone and MAB application. [27 August & 10 September 2009] Briefing on the Kaiduan dam construction plan was held at NRO chaired by Secretariat of Water Resource Council.
2-1-1h(8) 1st draft submitted to MAB Committee	Sabah Parks, SaBC			Completed (according to PO ver.3 drafted on 3 Mar. 2010) [4 February 2010] Sabah Parks submitted and presented the 1st draft to the STWG.
2-1-1h(9) Visits to MAB sites for District Officers	Sabah Parks, SaBC, UST			Completed (according to PO ver.3 drafted on 3 Mar. 2010) [3-9 July 2010] Representatives of 8 District Offices, SaBC, SPs, MOTEC and JICA visited Giam Slak Kecil-Bukit Batu Biosphere Reserve, Riau, Indonesia
2-1-1h(10) Prepare, publish and distribute awareness materials on MAB	Sabah Parks, SaBC, UST			[Feb-Jun 2010] 20 posters and brochures have been distributed. [As of Sep. 2010] CRBR brochures in Bahasa Malay prepared and printed for awareness raising and community consultations
2-1-1h(11) Briefing of the CRBR nomination to the concerning government authorities.	Sabah Parks, SaBC, District Offices, relevant department & agencies			[8 March 2010] MAB briefing to Sabah State Secretary [9 March 2010] MAB briefing to the Minister of Tourism, Culture, and Environment [17 March 2010] MAB briefing to the Sabah Biodiversity Council [March- April 2010] MAB briefing to all eight (8) District Officers 1. Penampang [16 March] 2. Beaufort [17 March] 3. Tenom [18 March] 4. Papar [19 March] 5. Ranau [23 March] 6. Tambunan [29 March] 7. Tuaran [30 March] 8. Keningau [1 April] [30 April 2010] MAB briefing to the Minister for Rural Development [25 October 2010] MAB briefing to Foreign Minister [28 March 2011] Briefing to Deputy Permanent Secretary of KPLBS (Ministry of Rural Development) [25-26 April 2011] Confirmation of the MAB boundary in the field [24 May 2011] SaBC, Sabah Parks and JICA gave briefing to the director of Sabah Forestry Department, then inclusion of the three forest reserves in the core area of CRBR was confirmed. [26 May 2011] Briefing to Assistant Director, Poverty Eradication Unit, Sabah Development Office (Implementation Coordination Unit), Prime Minister's Department [11 July 2011] Sabah Parks reported the progress of CRBR nomination to Sabah Biodiversity Council. [2 August 2011] MAB briefing to the Kota Kinabalu Mayor (DBKK) [5 August 2011] MAB briefing to the Permanent Secretary of the Min. of Tourism, Culture and Environment
2-1-1h(12) Have meeting for preparation of consultation activities.	Sabah Parks, SaBC, JICA and relevant agencies			[9 February 2010 and 24 February 2010] The meeting to discuss on the consultation activities [4 June 2010] Pre-meeting on Community Consultation for CRBR in Keningau district with Assistant District Officer [23 July 2010] Pre-meeting on Community Consultation for CRBR in Tambunan district with District Officer [7 Sept 2010] Pre-meeting on Community Consultation for CRBR in Penampang district with District Officer [30 Nov. 2010] Pre-meeting on Community Consultation for CRBR in Papar district with District Officer [2 Dec. 2010] Pre-meeting on Community Consultation for CRBR in Tenom district with District Officer [5 Jan. 2011] Pre-meeting on Community Consultation for CRBR in Beaufort district with District Officer [6 Jan. 2011] Pre-meeting on Community Consultation for CRBR in Ranau district with District Officer [9 Feb. 2011] Pre-meeting on Community Consultation for CRBR in Tuaran district with Assisist District Officer
2-1-1h(13) Compilation of information of communities, development plans, rules, regulations within the CRBR	Sabah Parks, SaBC			[April-October 2009] CRBR (MAB) GIS work for an MAB zoning was contracted out to WWF, and the base map indicating the proposed Core, Buffer and Transition Zones was prepared. [15 December 2008 - 8 January 2009] Dr. Yoneda, Short-Term Expert on Participatory Protected Area Management, was invited to draft CRP buffer zone and MAB application. [27 August & 10 September 2009] Briefing on the Kaiduan dam construction plan by the consultant was held at NRO chaired by the Secretariat of Water Resource Council. [June 2010-] Initiated "CRBR community mapping project" in collaboration with ITBC, then the villages in the proposed Buffer and Transition Zones are being identified. [June 2010-July 2011] Together with the community mapping above, Profiles of the villages have been collected through questionnaire survey at the the Community Consultation in the eight districts.
2-1-1h(14) Consultation at the District Development Action Committee level				[19 March 2010] MAB briefing to DDAC Papar. [27 April 2010] MAB briefing to DDAC Tambunan [30 April 2010] MAB briefing to DDAC Tenom [May 2010] MAB briefing to DDAC Keningau [18 May 2010] MAB briefing to DDAC Penampang [21 May 2010] MAB briefing to DDAC Beaufort [10 August 2010] MAB briefing to DDAC Ranau [10 November 2010] MAB briefing to DDAC Tuaran

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Activity	Responsible Organizations	schedule		Progress
		Planned	Accomplishment	
		2011	2012	
2-1-1h(15) Public hearing and consultation at the community level	Sabah Parks, SaBC, JICA and relevant agencies			[28 June-1 July 2010] Community Consultation for CRBR in Keningau district (42 out of 76 villages attended) [5 August 2010] Community Consultation for CRBR in Tambunan district [14 October 2010] Community Consultation for CRBR in Penampang District [26 January 2011] Community Consultation for CRBR in Beaufort District [10 February 2011] Community Consultation for CRBR in Ranau District [7 March 2011] Community Consultation for CRBR in Tuaran District [10 March 2011] Community Consultation for CRBR in Papar District [19 April 2011] Community Consultation for CRBR in Tenom District [21 April 2011] 2nd Community Consultation for CRBR in Keningau District [30 June 2011] 3rd Community Consultation in Keningau [6 July 2011] 2nd Community Consultation in Penampang [12 July 2011] 2nd Community Consultation in Papar [13 July 2011] 2nd Community Consultation in Tenom [14 July 2011] 2nd Community Consultation in Tuaran [22 July 2011] 2nd Community Consultation in Beaufort [17-18 Oct 2011] Community Consultation to Kg. Buayan
2-1-1h(16) Meeting to finalize draft proposal by the State MAB Technical Working Group (STWG)	Sabah Parks, SaBC, STWG members			[22 November 2009] 2nd STWG meeting. Confirmation of the ToR for the STWG. [4 February 2010] 3rd STWG meeting where Prof. Dato' Dr. Musrifah Idris (UKM) was invited to share her experience on nominating Tasik Chini as the first MAB site in Malaysia [8 March 2011] 4th STWG meeting. Confirmation of the progress and plan for developing a Management plan. [28 June 2011] 5th STWG meeting. Confirmation of the progress and recommendations to the management.
2-1-1h(17) Signatures from eight (8) District Officers	Sabah Parks, SaBC			Completed [9 August 2011] The CRBR nomination dossier signing ceremony was held.
2-1-1h(18) Preparation of Cabinet Paper	Sabah Parks			Completed [29 Apr 2011] MAB meeting at SPs to confirm the nomination schedule.
2-1-1h(19) Submit Cabinet Paper to the Cabinet through the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Environment	Sabah Parks, SaBC			Completed [14 September 2011] MAB dossier was tabled in the state cabinet meeting (decided to discuss in the next meeting since the application is over 100 pages) [19 Oct 2011] MAB dossier was approved at the State Cabinet.
2-1-1h(20) Submission of dossier of CRBR to NRE, Putrajaya, KL	SaBC			Completed [1 Nov 2011] MAB dossier was submitted to SaBC from SPs. [2 Nov 2011] SaBC presented MAB dossier to the national MAB technical working group, and submitted to the NRE.
2-1-1h(21) Follow up NRE to submit the dossier to UNESCO	Sabah Parks, NRE			[18 July 2011] SPs, SaBC and JICA gave a briefing of the CRBR nomination to Mr. Ishwaran who is in charge of MAB programme in UNESCO. [26 September 2011] Meeting at NRE on the progress of MAB nomination.
2-1-1h(22) Coordinate the poverty programme for CRBR (Buffer Zone Management)	Sabah Parks, NRE			[Feb.-July 2011] Sabah Parks drafted "CRBR: Recommendations for Management of the Buffer Zone and Transition Area (2012-2014)"
2-1-2 Promote introduction of CUZ to other protected areas.				
2-1-2a Seminars to share experience of CUZ	Sabah Parks, CUZTF			
2-1-2b Include CUZ in TOR of Management plans	Sabah Parks, CUZTF			
2-1-2c Reflect to the CUZ cases to Sabah Conservation Strategy.	Sabah Parks, CUZTF			
2-1-3 Conduct research directly applicable to biodiversity and ecosystems conservation				
2-1-3a Continue monitoring at the CRP PRP.	Sabah Parks, UMS			[26 August 2008] Dr. Monisa was appointed as the focal point counterpart and had a preparatory meeting. [15 September 2008] Made an observational trip to a permanent plot in Lambir Hills National Park in Sarawak to examine their permanent plots and monitoring methods. [18 September 2008] 1st Joint meeting among SPs, ITBC, Yayasan Sabah, and JICA were held. [5 February 2009] CRP Permanent Research Plot Working Committee meeting (1/2009) was held at ITBC, UMS, to discuss on the plan of activities for 2009. [11 March 2009] CRP Permanent Research Plot Working Committee meeting (2/2009) was held at ITBC, UMS, to discuss on the preparation of the monitoring activity at Inobong plot. [31 March-3 April 2009] Monitoring activities for Inobong plot was conducted with 15 participants. [28 April 2009] CRP Permanent Research Plot Working Committee meeting (3/2009) was held at ITBC, UMS, to discuss a data analysis workshop. [14 May 2009] CRP Permanent Research Plot Working Committee meeting (4/2009) was held at SPs HQ, to discuss on preparation on data analysis W/S which will be held in July 2009. [8-10 July 2009] 18 Participants attended the workshop on Data Plot Analysis on CRP Data (Sabah Parks, ITBC-UMS, Yayasan Sabah) - Content: It is focused on how to manage the data in the CRP Permanent Plots, by using Microsoft Excel sheet [5 November 2009] PRP Main Committee Meeting [4 March 2010] PRP Main Committee Meeting: Proposal and approval of climatic and hydrological research and monitoring [20-24 April 2010] PRP regular monitoring (Ulu Senang/Mongool Baru) [11 May 2010] PRP Working Committee Meeting: discussed (1) AWS installation and water level weir construction, and (2) PRP monitoring in Mafua [25-26 May 2010] PRP regular monitoring (Mafua) [5-7 July 2010] PRP Data Publication Workshop [10 August 2010] "Training Workshop on weather station and hydro check dam" (instructor: Dr. Kuraji) held at CRP/CNC [August 2010] AWS is installed at Gn. Alab Sub-station and Inobong sub-station [16 August 2010] PRP Special Committee Meeting [11 October 2010] Seminar on "Hydro-meteorological monitoring and data sharing for promoting more research in Crocker Range Park" [October 2010] water level weir constructions was constructed in Gnun, Arab & Inobong sub-stations [26-28 October 2010] PRP regular monitoring (Ulu Kimanis) [13 January 2011] Site inspection & monitoring on the weather stations and hydrological monitoring stations. [1 February 2011] PRP Working Committee Meeting: discussed (1) AWS installation in Mafua, and (2) future plan [7 March 2011] AWS is installed at Mafua Sub-station [19 & 26 May 2011] monitoring on the weather stations and hydrological monitoring stations. [7 July 2011] Permanent plot meeting [14 & 18 September 2011] Monitoring on the weather stations and hydrological monitoring stations [3-14 Oct. 2011] A short term expert (Dr. Kuraji) on "Research Planning for Cloud Forest Ecosystem in Sabah" has been dispatched. [5, 7 & 11 Oct. 2011] monitoring on the weather stations and hydrological monitoring stations. [13 Oct. 2011] CRP PP WG meeting: final report from Dr. Kuraji [17 Nov. 2011] CRP PP main committee meeting: future plan on Hydro-meteorological study [30 Jan. 2012] Site inspection for SFG in Alab.

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Activity	Responsible Organizations	schedule		Progress
		Planned	Accomplishment	
		2011	2012	
2-1-3b Identify necessary study items for management of the MAB site.	SaBC			[25 December 2008] Meeting on the current permanent research plot was held, taking opportunity of a visit by Dr. Okuda, Hiroshima Univ. [8 January 2009] BBEC experts had a discussion with Dr. Kitayama, Kyoto Univ, Japan, and Faculty of Forestry of UMS. [26 February 2009] Dr. Kuraji of the University of Tokyo visited Mt. Alab and Mahua plots to investigate potential research to strengthen research capability of PRP and CRP. [24 April 2009] A visit to Mt. Alab plot and Melalap, to consider the new establishment of permanent plot in CRP. Decision was not made. [14 August 2009] A hydrological study proposed at the seminar on "Long-term Research in CRP" held at Shangrila Tanjung Aru Resort, to be used as the baseline for PES. [Since September 2009] Preliminary discussion with DID has been taking place to initiate community-based water quality monitoring in CRP/CUZ and surrounding areas in CRBR. [6 October 2009] Dr. Kuraji of the University of Tokyo sent a letter to the Director of SPs to apply for a research permit on a hydrological study in the CRP (Mt. Arab). [4 March 2010] PRP Main Committee Meeting: Proposal and approval of climatic and hydrological research and monitoring [Feb. 2011] Identified socio-economic status in CRBR and the rural development schemes applicable there as necessary study items.
2-1-3c Collection of biological and socio-economic data for the MAB site.	Sabah Parks, UMS			[June 2010] (1) Initiated "CRBR community mapping project" in collaboration with ITBC, and (2) started collecting village profiles in CRBR at community consultation meetings. [5 August 2010] Information on good practices and projects conducted in Tambunan District is collected. [Feb.-July 2011] Sabah Parks studied the socio-economic status of the villages in CRBR based on the questionnaire survey to the village representatives. [Feb.-July 2011] Sabah Parks studied the rural development and poverty eradication schemes applicable to the buffer zone and transition area of CRBR. [Feb.-July 2011] Sabah Parks, SaBC, ITBC and DID elaborated the geographical information system (GIS) of CRBR for its nomination and management.
2-1-4 Implement environmental education activities based on the EE policy.	SaBC			
2-1-4a Establish MAB CEPA Committee	SaBC			
2-1-4b Conduct River Environment Education in the MAB site.	SaBC			[18 November 2010] DID agreed to select CRBR as a pilot site to implement their Rapid Water Quality Monitoring (RWQM) activities. [April 2010] Started planning and preparation of "Community-based Rapid Water Quality Monitoring Programme in CRBR". [3 November 2010] CEPA on RWQM at a school in USMB. [20 May 2011] River Biodiversity Environmental Education Programme meeting [25 July 2011] River Environmental Education Programme (REEP) Trainers' workshop at the Crocker Range Park HQ [11 Aug 2011] REEP meeting at Sabah Parks [24 Aug 2011] REEP Ranau meeting at Ranau District Assembly [22 Sep 2011] REEP trial at the SK Ulu Seangang Mongool Baru [17-20 Oct. 2011] REEP Keningau. [21 Oct. 2011] REEP Ranau meeting at Ranau District Assembly [28 Oct. 2011] REEP Ranau meeting at Ranau District Assembly [3-4 Nov. 2011] REEP Ranau. [13 Jan. 2012] REEP Tambunan meeting at Tambunan District Assembly [3 Feb. 2012] REEP Tambunan meeting at Tambunan District Assembly [13-15 Mar. 2012] REEP Tambunan.
2-1-4c MAB CEPA Action Plan	SaBC			[Feb.-July 2011] Sabah Parks drafted "CRBR: Recommendations for Management of the Buffer Zone and Transition Area (2012-2014)" including recommendations on CEPA in CRBR.
2-1-4d Other awareness on importance of biodiversity in the MAB site.	SaBC			
2-1-5 Document the achievements of Sub-output 2-1 to be used in the updating of the Sabah Conservation Strategy.	SaBC			
Sub-output 2-2: The capacity of the Sabah Wildlife Department and relevant parties to implement biodiversity and ecosystem conservation activities for wildlife conservation areas is further enhanced through managing the Lower Segama Wildlife Conservation Area.				
2-2-1 Manage the Lower Segama Wildlife Conservation Area (focusing on participatory conservation activities and community-based ecotourism)				
2-2-1a Re-survey of riparian reserve within Lower Segama Wildlife Conservation Area (LSWCA).				[March 2008] SWD and LSD discussed land issue in the area, and determined that SWD is to make a re-survey plan for the area excluding some parts (riparian zones under LSD's jurisdiction) of area. [19 September 2008] Mediation meeting between SWD and LSD regarding a dispute over riparian reserve re-survey in the LSWC was held at NRO meeting room coordinated by NRO and JICA. [14 October 2008] Follow-up meeting among JICA, NRO and SWD was held at SWD. [18 December 2009] The 2nd mediation meeting was held at SWD. [8 January 2009] The 3rd mediation meeting was held at SWD. SWD sent a request and confirmation letter to LSD regarding the riparian reserve issue on 9 January 2009. [14 July 2009] LSD, JICA, and NRO had reached informal consensus on major issues regarding the existence of previous survey results and its treatment in the meeting held at LSD. [14 July-4 September 2009] Drafting of an agreement document in the form of Minutes of Meetings among concerned parties, SWD, LSD, NRO and JICA, to clarify required steps and responsibility of each party towards the gazettement of LSWCA. A final draft is ready for sign as of October 2009. [29 October 2009] M/M stipulating procedures to survey riparian reserve and gazette LSWCA and responsibilities of concerning parties, SWD, LSD, NRO and JICA, is signed. [25 February 2010] The 4th mediation meeting was held and the cost and the demarcation was agreed among SWD, LSD, NRO and JICA. [18 May 2010] Contract to survey riparian reserve in LSWCA is signed. [June 2010] JICA has paid amount RM227,000.00 to SH surveyor. [2 July 2010] Draft of the Rules and Regulations for the riparian reserve in LSWCA has been submitted to NRO for further action during the management meeting. [16 July 2010] SH surveyor has submitted the application for RSP to Land & Survey Dept. in Sandakan. [6 August 2010] SWD call SH surveyor to held discussion on the progress of the work in SWD Headquarters. [24 August 2010] RSP was obtained from District Surveyor Sandakan. [26 August 2010] The survey has started. [14 Sep 2010] NRO, SWD, LSD and JICA discussed the way forward and decided to establish LSWCA Riparian Reserve Rules & Regulation Formulation Committee. [5 October 2010] LSWCA Riparian Reserve R&R Formulation Committee meeting [1st] [27 January 2011] LSWCA Riparian Reserve R&R Formulation Committee meeting [2nd] [18 February 2011] Survey plan was approved by Land & Survey Dept. Survey plan no. 09131907/122. [28 February 2011] LSWCA Riparian Reserve R&R Formulation Committee meeting [3rd] [March 2011] A draft rules and regulations for the riparian area were prepared and submitted to NRO by the SWD. [19 Jan. 2012] LSWCA was gazetted.
2-2-1a(1) Mediation and consensus building among concerned parties				
2-2-1a(2) Re-survey of riparian reserve				
2-2-1a(3) Draft rules and regulations for the riparian reserve within the LSWC area	(Completed)			
2-2-1a(4) Establishment of technical committee				
2-2-1a(5) Finalize rules and regulations by the technical committee.				
2-2-1a(6) Gazette the rules and regulations	SWD, LSD, NRO, SaBC, SFD, DID, DOS (Kinsabangan and Lahad Dato), AG, Fisheries			
2-2-1a(7) Gazettement of the riparian reserve and the LSWCA				
2-2-1b Establish management committee for Lower Segama Wildlife Conservation (LSWC) area.				[October 2009] Since the area is not gazetted, no particular activities have been done. However, we have confirmed that what we need to do is to re-survey the area.
2-2-1c Monitor community-based eco-tourism activities.				[October 2009] Currently, there are 7 homestays in Kg. Dagat. Many Japanese visited Kg. Dagat including 16 teachers. SWD is still promoting and guiding eco-tourism including homestay program. [As of October 2009] A total number of visitors to Kg. Dagat is 79 (62 Japanese) in 2007 and 114 (91 Japanese) in 2008. [27-30 December 2009] Joint monitoring team consisting of JICA, JOCV/SV and tour operator company conducted eco-tourism activities in Kg. Dagat and compiled a joint monitoring report [As of October 2009] The management plan has been drafted but we need to incorporate the riparian reserve issue to finalise the plan.
2-2-1d Finalize the LSWC draft management plan including rules and regulations for the riparian area.	SWD, LSD, NRO, SaBC, SFD, DID, Dos, Palm Oil, local communities, Fisheries			
2-2-1e Reforestation of LSWC areas.				[As of October 2009] SWD detected potential sites near the new visitor centre. There is one nursery for seedlings in Kg. Dagat. Reforestation activity will be a part of homestay activities.
2-2-2 Implement environmental education activities based on the EE policy.				[As of July 2010] SWD has own buildings in LSWCA as such as visitor centre, lab, hostel and staff quarters. [26-27 September 2011] Inspection on the facility in the Lower Segama conservation area.
2-2-2a Ramsar CEPA activities using CEPA materials developed by the Ramsar group.				[15 Feb. 2012] JICA-BBEC handed over some basic equipments to SWD for the activities in the area.

Activity	Responsible Organizations	schedule		Progress
		Planned	Accomplishment	
		2011	2012	
2-3-2b Field CEPA Program (bird watching, tracking, camping) to the students/tourists, etc. * Utilize Lower Segama Wildlife Information Centre				
2-2-3 Document the achievements of Sub-output 2-2 to be used in the updating of the Sabah Conservation Strategy.	SWD, SaBC			
Sub-output 2-3: The capacity of the Sabah Forestry Department and relevant parties to implement biodiversity and ecosystem conservation activities for forest reserves is further enhanced through managing the River basin of Kinabatangan and Segama Rivers.				
2-3-1 Manage the river basin of Kinabatangan and Segama rivers.				
2-3-1a Determination of boundary of Ramsar site	(Completed)			Completed [23 February 2008] The proposed Ramsar site was visited/observed by Sabah Forestry Department and the JICA advisors. [12-14 May 2008] Workshop and site visit participated by the concerning agencies to share information about Ramsar was organized.
2-3-1b Propose the whole or selected areas within the river basin as Ramsar site(s) on the basis of the management strategy.	(Completed)			Completed [29 April 2008] SFD and the JICA advisors discussed on preparation of RIS. [12 May 2008] Ramsar W/S was held at Le Meriden to present the Ramsar proposal to the concerning agencies. [13 May 2008] A W/S was held in SFD, Sandakan to elaborate the first draft of RIS prepared by SFD. [10 June 2008] The 2nd Ramsar Workshop was held in Kota Kinabalu to elaborate RIS further. [16 July 2009] The cabinet paper proposing to apply the Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetlands for Ramsar registration was approved by the Cabinet. [22 July 2009] RIS was presented to the Sabah Biodiversity Council in the 2nd meeting of the Council. [25 July 2009] SaBC, NRO and JICA went Kuala Lumpur to submit the RIS to MONRE. [5 September 2008] MONRE sent the RIS to the Ramsar secretariat in Switzerland, then completed.
2-3-1c Establish Management Committee for the Ramsar site and assign responsible organisations	SaBC, SFD			Completed [30 April 2009] Core institutional setup and contents regarding the Ramsar site management were agreed between SFD, SaBC and JICA in a meeting held at SFD, Sandakan. [24 June 2009] The 1st Working Group 1 (WG 1) of the Ramsar Management Plan Formulation Committee was held at SFD, Sandakan, and WG 1 was officially established. [17 July 2009] The 1st Working Group 2 (WG 2) of the Ramsar Management Plan Formulation Committee was held at NRO, and WG 2 was officially established. [21 September 2010] The organisational structure for implementation of the Ramsar site management plan was submitted at WG1, WG2 and the coordination meeting and discussed.
2-3-1d Prepare Management Plan for the Ramsar site (including surrounding areas).	(Completed)			Completed [22-25 June 2008] 8 BBEC members attended the Asian Wetland Symposium in Hanoi, Vietnam to learn other Ramsar sites management in the region and to build network. [As of 30 April 2009] A proposal for RMK 10 for the management plan has been prepared and submitted by SFD as part of the Sabah Development Corridor (SDC), the Federal funding. [9-11 February 2009] A Ramsar Management Plan Workshop was held in SFD in Sandakan, inviting Ms. R. Nakamura (JICA short-term expert) and Ms R. D'Cruz (JICA consultant). [28 April 2009] Tripartite meeting among DOE, NRO, and JICA was held at DOE and agreed to collaborate in formulation of a management plan in the Kinabatangan watershed. [28 April 2009] SFD contracted out wildlife survey in Kulamba Wildlife Reserve within the Ramsar site, which results will be reflected to the management plan. [24 June 2009] The 1st Working Group 1 (WG 1) of the Ramsar Management Plan Formulation Committee was held at SFD, Sandakan. [As of 28 April 2009] Data is being collected for mangrove inventory of Trusan Kinabatangan Forest Reserve. [12 May - 1 July 2009] Mr. Hj Abdul Samah, Assistant District Forest Officer of Kinabatangan District Forest Office, participated in the training on Ramsar and CBD Conventions in Japan. [16-17 July 2009] JICA experts and Director of SaBC participated in the first stakeholders' workshop on "Kinabatangan Water Quality Monitoring Project" organized by DOE. [17 July 2009] The 1st Working Group 2 (WG 2) of the Ramsar Management Plan Formulation Committee was held at NRO. RSPQ was officially selected as a member of WG 2 [21 July 2009] The 1st coordination meeting between WG 1 and WG 2 was conducted by SaBC. [20-21 August 2009] JICA experts and Director of SaBC participated in the second stakeholders' workshop on "Kinabatangan Water Quality Monitoring Project" organized by the DOE. [17 November 2009] WG1 held their second meeting [21 December 2009] WG2 held their second meeting [13 January 2010] Second Coordination meeting chaired by SaBC. It was agreed in the meeting to appoint a consultant in the preparation of the Ramsar management plan. [3 February 2010] the third meeting of WG2 [9 March 2010] the third meeting of WG1 [23 April 2010] the 3rd Coordination meeting [6 May 2010] the 4th meeting of WG1 [18 May 2010] the 4th meeting of WG2 [7 & 20 July 2010] Palm Oil W/Ss [15 July 2010] the 5th meeting of WG1 [28 July 2010] the 5th meeting of WG2 [30 July 2010] the Coordination workshop among WG1 and WG2 was held to determine framework of the Ramsar site management plan. [7 and 20 July] WG2 organised workshops to discuss with the oil palm industry and its supporters for sustainable palm oil production. [21 September 2010] the 6th WG1 meeting, where the draft of the management plan was distributed. [11 November 2010] the 6th WG2 Meeting- Endorsement of the LKSW Management Plan. [12 November 2010] the 4th Coordination Meeting - Discussion on the final draft of the LKSW Management Plan [15 November 2010] the 7th Meeting - Endorsement of the LKSW Management Plan. [1 December 2010] the 5th Coordination Meeting - Endorsement of the draft of the LKSW Management Plan [3 January 2011] The 7th Sabah Biodiversity Council Special Meeting- Endorsement of the Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetlands Ramsar Site Management Plan. [4 May 2011] The management plan was presented to the Sabah State Cabinet (information sharing).
* Acquire and analyze latest Satellite images for the Ramsar site.	(Completed)			Completed [April 2009] Spot 5 (10 m) images of the Ramsar site was purchased and vegetation analysis of the site was
2-3-1e Joint management and monitoring for the Ramsar site.	SaBC			[30 April 2009] In the meeting at SFD on the Ramsar site management planning, it was agreed that SaBC is responsible for overall coordination and management / monitoring of the planning process where WG 1 is headed by SFD and WG 2 is headed by NRO. [9 Feb 2012] 1st Ramsar coordination meeting on implementation was held (chaired by SaBC). [21 Feb 2012] 1st Ramsar Buffer Zone Management Committee was held (chaired by NRO).
2-3-2 Conduct research directly applicable to biodiversity and ecosystems conservation.				

Activity	Responsible Organizations	schedule		Progress
		Planned	Accomplishment	
		2011	2012	
2-3-2a Conduct studies contributing to the formulation and implementation of the management plan.	UMS	[Gantt chart showing planned and accomplished activities from 2011 to 2012]	[Gantt chart showing planned and accomplished activities from 2011 to 2012]	<p>[As of July 2010]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Flora Survey in Trusan Kinabatangan – Forest Research Centre Bird Survey: Following a decision made by the WGs and the coordination meeting, JICA employed HUTAN in December 2009 to study bird communities and their habitat in the Ramsar site to understand the current status of its avifauna. In May the study was completed and its final report was submitted. Wildlife Conservation Plan for Kretam Kulumba Forest Reserve: HUTAN is finalizing the plan. SFD has been conducting a social baseline survey throughout Sabah State focusing on the villages located within and adjacent (1 km distance) to boundary of the Mangrove Forest Reserve (MFR). A total of 157 villages in 13 districts were involved in this survey. The target villages of the survey include the five (5) villages located in adjacent to the Ramsar site. Compilation of the survey result is still ongoing, but for the purpose of preparation of the management plan, SFD prepared a draft report on the five villages for WG1 on 6 May 2010. Report on Kulumba Wildlife Reserve Field Expedition conducted by HUTAN and Sabah Wildlife Department in 2006 was provided to WG1. <p>[September 2010] ITBC-UMS provided information to the WG1 concerning the Ramsar site, such as: - - The ongoing and proposed 7 studies ITBC is conducting in the Ramsar site. - Report of the expedition in Kulumba Wildlife Forest Reserve lead by ITBC under BBEC Phase. - If ITBC prepares any other proposals of studies directly contributing to the management of LKSW, such as monitoring of impact of pollutant lead from upstream with bioindicator, they should be described in the management plan. Dr. Mahadi considers ITBC focuses on studies on terrestrial ecosystem practically, while Borneo Marine Institute studies marine ecosystem. [Jan.-Mar. 2012.] A pre-feasibility study on the introduction of zero discharge technique to the palm oil mills in Kinabatangan area has been conducted.</p>
2-3-2b Collaborate with other research institute including foreign research institute and university for the management of the Ramsar site.	SaBC, SFD	[Gantt chart showing planned and accomplished activities from 2011 to 2012]	[Gantt chart showing planned and accomplished activities from 2011 to 2012]	<p>[September 2010] WG1 plans to collaborate with a researcher in UPM to develop Rapid Water Monitoring method in estuary area. [16 April 2011] Attended to a zero discharge technique for palm oil mills organized by the UPM and Kyusyu Institute of Technology [April 2010] Partnership program of the Rakuno University on the rural development around the Ramsar area was approved.</p>
2-3-3 Implement environmental education activities based on the EE policy.		[Gantt chart showing planned and accomplished activities from 2011 to 2012]	[Gantt chart showing planned and accomplished activities from 2011 to 2012]	
2-3-3a Disseminate information to local communities and the general public on intention to register Lower Kinabatangan as a Ramsar Site through the media and dialogue.	(Completed)	[Gantt chart showing planned and accomplished activities from 2011 to 2012]	[Gantt chart showing planned and accomplished activities from 2011 to 2012]	<p>Completed</p> <p>[23-25 May 2008] During the mobile exhibition at Kota Marudu, organized by UST, information on BBEC and Ramsar were displayed. [11 June 2008] During the mobile exhibition at Beluran, organized by UST, information on BBEC and Ramsar were displayed. [11 August 2008] UST organized a workshop on information dissemination on the Ramsar registration. Strategies to do it in Sabah (Malaysia and overseas) were proposed in the workshop. Follow-up meeting was held on 22 August 2008, to discuss how to implement the strategies. [28 October - 5 November 2008] UST and SFD published posters explaining the Ramsar site and the Ramsar Convention, and the posters were displayed and distributed at Ramsar COPI0 in Korea, and also distributed to the concerning agencies in Sabah. [28 October - 5 November 2008] UST prepared and distributed to the media an initial report (pre-press release) of the designation of the Ramsar site on the day of the Ramsar designation. As a result, the Ramsar designation was covered by several newspapers. [7 November 2008] "Certificate Presentation Ceremony on the first Ramsar Site in Sabah" was held followed by a press conference. In the Ceremony, the Director of SaBC presented the Ramsar certificate to the Director of SFD (as the manager of the site) being witnessed by the Deputy State Secretary. Press release was distributed at the press conference then the ceremony was covered by newspapers. [11-12 November 2008] UST, the BBEC Journalist Taskforce, SaBC and SFD jointly organized a press tour to the Ramsar site inviting journalists. As a result, many newspaper articles on the Ramsar site were published, and also some TV news programmes on the tour were broadcasted. [16 April 2011] An oil palm workshop in Sandakan (UPM & Kyusyu Institute of Technology)</p>
2-3-3b Form Ramsar CEPA Subcommittee	(Completed)	[Gantt chart showing planned and accomplished activities from 2011 to 2012]	[Gantt chart showing planned and accomplished activities from 2011 to 2012]	<p>Completed</p>
2-3-3c Prepare the Ramsar CEPA Action Plan	SaBC	[Gantt chart showing planned and accomplished activities from 2011 to 2012]	[Gantt chart showing planned and accomplished activities from 2011 to 2012]	<p>[5-16 February 2009] With a JICA expert on CEPA, Ms. Reiko Nakamura of Ramsar Centre Japan, UST and other BBEC members discussed CEPA for the Ramsar site in the workshop. [2 February 2010] A Workshop for the Preparation of Ramsar CEPA Matrix (Action Plan of Ramsar CEPA) in Sabah is held in Kota Kinabalu Wetland Centre • Ramsar CEPA action plan and Ramsar Video production plan for LKSW prepared [25 January 2010-13 February 2010] Dispatch of JICA-Short term expert, Ms. Reiko Nakamura [1 February 2010-11 February 2010] Dispatch of JICA- Short term expert, Mr. Tamotsu Kameyama [9 April 2010-27 April 2010] Dispatch of JICA-Short term expert, Mr. Tamotsu Kameyama. [September 2010] The Ramsar CEPA Matrix is compiled in the draft Ramsar site management plan. [26-28 April 2011] SaBC & SFD visited schools around lower Kinabatangan and Discussed future plan to implement CEPA activities. [30 Sept - 1 Oct 2011] Informal discussion at RDC among SaBC & SFD on a future plan to implement CEPA activities for the Ramsar site. [9 February 2012] Meeting on Ramsar CEPA kit launching and teacher training programme at SaBC. [27 February 2012] Meeting on Ramsar CEPA kit launching and teacher training programme at RDC.</p>
2-3-3d Implement the Ramsar CEPA Action Plan	SaBC	[Gantt chart showing planned and accomplished activities from 2011 to 2012]	[Gantt chart showing planned and accomplished activities from 2011 to 2012]	<p>[8 May 2009] A meeting on Monitoring of SEEP and Ramsar CEPA Kit was organized at UST. [14 May 2009] A meeting on Ramsar CEPA Kit was organized at UST. Members agreed to engage a contractor to do a video production on Ramsar. [24 June 2009] A second meeting of the video production of Ramsar was held. It was informed that the Scubazoo has been engaged to do the video production. [27 July 2009] Third Meeting on Video Production of Ramsar CEPA Kit. - Content: The members agreed on the guidelines of preparing the video production. Based on the guidelines a story board will be prepared by Scubazoo Sdn. Bhd [17 August 2009] Fourth Meeting on Video Production of Ramsar CEPA Kit - Content: Jason from Scubazoo prepared the story board for the video production [19 August 2009] Talk on Ramsar Sabah for students from SMK Bongawan by Ms. Ken Kartina Khamis - Content : A talk on Ramsar Sabah was delivered to the students to give awareness on the Ramsar and wetland [1-4 September 2009] Ms. Bernadette Joeman, Environmental Education Coordinator of the Rainforest Discovery Centre (SFD) participated in the training on Ramsar CEPA in Japan. [14 September 2009] Fifth Meeting on Video Production of Ramsar CEPA Kit - Content : The second version of the draft of Ramsar video will be shown in the next meeting. [19-21 Nov. 2009] An exhibition was held at the Kinabatangan District. UST involved in the exhibition and exhibit the Ramsar posters. [14 Jan 2010] A meeting on CEPA Ramsar to discuss the transfer of CEPA functions from UST to SaBC was held. After the meeting, all matters related CEPA activities were organised by SaBC. [End of May 2010] The video programme named "Amazing Nature Race" was completed. [10 Feb 2010] Ramsar CEPA Sub-committee meeting for the production of Ramsar Videos and Ramsar Guidebook. [12 March 2010] Ramsar CEPA Sub-committee meeting [23 April 2010] Ramsar CEPA Sub-committee meeting [21 May 2010] Ramsar CEPA Sub-committee meeting [11 June 2010] (Workshop with teachers for the preparation of the Teacher's Guidebook) [14 June 2010] (Workshop with teachers for the preparation of the Teacher's Guidebook) [14 June 2010] A handing over of Ramsar poster to the schools around Sandakan, Lahad Datu and Kinabatangan was held in SMK Elopura, Sandakan. [As of July 2010] Extension programme had been conducted by DFO Kinabatangan (Tr Hj Abd Samah Sapni and UPM student)</p>

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Activity	Responsible Organizations	schedule												Progress		
		Planned						Accomplishment								
		2011						2012								
																<p>[22 June 2010] Ramsar CEPA Sub-committee meeting</p> <p>[27 July 2010] Ramsar CEPA Sub-committee meeting</p> <p>[6 August 2010] Ramsar CEPA Sub-committee meeting</p> <p>[7 September 2010] Ramsar CEPA Sub-committee meeting</p> <p>[1 October 2010] Ramsar CEPA Sub-committee meeting</p> <p>[11 November 2010] Ramsar CEPA Sub-committee meeting-The Ramsar CEPA kit consist of three LKSW Ramsar videos, educator's guidebook, and Ramsar environmental education materials was agreed to be the Volume II of the LKSW Ramsar Site Management Plan.</p> <p>[6-8 Mar. 2012] Ramsar CEPA kit launching & teacher training programme was conducted in villages around the Ramsar site.</p>
2-3-3c Join the Ramsar forum and share the information through the network.	SaBC															
2-3-4 Document the achievements of Sub-output 2-3 to be used in the updating of the Sabah Conservation Strategy.	SaDC, SFD															
Output 3: The capacity of Sabah state agencies and UMS to provide training on biodiversity and ecosystem conservation is enhanced.																
3-1 Compile and analyse biodiversity and ecosystem conservation activities conducted by the private sector, and NGOs in Malaysia.	(Completed)															<p>[22-23 May 2008] Director of the SaBC the officer in charge of UST visited Sarawak Biodiversity Centre and Sarawak State Planning Unit to learn from arawak's experience in biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>[2 July 2009] It was reported in the 4th monitoring meeting that ITBC is checking on this matter.</p> <p>Done according to Darin MM. Result presented in some International Conference in 2007. Proceeding with Dr. Hamid for review</p>
3-2 Collect information on local training needs, formulate training programmes and conduct trainings to relevant parties of Sabah.	UMS & Relevant Agencies															<p>[18 June 2008] It was confirmed in the first monitoring meeting that ITBC-UMS starts discussing with JICA KL office and the Federal EPU on this matter based on the discussion in the meetings with them during 28-29 April 2008.</p> <p>[3 September 2008] A questionnaire was distributed in the second monitoring meeting by BBEC secretariate.</p> <p>[4 April 2009] The result of the questionnaire survey was compiled, and it shows that BBEC C/Ps are interested in MAB, ABS, TEK, participatory protected area management, CEPA and wetland management whereas SFM and PCM are not concerned well.</p>
3-3 Collect information on training needs in Sarawak, Peninsular Malaysia and foreign countries.	UMS & Relevant Agencies															<p>[20 January 2009] It was found in the third monitoring meeting that a workshop to identify training needs for protected area management was conducted by ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity on 22 October 2008.</p> <p>[14-21 June 2009] Mr. Abdul Hamid went to Laos to collect information on the Third Country Training (Group A).</p> <p>[13-21 June 2009] Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdul Hamid Ahmad, ITBC-UMS lead a group (Group B) to visit to Kenya and Sri Lanka to collect information on the Third Country Training.</p> <p>[2 July 2009] It was reported in the 4th monitoring meeting that TCTP programme, Group B (Leader: Dr. Abdul Hamid/ ITBC-UMS) found Sri Lanka and Kenya have many similarities with Malaysian culture, and they are very interested. In fact, Kenya Wildlife management is quite advanced compared to Malaysia.</p>
3-4 Identify knowledge and experience of Sabah, which may be applicable to Sarawak, Peninsular Malaysia and foreign countries.	UMS & Relevant Agencies															<p>[30-31 July 2008] Received a study mission comprising of JICA Malaysia Office and Federal EPU on TCTP & recommended that Sabah's experience through BBEC seeking for integration would be one of the best examples for neighbouring areas/countries.</p>
3-5 Formulate training programmes and conduct trainings to personnel and institutions in Sarawak, Peninsular Malaysia and foreign countries.																
3-5-1 Secure budget to conduct the courses from south-south cooperation by JICA, MTCP, etc.).	UMS & JICA															<p>[18 June 2008] It was reported in the first monitoring meeting that a proposal for MCTP has already submitted to Federal EPU. JICA has committed to assist the activity when it is implemented in the framework of MTCP.</p> <p>[3 September 2008] It was reported that the second monitoring meeting that the proposal of TCTP had been endorsed by the JICA K.L Headquarters to the Headquarters in Japan.</p> <p>[20 January 2009] It was reported in the third monitoring meeting that BBEC II would receive an advance notification on approval on this TCTP by the end of Jan 2009.</p> <p>[2 July 2009] It was reported in the 4th monitoring meeting that:</p> <p>(1) Implementation of the TCTP and budget allocation have been secured and endorsed at the beginning of this year.</p> <p>[29 September 2009] It was reported in the 5th monitoring meeting that budget for south-south cooperation has been secured.</p> <p>[12 July 2010] A meeting was held to discuss on the budget for the 2nd TCTP among MoFA, JICA KL, NRO and JICA-BBEC.</p> <p>[29-30 July 2010] MoFA visited KK and discuss on the budget for the 2nd TCTP</p> <p>[20 August 2010] ITBC Submitted official proposal to acquire fund for 2nd TCTP to MoFA</p> <p>[19 August 2011] ITBC Submitted official proposal to acquire fund for 3rd TCTP to MoFA</p>
3-5-2 Formulate training program	UMS & SPs, SWD, SaBC, UST, SFD etc.															<p>[27 April 2009] The Integrated Biodiversity and Ecosystem Management Training Course General Information Book (GI) was finalised.</p> <p>[14 May 2009] Director of ITBC and Dr. Bakhtiar participated in the JICA/EPU Third Country Training Programme (TCTP) Orientation Workshop in Kuala Lumpur.</p> <p>[8 June 2009] The invitation letter GI for Integrated Biodiversity and Ecosystem Management Training Course was sent to the selected countries.</p> <p>[29 March 2010] Meeting on TCTP training under PAC was held at UST. For the upcoming training, Fisheries Department, Forestry Department and Muzium Sabah will be included.</p> <p>[29 June 2010] Meeting on the 2nd TCTP was held at UST.</p> <p>[13 July 2010] Meeting on the 2nd TCTP was held at ITBC.</p> <p>[6 Sep 2010] Meeting on the 2nd TCTP was held at ITBC</p> <p>[30 Sep 2010] Selection meeting on the 2nd TCTP was held at ITBC</p> <p>[12 Oct 2010] Selection meeting on the 2nd TCTP was held as ITBC</p> <p>[28 Oct 2010] Meeting on the 2nd TCTP was held at ITBC</p> <p>[19 April 2011] Informal meeting on the 3rd TCTP between ITBC & JICA-BBEC.</p> <p>[18 May 2011] TCTP meeting at ITBC (with Min. of Foreign Affairs & JICA Malaysia)</p> <p>[27 May 2011] TCTP meeting at ITBC</p> <p>[16 June 2011] TCTP meeting at ITBC</p> <p>[23 June 2011] TCTP orientation W/S (in general) at KL</p> <p>[22 July 2011] TCTP meeting at ITBC</p> <p>[18 August 2011] TCTP meeting (selection of participants) at ITBC</p> <p>[13 September 2011] TCTP meeting (selection of resource persons) at ITBC</p> <p>[26-27 September 2011] Pre-visit for a field trip</p> <p>[28 September 2011] TCTP meeting at ITBC</p>
3-5-3 Conduct the training program	UMS & SPs, SWD, SaBC, UST, SFD etc.															<p>[19 Oct - 6 Nov 2009] The 1st TCTP had been conducted.</p> <p>[2 - 20 Nov 2010] The 2nd TCTP had been conducted.</p> <p>[4-27 Oct 2011] The 3rd TCTP had been conducted.</p>
3-6 Evaluate the trainings and improve the training programmes.	Implementers (UMS & Relevant Agencies) & Neutral Agencies (EPU Federal, JICA, IDS, etc.)															<p>[27 January 2010] Evaluation meeting on the 1st TCTP was held in KL.</p> <p>[21 February 2011] An internal evaluation meeting on the 2nd TCTP was held at ITBC.</p> <p>[9 March 2011] An evaluation meeting on the 2nd TCTP with JICA KL was held at ITBC.</p> <p>[4 November] A conclusive W/S on TCTP was held at ITBC. Evaluation on 3 year programme and suggestion for future programme were discussed.</p> <p>[5 Mar 2012] An evaluation meeting on the 3rd TCTP with JICA KL & MoFA was held at ITBC.</p>

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Annex 7: Various committees and coordination mechanisms established/ strengthened by BBEC2

Name of Body	Key Member	Role
1. Ramsar Core Area Advisory Committee	Ad-hoc members	It advises SFD in management of core area of Ramsar site and gives additional inputs for implementation of management plan, monitoring and review of the plan.
2. Ramsar Buffer Area Management Team	NRO and other stakeholders nominated by NRO	It coordinates the needs and interests among the stakeholders for the management of Ramsar buffer zone and liaises with other projects. It monitors the implementation of management plan within the buffer zone.
3. Ramsar Coordination Committee	- Chairperson: SaBC Director - Members: Concerned agencies	It coordinates between the Buffer Area Management Team and Core Committee above. It is also responsible for updating the Ramsar Information Sheet.
4. Ramsar CEPA Committee	- Chairperson: SaBC Director - Members: Concerned agencies	It raises awareness of the local committees, promotes participation of the industries for palm oil, timber and fisheries in implementing the management plan.
5. Sabah Environmental Education Monitoring Network (SEEMOT)	- Chairperson: Secretary EPD - Members: Selected SEEN members	It monitors the progress and achievements of implementation of Environmental Education Policy. It meets once a year and prepare a monitoring report.
6. Sabah MAB Technical Working Group	- Chairperson: SaBC Director - Members: Concerned agencies	It facilitates the application to MAB and drafts the management plan.
7. CUZ Taskforce	- Chairperson: Secretary SPs - Members: Concerned agencies	It has a few sub-groups for each activities required for the establishment of CUZ, e.g., survey, community consultation, livelihood promotion, etc.

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Name of Body	Key Member	Role
8. CUZ Management Committee and Sub-Committees	Consisting of elected officials with advisory board represented by the local government units. Chairperson will be a representative from SPs, and there will be 5 members from the community and 5 members from the local government.	It coordinates the consensus among the CUZ members for the management of CUZ and liaises with the authorities. Also, it supervises its sub-committees, namely i) the Media Club, ii) the Resource Management Committee, and iii) the Eco-Tourism Committee
9. Permanent Plot Management Committee	- Chairperson: Secretary SPs - Members: Concerned agencies	It coordinates and monitors the activities of UMS at the permanent plots at CRBR. It was Main Committee and Working Group Committee for specific activities.
10. Technical Committee on Land Registration for LSWCA	- Chairperson: Secretary SWD - Members: Concerned agencies	It addresses the issue of jurisdictions over the riparian areas within LSWCA and formalizes the establishment of LSWCA through a gazette.
11. Committee on Management Planning for LSWCA	- Chairperson: NRO - Members: Representatives from various agencies	Collectively, it prepares the management plan of LSWCA for both core and buffer zones.
12. Sabah Biodiversity Council	- Chairperson: Minister - Members: Representatives from concerned agencies	It advises the State Government on matters relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources. It also coordinates the stakeholders for conservation.

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Annex 8: Comparison between Capacity Needs Identified in NCSA and BBEC2's Approach

Capacity Needs identified in NCSA (CBD-related only)	BBEC2's Approach
1. Gaps and overlaps in existing laws and regulations that govern conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	BBEC2 addressed policy issues with regard to the gaps among Forest Enactment 1963, Park Enactment 1984 (revised in 2008), Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997, Sabah Land Ordinance 1930 by promoting and piloting CUZ.
2. Systematic implementation of the National Policy on Biodiversity (NPBD) at the States level through an active platform for implementation	BBEC2 supported the revising and approval of Sabah Conservation Strategy, as well as the strengthening of Sabah Biodiversity Council and SaBC.
3. An overall and comprehensive monitoring mechanism for the implementation of NPBD	BBEC2 supported SaBC to be strengthened as a coordinating body for various inter-agency bodies as shown in Section 5.2 of this report.
4. Applying economic instruments for conservation of biodiversity in the Malaysian context	BBEC2 supported the capacity building in respect of study on TEK and promoting of ecotourism, ABS and CHM.
5. Lack of framework that guides research and development related to biodiversity at the macro-level in a coherent manner to avoid duplication and ensure efficient use of research funds	BBEC2 worked very closely with the ITBC-UMS and also biannually reported to the steering committee at the government level.
6. A lack of experts, particularly taxonomists in marine and freshwater fishes, arthropod and pathogens.	This aspect was partially dealt during BBEC1. BBEC2 collaborated with the ITBC-UMS to encourage university courses not only towards applied sciences but also to produce enough experts in the field.

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Annex 9: List of Japanese Experts (as of 31 March 2012)

1. Long-Term Expert

	Name	Assignment	Duration(YYYY. MM. DD)	Organization
1	Motohiro HASEGAWA (Mr.)	Chief Advisor	2007. 10. 15~2011. 1. 14	NRO
2	Kohji MITOMORI (Mr.)	Programme Coordinator	2007. 2. 1~2009. 4. 30	NRO
3	Makoto TAJIMA (Mr.)	Integrated Protect Area Management	2008. 2. 8~2010. 2. 7	NRO
4	Taigo SASAKI (Mr.)	Programme Coordinator/Training Planning	2008. 4. 17~2010. 6. 30	NRO
5	Naoto SAKONJU (Mr.)	Programme Coordinator/Training Planning	2010. 6. 14~2012. 6. 13	NRO
6	Tomoko ICHIKAWA (Ms.)	Wetland Management/Environmental Education	2011. 3. 7~2012. 9. 30	NRO
7	Motohiro HASEGAWA (Mr.)	Chief Advisor	2011. 6. 13~2012. 9. 30	NRO

2. Short-Term Expert (incl. Japanese Consultant)

	Name	Assignment	Duration(YYYY. MM. DD)	Organization
JFY2007				
1	Dr. Jiro IGUCHI (Mr.)	Institutional Capacity Building	2008. 1. 7~2008. 3. 31	NRO
2	Shigeru SAI (Mr.)	Forest/River Basin Management	2008. 1. 20~2008. 3. 19	NRO/FD
3	Dr. Masaaki YONEDA (Mr.)	Ecosystem Management	2008. 2. 26~2008. 3. 14	NRO/SPs
JFY2008				
1	Dr. Jiro IGUCHI (Mr.)	Institutional Capacity Building	2008. 4. 10~2009. 3. 31	NRO
2	Dr. Masaaki YONEDA (Mr.)	Participatory Protected Area Management	2008. 12. 15~2009. 1. 7	NRO/SPs
3	Reiko NAKAMURA (Ms.)	CEPA	2009. 2. 5~2009. 2. 16	NRO/UST
JFY2009				
1	Dr. Jiro IGUCHI (Mr.)	Institutional Capacity Building	2009. 4. 10~2009. 12. 20	NRO
2	Dr. Masaaki YONEDA (Mr.)	Participatory Protected Area Management	2009. 6. 22~2009. 7. 31	NRO/SPs
3	Dr. Koichiro KURAJI (Mr.)	Research Planning for Cloud Forest Ecosystem	2009. 8. 13~2009. 8. 16	NRO/SPs
4	Dr. Masaaki YONEDA (Mr.)	Participatory Protected Area Management	2009. 10. 5~2009. 11. 5	NRO/SPs
5	Dr. Shigeki YASUMA (Mr.)	Wildlife Habitat Management	2009. 11. 5~2009. 12. 17	NRO/SPs
6	Dr. Shigeki YASUMA (Mr.)	Wildlife Habitat Management	2010. 1. 14~2010. 3. 13	NRO/SPs
7	Reiko NAKAMURA (Ms.)	CEPA	2010. 1. 25~2010. 2. 14	NRO/SaBC
8	Tamotsu KAMEYAMA (Mr.)	Environmental Education Material	2010. 2. 1~2010. 2. 12	NRO/SaBC
JFY2010				
1	Dr. Jiro IGUCHI (Mr.)	Institutional Capacity Building	2010. 4. 24~2010. 12. 12	NRO
2	Tamotsu KAMEYAMA (Mr.)	Environmental Education Material	2010. 4. 8~2010. 4. 28	NRO/SaBC
3	Reiko NAKAMURA (Ms.)	CEPA	2010. 6. 10~2010. 6. 26	NRO/SaBC
4	Dr. Yoshihito Shirai (Mr.)	Utilization of palm biomass	2010. 7. 4~2010. 7. 8	NRO/SaBC
5	Tamotsu KAMEYAMA (Mr.)	Environmental Education Material	2010. 7. 19~2010. 7. 29	NRO/SaBC
6	Dr. Koichiro KURAJI (Mr.)	Research Planning for Cloud Forest Ecosystem	2010. 8. 9~2010. 8. 17	NRO/SPs
7	Dr. Shigeki YASUMA (Mr.)	Wildlife Habitat Management	2010. 8. 26~2010. 8. 24	NRO/SPs
8	Dr. Koichiro KURAJI (Mr.)	Research Planning for Cloud Forest Ecosystem	2010. 10. 7~2010. 10. 20	NRO/SPs

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Annex 9: List of Japanese Experts (as of 31 March 2012)

9	Dr. Jiro IGUCHI (Mr.)	Protected Area Buffer Zone Management	2011. 2. 7~2011. 8. 7	NRO/SPs
10	Tsutomu NISHIMURA (Mr.)	Community Use Zone Management	2011. 2. 7~2011. 4. 22	NRO/SPs

JFY2011

1	Dr. Jiro IGUCHI (Mr.)	Protected Area Buffer Zone Management	2011. 2. 7~2011. 8. 7	NRO/SPs
2	Tsutomu NISHIMURA (Mr.)	Community Use Zone Management	2011. 2. 7~2011. 4. 22	NRO/SPs
3	Tsutomu NISHIMURA (Mr.)	Community Use Zone Management	2011. 6. 28~8. 1	NRO/SPs
4	Dr. Koichiro KURAJI (Mr.)	Research Planning for Cloud Forest Ecosystem	2011. 10. 3~2011. 10. 14	NRO/SPs/UMS
5	Tsutomu NISHIMURA (Mr.)	Community Use Zone Management	2011. 9. 28~11. 28	NRO/SPs
6	Dr. Masaaki YONEDA (Mr.)	Biodiversity Conservation Strategy	2011. 12. 6~2011. 12. 15	NRO
7	Tsutomu NISHIMURA (Mr.)	Community Use Zone Management	2012. 1. 16~3. 16	NRO/SPs

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Annex 10: List of Contracts with Local Consultants under the Technical Cooperation Project (as of 31 March 2012)

JFY2007

No.	Contents of Contract with Local Consultants	Name of Consultant	Period of Contract
1	Drafting Ramsar Information Sheet	William Unsworth, Integrated Environmental Consultants (Sabah) Sdn. Bhd.	2008.3.5-2008.3.31

JFY2008

No.	Contents of Contract with Local Consultants	Name of Consultant	Period of Contract
1	Drafting Ramsar Information Sheet	William Unsworth, Integrated Environmental Consultants (Sabah) Sdn. Bhd.	2008.4.1-2008.4.22
2	Ramsar Registration in Sabah	Rebecca D' Cruz, Aonyx Environmental Sdn. Bhd.	2008.5.1-2008.12.30 2009.2.5-2009.3.31
3	Printing Design, Editing and Direction	Shiho Imamura	2008.7.11-2008.8.30
4	Traditional Ecological Knowledge in Sabah	Global Diversity Foundation (NGO)	2009.1.22-2009.3.31

JFY2009

No.	Contents of Contract with Local Consultants	Name of Consultant	Period of Contract
1	Traditional Ecological Knowledge in Sabah	Global Diversity Foundation (NGO)	2009.4.1-2010.3.31
2	GIS Map for MAN and Biosphere Reserve in and around Crocker Range Park	WWF Malaysia (NGO)	2009.5.14-2009.6.30
3	Production of Introductory and Educational Videos About the Lower Kinabatangan and Segama Wetlands as the First Ramsar Site in Sabah	Scuba Zoo Sdn Bhd	2009.6.26-2010.3.30
4	Bird Survey of the Lower Kinabatangan Segama Wetlands Ramsar Site	Hutan	2009.12.3-2010.3.20
5	Coordinating Ramsar CEPA	Tiger Pine Sdn Bhd	2010.1.7-2010.3.31
6	Ramsar Planning on Kinabatangan Segama Wetlands	Integrated Environmental Consultants Sdn Bhd	2010.2.1-2010.3.31

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JFY2010

No.	Contents of Contract with Local Consultants	Name of Consultant	Period of Contract
1	Traditional Ecological Knowledge in Sabah	Global Diversity Foundation (NGO)	2010. 4. 1-2010. 10. 8
2	Production of Introductory and Educational Videos About the Lower Kinabatangan and Segama Wetlands as the First Ramsar Site in Sabah	Scuba Zoo Sdn Bhd	2010. 4. 1-2010. 9. 30
3	Bird Survey of the Lower Kinabatangan Segama Wetlands Ramsar Site	Hutan	2010. 4. 1-2010. 5. 30
4	Ramsar Planning on Kinabatangan Segama Wetlands	Integrated Environmental Consultants Sdn Bhd	2010. 4. 1-2010. 10. 30
5	Riparian Reserve Survey in the Lower Segama Wildlife Conservation Area	Jurukur Sii Sdn Bhd	2010. 5. 18-2011. 3. 31
6	Technical Assistance for the Management Plan for Lower Kinabatangan Segama Wetlands Ramsar Site	Rebecca D' Cruz, Aonyx Environmental Sdn. Bhd.	2010. 6. 1-2011. 3. 31

JFY2011

No.	Contents of Contract with Local Consultants	Name of Consultant	Period of Contract
1	Manual Preparation For The Use Of Camera Traps for Wildlife Management And Monitoring	HUTAN (NGO)	2011. 4. 15-2012. 2. 29
2	Technical Assistance for Wetland Management in Sabah	Rebecca D' Cruz, Aonyx Environmental Sdn. Bhd.	2011. 5. 16-2012. 3. 31
3	The Preparation of Sabah Biodiversity Conservation Strategy	ERE Consulting Group	2011. 8. 8-2012. 3. 31
4	Information Collection Survey for Promoting Pollution Control of the Oil Palm Industry in the Kinabatangan	ERE Consulting Group	2012. 1. 19-2012. 3. 31

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Annex 11: List of Equipment Provided (as of 31 March 2012)

JFY2008

No.	Name	Specs	Unit	Usage Place	Value (RM)
1	Office Equipments/ Materials	a. LP 1809 2000MM Office Table	1	SaBC	16,944.00
		b. LP 2801 1800MM Office Table	3		
		c. SCG 908 Wardrobe Shelf & Glass D	5		
		d. SCG 908 Wardrobe	1		
		e. SCG Base – Base (For 808)	8		
		f. 653A Office Chair (Black)	1		
		g. 509 Office Chair (Black)	3		
		h. 653A Office Chair (Cream)	2		
		i. ED 300 Visitor Chair with Arm	20		
		j. SCG 1800 Writing Table	2		
		k. SCG 128 Side Return	2		
		l. SCG H3 Hanging Pedestal (3D)	2		
		m. SCG S808 Sliding D Cabinet	2		
		n. SCG P808 Pigeon Hole	2		
		o. MF 620 Folding Table	2		
	PC	Sony Notebook VGN-TT16GN (White Color)	1	SaBC	6,888.00
2	GIS MAP of Lower Kinabatangan and Segama Wetlands	a. Digital Satellite Image SPOT-5 (2.5 M, J & THR)	1	SFD	15,600.00
		b. Data Analysis and Interpretation Works on SPOT-5 Images of Ramsar Site (Lower Kinabatangan Segama Wetland)	1		15,000.00
		c. Value Added Processing and Enhancement of SPOT-5 Images (Scene:303/339, 304/339, 302/339, 302/338)	1		22,000.00
		d. Accuracy Assessment and Mangroves Data Validation for Ramsar Site (Kuala Segama and Kuala Maruap FR, Trusan Kinabatangan FR and Kulamba FR)	1		25,000.00
Grand Total (RM)					101,432.00

JFY2009

No.	Name	Specs	Unit	Usage Place	Value (RM)
1	Vehicle	Toyota Fortuner (2.7 Auto) – SAA1790Y	1	SaBC	107,420.21
2	Vehicle	Toyota Fortuner (2.7 Auto) – SAA1890Y	1	NRO	107,420.21
3	GIS MAP in/around Crocker Range Park	a. Develop Land use Planning Scheme dataset	1	SPs	41,580.00
		b. Generate and classify slope data			
		c. (a) Land cover and (b) Land use classification			
		d. Rectification new and existing shapefile data into one dataset			
		e. Paper based GIS color-coded maps			
4	Note PC	SONY VAIO VPCSI15FG/B	1	SPs	4,200.00
Grand Total (RM)					260,620.42

JFY2010

No.	Name	Specs	Unit	Usage Place	Value (RM)
1	Projector	Panasonic wireless projector	2	NRO	13,800.00
2	Screen	Motorised projector screen	2	NRO	2,700.00
3	Microphone set	a. Chairman unit microphone	1	NRO	18,700.00
		b. 10 delegates units microphone			
4	Weather Station	a. Rain gauge, OW-34-BP	1	CRP substations	34,682.74
		c. HOBO Pendant event data logger, UA-003-64			
		b. Data logger, U30-NRC etc			
5	Stream Flow Gauge	a. Water level logger, ODYWL10	2	CRP substations	2,044.40
		b. USB to serial adapter			
		c. Software			
6	Desktop PC	a. Dell Monitor	1	ITBC	7,500.00
		b. Dell CPU Server			
Grand Total (RM)					79,427.14

JFY2011

No.	Name	Specs	Unit	Usage Place	Value (RM)
1	Note PC	Acer Aspire Notebook	2	SFD, SWD	7,300.00
2	GPS	Garmin GPSMAP 60CSx GPS	4	SFD, SWD	7,800.00
3	Digital Camera	Nikon DSLR D3100	2	SFD, SWD	6,776.00
4	A set of Weather Stations	a. Watch Dog 2900 ET Wether Station*1	1	Kinabatangan- Segama Ramsar site	35,700.00
		b. Spec 9 Pro Software for Watch Dog 2900 ET*1			
		c. Watch Dog 2000 Series Data Shuttle*1			
		d. USB to serial adapter for Watch Dog 2900 ET*1			
		e. Tripod mount for Watch Dog 2900 ET*3			
		f. Tipping bucket rain collector*2			
		g. Watch Dog 1000 Series Logger*2			
		h. WD Radiation Shield*1			
5	Projector	NEC NP115G	2	SFD, SWD	3,400.00
6	Bioculars	Rokinon	4	SFD, SWD	12,800.00
Grand Total (RM)					73,776.00

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Annex 12: List of Training Courses (as of 31 March 2012)

	Course Title	Course No.	Duration	Participant's Name	Task	Organization	Post
JFY2006 (Feb. 2007-Mar. 2007) *BBEC Phase I Follow-up Term							
1	Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation Seminar	J0622523	2007. 3. 17-2007. 3. 20	Datu. K. Y. Mustafa	Overall	Sabah State	State Secretary
2				Ms. Dayang Nor Lzan Abang Halil	Overall	Economic Planning Unit, Federal Government	Assistant Director
3	Seminar on Operation of Natural Environment Conservation Project	J0622347	2007. 2. 26-2007. 3. 13	Mr. Maipole Bin Spait	Participatory Protected Area Management	Crocker Range Park, Sabah Parks	Park Manager
4				Mr. Thomas Bin Angor	Participatory Protected Area Management	Tambunan District, Sabah State	District Officer
JFY2007 (April 2007-March 2008)							
1	Seminar on Forest Management Policy	J0723033	2007. 10. 21-2007. 11. 11	Mr. Shumardijaya Marsudi	SaBC	Natural Resources Office	Deputy Secretary
2				Mr. Alexander Yong	SaBC	Lands and Surveys Dept.	District Investigator
3	Administration for Biodiversity Conservation		2008.2.4-2008.2.12	Mr. Anuar Hj. Mohammad	SaBC	Forest Research Centre, Sabah Forestry Dept.	Head of Biodiversity Unit
4				Mr. Ahmad Hj. Musli	SaBC	Natural Resources Office	Forest Advisor
5	The World Conservation Forum, 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress	Thailand (Attending International Conference)	2007. 9. 3-2007. 9. 7	Ms. Chung Ching Yian	SaBC	Natural Resources Office	Officer
JFY2008 (April 2008-March 2009)							
1	Conservation, Restoration and Wise-Use of Wetland Ecosystems and Their Biological Diversity *Group Training Course	J0800667	2008. 5. 13-2008. 7. 2	Mr. AG. MOHD. ADZRUL AHMAD	River Basin Management	Sabah Forestry Dep.	Assistant District Forestry Officer
2	Biodiversity Information System	J0800738	2008. 9. 4-2008. 10. 27	Ms. Chung Ching Yian	SaBC	Sabah Biodiversity Centre	Administrative Officer
3	Administration for Biodiversity Conservation	J0822306	2008. 12. 1-2008. 12. 9	Datuk Suzannah Liaw Siow Yea	Overall	Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Environment, Sabah	Permanent Secretary
4				Prof. Datuk Dr. Kamaruzaman Hj Ampou	Overall	Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS)	Vice-Chancellor
5				Dr. Abdul Hamid Ahmad	South-South Cooperation	ITBC, UMS	Director
6				Mr. Abdul Fatah Amir	SaBC	Sabah Biodiversity Centre	Director
7	Malaysia Nature Conservation (Biodiversity) *Young Leaders Program	J0840003	2009. 1. 25-2009. 2. 10	Mr. Cheng Vui Keong Matthew	River Basin	Avicess Sdn Bhd	General Manager
8				Mr. Jimsai Japar	River Basin /Participatory Protected Area Management	KOPEL Cooperative Tourism	Deputy Chairman
9				Ms. Andi Mariani A. Mustapeng	River Basin	Forest Reserce Centre, Sabah Forestry Dep.	Research Officer
10				Ms. Siti Zubaidah Dassim	SaBC	Sabah Biodiversity Centre	Assistant Administrative Officer
11				Mr. Stanley Geoffrey Puvok	Overall	JICA BBEC II	Assistant Programme Coordinator
12	Joint C/Ps Seminar 'Seminar on Natural Parks and Protected Area'	J0822305	2009. 2. 22-2009. 3. 7	Mr. Mohd Soffian Abu Bakar	River Basin /Participatory Protected Area Management	Sabah Wildlife Department	District Wildlife Officer
13				Mr. Yasin Miki	Participatory Protected Area Management	Sabah Parks	Park Manager
14	Seminar on Knowledge-based Management for Asia * Group Training Course	J0804061	2008. 11. 21-2008. 11. 26	Mr. Hj Nordin Siman	Overall	Public Service Department, Sabah	Director
JFY2009 (April 2009-March 2010)							
	Course Title	Course No.	Duration	Participant's Name	Task	Organization	Post

	Course Title	Course No.	Duration	Participant's Name	Task	Organization	Post
1	Advanced Bioindustry *Join A Part of Group Training Course	J0921639	2009. 5. 20- 2009. 5. 27	Dr. Abdul Fatah Amir	SaBC	Sabah Biodiversity Centre	Director
2	Wildlife Issue Solutions for Biodiversity Conservation *Join Group Training Course	J0922206	2009. 6. 14- 2009. 8. 22	Mr. Sailun Aris	River Basin /Paritipatory Protected Area Management	Sabah Wildlife Department	District Wildlife Officer, Tawau
3	Conservation and Wise Use of Wetland in the Context of Implementing Ramsar Convention and CBD *Join Group Training Course	J0921635	2009. 5. 12- 2009. 7. 1	Mr. Abdul Samah Sapni	River Basin	Sabah Forestry Department	Assitant District Forest Officer, Kinabatangan District
4				Mr. Syahrin Samsir	SaBC	Sabah Biodiversity Centre	Officer
5	Biodiversity Information System *Join Group Training Course	J0921638	2009. 8. 18- 2009. 10. 10	Ms. Syra G. Mokunjil	SaBC	Sabah Computer Department	Senior System Analyst
6	Environmental Education on Ramsar Convention	J0922395	2009. 8. 31- 2009. 9. 4	Ms. Bernadette @ Elizabeth D. Joeman	Sabah Environmental Education Policy	Rainforest Discovery Centre, Sabah Forestry Department	Environmental Education Programme Coordinator
7	Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands in Asia and Africa *Under Group Training Budget	J0904171	2009. 11. 3- 2009. 12. 18	Ms. Elia Godoong	Paritipatory Protected Area Management	ITBC-UWS	Lecturer
8				Ms. Chong Fung Yun	Paritipatory Protected Area Management	Forest Research Centre, Sabah Forestry Department	Researcher
9	Forest Management Policy in Asia *Under Group Training Budget	J0904105	2009. 10. 12- 2009. 10. 28	Mr. Daim Balingi	River Basin /Paritipatory Protected Area Management	Sabah Forestry Department	
10	Young Leader's Programme on Nature Conservation *Under Group Training Badge		2010. 02. 16 - 2010. 03. 05	Mr. Lasimin @ Pius bin Kandaung	Overall	Sabah Parks	Park Ranger
11				Mr. Azli bin Liman		Land and Survey Department	Technical Assistant
12				Ms. Saidah Mat Salleh		Institute Tropical Biology and Conservation, UWS	Science Officer
13				Ms. Mayliza Good		Rainforest Discovery Centre, Sabah Forestry Department	Assistant Research Officer
14				Ms. Alessandra Markos		JICA-BBEC Programme	Science Officer
15				Ms. Arnie Modi		Global Diversity Foundation	
16	Developing Ecotourism by Utilizing Local Natural Resources in Asian Countries *Under Group Training Budget		2010. 03. 28 - 2010. 04. 24	Mr. Tinus Manggam	Overall	Natural Resources Office	Assistant Officer
17				Ms. Lavernita Allysa Pedro Bingku		WWF- Malaysia	Industry Engagement Officer
18				Mr. John Adrian Prudente		North Borneo Safari Sdn Bhd	Tour Manager
19				Ms. Yong Cherng Szu		Sabah Forestry Department	Planning Officer
20				Ms. Rimi Repin		Sabah Parks	Research Coordinator
21				Mr. Alim Biun		Sabah Parks	Research Officer
22				Mr. Charro Aaron Charles		Borneo Ecotourism Solutions & Technology Society	Project Coordinator
23				Mr. Rosli @ Rostey Jukrana		KOPEL Bhd	Project Coordinator
24				Mr. Gary Albert		Pan Borneo Wildlife Tours and Travel Sdn Bhd	Managing Director
25				Mr. Augustine Tuuga		Sabah Wildlife Department	Deputy Director

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	Course Title	Course No.	Duration	Participant's Name	Task	Organization	Post
26				Ms. Joanna Kitingan		Sabah Homestay Association	President
27				Ms. Elia Godoong		Institute Tropical Biology and Conservation, UMS	Lecturer

	Course Title	Course No.	Duration	Participant's Name	Task	Organization	Post
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JFY2010 (April 2010-March 2011)							
	Course Title	Course No.	Duration	Participant's Name	Task	Organization	Post
1	Conservation and Wise Use of Wetland in the Context of Implementing Ramsar Convention and CBD *Join Group Training Course		2010. 5. 11-2010. 6. 30	Mr. Amzari Yusof	River Basin	Sabah Forestry Department	Planning Officer
2				Mr. Aminuddin Jamin	River Basin	Dept. of Wildlife and National Parks	Manager, Tasek Bera Ramsar Site
3	Biodiversity Information System *Join Group Training Course		2010. 6. 15-2010. 8. 7	Mr. Azrie Alliamat	SaBC	Institute Tropical Biology and Conservation, UMS	Laboratory Assistant
4				Ms. Andi Maryani	SaBC	Sabah Forestry Department	Research Officer
5	Forest Management Policy in Asia - Sustainable Forest Management with Collaboration between Local Government and Community-		2010. 7. 4-2010. 7. 24	Mr. Abdul Jamal Ibrahim	River Basin /Paritipatory Protected Area Management	Sabah Forestry Department	Enforcement and Investigation division
6	Young Leaders Training on Environment/Biodiversity		2010. 8. 15-2010. 9. 1	Ms. Fariza Ismail Celestial	SaBC	Department of Agriculture, Sabah	Research Officer
7				Ms. Lam Nyee Fan	SaBC	Institute Tropical Biology and Conservation, UMS	Lecturer
8				Ms. Heidi Henrywilliam	SaBC	Sabah Forestry Department	Forest Sector Planning Officer
9				Ms. Nurfaeziane Binti Nordin	SaBC	Environmental Protection Department, Sabah	Environmental Control Officer
10				Ms. Hazlyn Liaw	SaBC	Environmental Protection Department, Sabah	Environmental Control Officer
11				Mr. Foo Siang Choon	SaBC	WWF Malaysia	Community Liaison Officer
12				Mr. Irwan Bin Isnain	SaBC	Sabah Parks	Marine Research Officer
13				Mr. Fred Tuh Yit Yu	SaBC	Sabah Parks	Research Officer
14				Ms. Maureen Jane Muin Tapuong	SaBC	Sabah Parks	Park Ranger
15				Mr. Tan Kok Lean	SaBC	Tomher Environmental Sdn Bhd sabah	Managing Director
16				Mr. John Chong Yee Hin	SaBC	KRETAM Mill Sdn Bhd Sandakan	Mill Engineer
17	Mr. Wilson Wong Ka Shing	SaBC	Ablecess Sdn Bhd, Sandakan	Estate Supervisor			
18	Environmental Education for Sustainable Development - Conservation of Coastal Ecosystems for Lives of Local Communities -		2010. 9. 21-2010. 11. 6	Ms. Lee Ka Han	Sabah Environmental Education Policy	Sabah Wetland Conservation Society	Conservation & Science Officer
19				Mr. George Hubert Petol	Sabah Environmental Education Policy	Rainforest Discovery Centre, Sabah Forestry Department	Research Officer
20	Wildlife Issue Solutions for Biodiversity Conservation		2010. 9. 26-2010. 12. 4	Mr. Justinus Guntabid	Paritipatory Protected Area Management	Sabah Parks	Park Ranger
21				Mr. Juannis Gampoyo	Paritipatory Protected Area Management	Sabah Parks	Research Assistant
22	Regional Development by Sustainable Use of Biodiversity		2010. 9. 27-2010. 10. 30	Mr. Sernam Singh	overall	Land and Survey Department, Sabah	Senior Assistant Director
23	Promotion of SATOYAMA Initiative: Biodiversity conservation and rural development through the sustainable management of natural resources		2010. 11. 14-2010. 12. 4	Mr. Jutom Ongkosing	Paritipatory Protected Area Management	Department of Agriculture, Sabah	Research Officer

	Course Title	Course No.	Duration	Participant's Name	Task	Organization	Post
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JFY2011 (April 2011-March 2012)							
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	Course Title	Course No.	Duration	Participant's Name	Task	Organization	Post
1	Conservation and Wise Use of Wetland in the Context of Implementing Ramsar Convention and CBD	J11-00665	2011. 5. 31-2011. 7. 20	Ms. Hani Sabdra Musli	SaBC	Sabah Biodiversity Centre	Administrative Officer
2	ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION FOCUSED ON FRESH WATER ENVIRONMENT "For Tertiary Level Teaching Staff"	J11-00764	2011. 8. 22-2011. 10. 15	Mr. Boni Antiu	Participatory Protected Area Management	Sabah Parks	Park Manager
3	Environmental Education for Sustainable Development - Conservation of Coastal Ecosystems for Lives of Local Communities -	J1100757	2011. 9. 20-2011. 11. 5	Mr. Abdul Aziz Unuh	Sabah Environmental Education Policy	Environment Protection Department	Environment Protection Officer
4				Ms. Loraiti Lolin	Sabah Environmental Education Policy	Rainforest Discovery Centre, Sabah Forestry Department	Research Assistant
5	Wildlife Issue Solutions for Biodiversity Conservation	J11-00851	2011. 9. 26-2011. 12. 3	Mr. Fred Tuh Yit Yu	Participatory Protected Area Management	Sabah Parks	Research officer
6	REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BY SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIODIVERSITY	J11-00767	2011. 10. 2-2011. 11. 3	Ms. Carolyn Tay	Participatory Protected Area Management	Town and Regional Planning Department	Planning Officer
7	Promotion of SATOYAMA Initiative: Biodiversity conservation and rural development through the sustainable management of natural resources	J11-00878	2011. 10. 10-2011. 11. 12	Mr. Stephen Joseph	Participatory Protected Area Management	Agriculture department	Senior Agriculture Officer
8				Ms. Caroline Jiungan	SaBC	Sabah Biodiversity Centre	Assistant Administrative Officer
9	Integrated Protected Area Management	J11-22508	2011. 10. 30-2011. 11. 6	Mr. Gerald Jetony	Participatory Protected Area Management	Natura; Resources Office	Senior Geologist
10				Mr. Ludi Apin	Participatory Protected Area Management	Sabah Parks	Assistant Director
11	Integrated Basin Management for Lake Environment	J11-00766	2012. 1. 9-2012. 3. 9	Mr. Syahzarul Rizal	River Basin	Department of Irrigation and Drainage	Engineer

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Annex 13:
Local Cost for BBEC II Borne by JICA (as of 31 March 2012)
RM

JFY2006	42,830.00
JFY2007	191,706.00
JFY2008	719,771.00
JFY2009	964,900.00
JFY2010	1,282,748.97
JFY2011	1,084,631.04
JFY2012	
	4,286,587.01

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Result of Joint Terminal Evaluation of BBEC 2

24th May 2012

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Outline of Today's Presentation

1. Evaluation Members & Schedule
2. Methodology
3. Outline of BBEC II
4. Inputs
5. Achievements
6. Evaluation Results
7. Conclusion
8. Recommendations

2

1. Members and Schedule

Japanese Members	Malaysian Members
1. Mr. Shuichi Ikeda (Leader) Deputy Director General, JICA HQ	1. Ms. Zarina Ali Merican (Leader) Deputy Director, EPU
2. Mr. Tetsuro Kaji Director, Natural Parks Foundation	2. Mr. Sivaneswaran Ramachadran Principal Assistant Director, EPU
3. Dr. Masaaki Yoneda Visiting Senior Advisor, JICA HQ	3. Ms. Chitra Subramaniam Principal Assistant Secretary, NRE
4. Mr. Kotaro Taniguchi Deputy Director, JICA HQ	4. Mr. Aiyub Omar Principal Assistant Secretary, Wisma Putra
5. Mr. Shinichiro Tsuji Evaluation Specialist, Nippon Koei	

Duration: 6th - 24th May 2012

Visited: NRO, SaBC, SP, SWD, SFD, RDC, EPD, UST, DID, ITBC-UMS, EAC, KK Wetland Centre, WWF-Malaysia, Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetlands, Crocker Range Park

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2. Methodology

- Joint evaluation team consisting of representatives from the Japanese and Malaysian sides
- Preparation of “Evaluation Grid”
- Document review
- Interview survey (semi-structured interview with a set of guiding questions)
- Site visit/ visual observation
 - ✓ Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetlands
 - ✓ Oil Palm Plantations and Mills
 - ✓ Crocker Range Park
- Consultation with stakeholders

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3. Outline of BBEC II (1)

Project Period: October 2007 – September 2012

Target Areas: State of Sabah, Malaysia (fields: Crocker Range Park, Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetlands, Lower Segama Wildlife Conservation Area)

Overall Goal: Biodiversity and ecosystem conservation in Sabah is strengthened and internationally recognised.

Programme Purpose: A system for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation in Sabah is strengthened and Sabah state becomes capable of extending knowledge and skills on biodiversity conservation to other states of Malaysia and foreign countries.

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3. Outline of BBEC II (2)

Expected Outputs:

Output 1: The capacity of the Sabah State to plan, coordinate and promote biodiversity and ecosystem conservation activities is strengthened.

Output 2: The capacity of Sabah state agencies and UMS to implement biodiversity and ecosystem conservation activities for protected areas such as state parks, wildlife conservation areas, and forest reserves is enhanced.

Output 3: The capacity of Sabah state agencies and UMS to provide training on biodiversity and ecosystem conservation is enhanced.

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4. Inputs

Japanese Side	Malaysian Side
1. Experts	1. Counterparts
2. Trainings in Japan	2. Office Space
3. Equipment	3. Local Costs
4. Local Costs	

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5. Achievements (1)

- Lower Kinabatangan and Segama Wetlands are registered under the Ramsar Convention
- The application for the Crocker Range Park to be registered under the Man and Biosphere (MAB) Programme was submitted.
- Sabah Biodiversity Centre (SaBC) is appointed as a state focal point for Ramsar and MAB and has chaired various cross-sectoral committees with regards to biodiversity conservation

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5. Achievements (2)

- Sabah Biodiversity Strategy is being drafted (to be completed possibly by September 2012), and other policy frameworks are strengthened regarding environmental education policy and community-based protected area management (CUZ).
- The reputation of Sabah as a “centre of excellence” of biodiversity conservation is being developed through hosting and participating in various international events.
- Institutional mechanism and norm for inter-sectoral collaboration was strengthened for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation.

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6. Evaluation Result based on 5 Criteria

Criteria	Result	Reason
Relevance	Very high	BBEC2 was in line with international initiatives (e.g., CBD), Japanese development priorities and Malaysian and Sabah policies.
Effectiveness	High	Major indicators were achieved as expected, and Programme Purpose (the strengthening of a system for conservation) was fulfilled.
Efficiency	Moderately high	The programme was implemented efficiently, and outputs were generated through cost sharing by various agencies and organisations. Significant time and effort were invested in certain activities as CUZ institutionalization, LSWCA gazettement & launching of CEPA.
Impact	Positive impact is high	The spillover effects/ replications of BBEC2 models are taking place. Additional protected areas will be created, EE policy will be replicated in Sarawak, international research collaborations will increase, law enforcement for conservation will be further strengthened. No significant negative impact was observed.
Sustainability	High	Key institutional mechanisms are currently operational and likely to continue. The capacity of concerned personnel and agencies were enhanced to a self-sustaining level. Financial sustainability needs to be ensured for continuous conservation effort.

7. Conclusion

- BBEC2 has achieved its key objectives and significantly contributed to the better management and conservation of biodiversity in Sabah.
- The better management and conservation is likely to continue and develop further in future through the system and policies strengthened by BBEC2.
- The challenges ahead are the mobilisation of adequate financial resources for biodiversity conservation and continuous growth of SaBC.

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Recommendations(1)

General

- The conservation efforts through innovative approaches introduced by BBEC2 must continue for biodiversity and ecosystem in Sabah. Eventually, Sabah should establish reputation as a “biodiversity center of excellence in Asia”, as Costa Rica being a model in Latin America.

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Recommendations(2)

Sabah Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans

- NRO shall finalize the participatory, consultative process of updating Sabah Conservation Strategy (SBC).
- SaBC should coordinate concerned agencies to monitor the Strategy with close collaboration of NRO and report the progress to Sabah Biodiversity Council. It is vital that the Sabah Government to allocate adequate budget/ human and other related resources to the implementation of updated Strategy.
- The concept, approaches and actions regarding Green Economy and Growth should be incorporated in the discussion of biodiversity conservation in Sabah and in the SBC

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Recommendations(3)

Resource Mobilisation

- The fund available at donor agencies, such as GEF, as well as federal and local programmes should be tapped for poverty alleviation, village infrastructure development, agriculture development, microenterprise/ marketing support and microfinance interventions.

SaBC

- SaBC should prepare its comprehensive, realistic medium-term/ long-term action plan based on the 13 mandates under the provision of Sabah Biodiversity Enactment 2000.
- Institutional framework of SaBC should be strengthened further.

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Recommendations(4)

CRBR/ CUZ/ MAB

- Sabah Parks (SPs) should continuously engage in dialogues with community people in Ulu Senangang Mongool Baru.
SPs should institutionalise an appropriate framework and standard operation procedure for CUZ
- SPs, with the support of SaBC, should finalise the application of CRBR for UNESCO's Man and Biosphere (MAB) Programme as soon as possible (within the deadline in 2012).
- SPs should lead the MAB management committee for the preparation of management plan with the support of joint applicants, including NRO, SaBC, and local government units
- SPs and SaBC should promote CEPA widely in the proposed MAB area.

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Recommendations(5)

LKSW/ Ramsar Area

- For the core zone, the Sabah Forestry Department should lead the management committee for the management, and NRO should lead the buffer zone management committee. SaBC should actively coordinate with both committees so that it would support the decision making of the Council.
- In close consultation with NRO, SaBC should propose a mechanism/ guideline for annual planning for the management of the Ramsar area and its river basin within the project period by September 2012.
- All the concerned agencies in the management committees for both buffer and core zones should adopt an approach to involve not only the conservation actors but also significant polluters (i.e., palm oil industry) and economic players (e.g., ecotourism operators, fishery industry, water users, etc.).

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Recommendations(5)

(continued)

- It is critical to monitor the water quality of the Kinabatangan and Segama rivers for the conservation of Ramsar area and its river basin.
- The construction of a new base camp in within the Ramsar site is ongoing by the SFD The base camp should be utilised for protection works by the SFD, as well as research, environmental education and tourism by other institutions.
- CEPA for the Ramsar area and its river basin should involve the tourism sector, i.e. the Sabah Tourism Board, hotels and travel agents, as well as the education sector (schools, teachers, students, parents, etc.).
- For better management and publicity of LKSW Ramsar sites, the technical expertise of the Secretariat of Ramsar Convention should be utilised.

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Recommendations(6)

SEEP/ Environmental Education

- EPD as a secretary of SEEMOT should make sure that the report will be prepared on the monitoring at the beginning of 2013 in accordance with the monitoring manual and submit it to proper decision makers.

LSWCA

- SWD should expand the “honorary wildlife warden” programme for better conservation of wildlife in and around the Ramsar area.
- SWD should ensure the approval of the regulation for riparian area within LSWCA, and the management planning for the LSWCA should be completed as soon as possible

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Recommendations(7)

Knowledge Sharing

- For the development of training contents for the next phase of TCTP, ITBC-UMS should establish a taskforce to be co-chaired by ITBC-UMS and NRO/SaBC.
- NRO/SaBC should collaborate with ITBC-UMS more actively in order to strengthen involvement of Sabah State Government agencies in TCTP.
- It should also explore the creation of a specialised course at INTAN campuses so as to share BBEC's experiences within Malaysia. It is also recommended that NRE as well as INTAN closely collaborate with the Sabah State Governmental agencies to share the experiences.

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Thank you for your attention!

Terima Kasih!

Arigatou Gozaimasu!

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