

Country Name	Gunung-Halimun-Salak National Park Management Project
Indonesia	

I Project Outline

Project Cost	573 million yen	
Project Period	February 2004 – January 2009	
Implementing Agency	Directorate General of Forest Protection and Natural Conservation, Ministry of Forestry (PHKA) Natural Conservation Information Center (NCIC)	
Cooperation Agency in Japan	Ministry of Environment	
Related Projects	<p>Japanese Assistance:</p> <p>【Technical Cooperation Projects】: Biodiversity Conservation Project Phase I (1995-1998) Biodiversity Conservation Project Phase II (1998-2003), Strategy for Strengthening Biodiversity Conservation through Appropriate National Park Management and Human Resources Development (2009-2012)</p> <p>【Grant Aid Projects】: Construction of animal research laboratory for Research Center for Biology at the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) in Bogor province in Cibinong, Establishment of the Nature Conservation Information Center (NCIC) and Construction of a national park management office and research center in Gunung-Halimun-Salak National Park (GHSNP) (1997)</p> <p>【JICA Partnership Program】: Nature Resource Management Project in Gunung Halimun-Salak National Park, Lebak District, Banten Province</p> <p>【JOCVs】: In the field of environmental Education for three national parks</p>	
Background	<p>Indonesia is known as a high-biodiversity country. However, the rapid population explosion and industrial development have led to deforestation and biodiversity loss. The Gunung Halimun-Salak National Park (GHSNP), established in 1992, is a conservation area on the Java Island with an area of 113,000 hectares that contains precious species such as Java Leopards and Java Hawk-eagles. GHSNP has suffered from persistent forest degradation and conflict between local communities since the area is designated as the conservation area in 1992 and largely expanded with its area in 2003. JICA has provided with the Indonesian Government technical cooperation on biodiversity conservation since 1995. Gunung-Halimun-Salak National Park Management Project was implemented from 2004 to 2009 in order to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource utilization in GHSNP.</p>	
Inputs	<p>Japanese Side</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Experts: 6 Long-term Experts, 12 Short-term Experts Trainees received: 29 persons Third-Country Training in Malaysia: 15 persons Equipment: Approximately 37.7 million yen Local Cost: 114 million yen 	<p>Indonesia Side</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Staff allocated: 19 persons Land and facilities: Provision of spaces for the Project Offices Local Cost: Approximately 14.5 million IDR (Indonesia Rupiah)
Project Objective	<p>Overall goal:</p> <p>Biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource utilization are promoted in national parks in Indonesia.</p>	
	<p>Project Purpose:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity of Gunung Halimun-Salak National Park (GHSNP) is properly conserved and sustainable natural resource utilization is promoted in GHSNP. Useful lessons and experiences on national park management obtained through Biodiversity Conservation Project (BCP) and this project are shared with park managers, staff members of other national parks and officials of the Ministry of Forestry. 	
	<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 The management framework of GHSNP is strengthened with involvement of all stakeholders, and the policy/strategy for the management of GHSNP are shared by majority of the stakeholders. The management framework of GHSNP is strengthened with involvement of many stakeholders such as local governments, local communities and the policy/strategy for the management of GHSNP are shared by the stakeholders. 1.2 Information systems and media prerequisite to the management of GHSNP are developed. 1.3 Researches on biodiversity of GHSNP are encouraged, and monitoring and protection of endangered species, particularly the three endangered species: Leopards, Java Hawk-eagles, Java Gibbons, are strengthened. 1.4 Conservation activities with local communities' participation and their sustainable natural resource utilization are encouraged in strategic locations of GHSNP, and these experiences are introduced to their villages in and around GHSNP. 1.5 Function of GHSNP to ecotourism, environmental education (EE) and promotion is strengthened. 2.1 Institutional and individual capabilities on managing GHSNP are strengthened. 2.2 Useful knowledge, skills/techniques that are methodologies on national park management obtained 	

through BCP and this project are diffused to other national park management.

II Result of the Evaluation

Summary of the Evaluation

This project has developed long and medium-term park management plans/system, strengthened capacity of the staff, and established collaborative management with local communities, and shared those experiences with other national parks, for the project purposes of (1) conserving biodiversity of the GHSNP and (2) obtaining lessons and experiences on national park management. The GHSNP was selected as one of the model national parks by the Ministry of Forestry, and other national park staffs have visited the GHSNP to observe the good practices of national park management. Some of them have started Conservation Model Village (MKK) programs, the participatory conservation activities introduced by this project. However, progress of biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource utilization could not be measured objectively at the ex-post evaluation, since objective indicators were not defined at the planning stage.

Efforts made by GHSNP and other national parks abovementioned are supposed to have contributed to the overall goal of the project: promotion of biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource utilization in national parks in Indonesia. However, the extent of contribution of this project to the achievement could not be measured because the overall goal is indeed quite high.

As for sustainability, a problem has been observed in terms of the implementation agency's financial aspect due to insufficient budget of the GHSNP to fully undertake biodiversity conservation activities.

For relevance, the project has been highly relevant with Indonesia's development policy, development needs as well as Japan's ODA policy. For efficiency, the project cost significantly exceeded the planned budget.

In the light of above, this project is evaluated to be partially satisfactory.

1 Relevance

This project is highly relevant with Indonesian development policy (e.g. urgent coping with extreme threats to biodiversity, illegal logging, and unsustainable forest management and deforestation) as set in the 5 Year's Development Plan of the Ministry of Forestry, development needs on biodiversity conservation especially in conservation area including national parks, as well as Japan's ODA policy toward Indonesia, at the time of both ex-ante evaluation and project completion. Therefore, relevance of this project is high.

2 Effectiveness / Impact

This project has achieved some extent of the project purposes and the overall goal.

The project purpose: (1) "Biodiversity of the Gunung Halimun-Salak National Park (GHSNP) is properly conserved and sustainable natural resource utilization are promoted in GHSNP", was somewhat achieved by the end of the project, through: 1) development of the strategic / management plans (20 years, 5 years, and annual), 2) development of the park management system, 3) capacity building of national park staff, and 4) promoting collaborative management with local communities. The activities regarding biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resources utilization have been continuously conducted by GHSNP after the project completion. GHSNP has monitored the endangered species in collaboration with the universities and research institutions. Data for more than 200 umbrella species and all animal, 500 species, have been collected annually. GHSNP has monitored the illegal logging and mining using the national park management system. Local communities have participated in conservation activities through the Conservation Model Village (MKK) program as a means of collaborative management. The MKK program involves local communities in conservation activities as well as provide alternative livelihood for eradicating illegal activities in the park. The Program was started in two villages during the project in order to establish a dissemination model in GHSNP, and it is implemented in 26 villages in the GHSNP area at the time of ex-post evaluation. 63,047 people visited GHSNP for the eco-tours in 2012. The favorable achievement of the project has called in several private companies as their CSR activities. Those funds through CSR have been utilized for conservation activities of GHSNP. However, progress of biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource utilization could not be measured clearly at the ex-post evaluation, due to lack of objective indicator or measurable target value such as decreasing the number of people engaging in illegal deforestation and slowing down the speed of deforestation.

The project purpose (2): "Useful lessons and experiences on national park management obtained through Biodiversity Conservation Project (BCP) and this project are shared with park managers, staff members of other national parks and officials of the Ministry of Forestry", was achieved by the end of the project through seminars and trainings. Since GHSNP was selected as one of the model national parks in Indonesia by the Ministry of Forestry (Decision of the Director General of Forest Protection and Natural Conservation (PHKA) Number SK.128/IV-Sek/HO/2006 dated 25 July 2006), other national park staff have visited GHSNP to observe the progressive examples of national park management with community participation. Some national parks have introduced the Conservation Model Village (MKK) programs.

The project is aiming at the Overall Goal: "Biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource utilization are promoted in national parks in Indonesia", based on the achievement of the project purposes and continued efforts by the Ministry of Forestry, GHSNP and other national parks (note1). However, the extent of contribution of this project to the achievement could not be measured because the overall goal is indeed quite high.

Therefore, effectiveness/impact of this project is fair



Collaborative conservation activities by national park staff and local communities



National park staff who is operating the information system for the park management

3 Efficiency

Although the project period was within the plan (ratio against the plan:100%), some inputs were not appropriate to produce the outputs. During the project, assignment of some C/Ps was delayed for several months at the beginning of the project. The assigned C/Ps were not be able to participate fully in the project activities because all C/Ps had own duties in their positions. The number of the Japanese long-term experts was insufficient for the planned project activities.

The project cost was significantly exceeded the plan (ratio against the plan: 164%) because of additional inputs such as hiring of local consultants to support the project activities. Therefore, efficiency of this project is fair.

4 Sustainability

There are likely no critical challenges in policy, institutional, and technical aspects of the implementing agencies and GHSNP for promoting biodiversity conservation in GHSNP. The project scope is consistent with the current Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Forestry (2010-2014), which the national park conservation is targeted as one of the strategic areas. Capacity development of national park staff has now been successfully carried out by the Center for Forestry Education and Training (CFET) of MoF. Most of the guidelines, manuals, maps, and equipment for biodiversity conservation in GHSNP, which were developed by the project, have been utilized in their daily work.

As for the financial aspect, lack of budget of GHSNP for necessary activities on biodiversity conservation is observed. In order to secure financial sustainability, GHSNP has tried to seek opportunities to collaborate with private companies (e.g. CSR) or NGOs. Some activities have been conducting to utilize external fund. (e.g. the Keidanren nature conservation fund supports Environmental Education in the Gunung Halimun Salak national park.)

Therefore, the sustainability of this project is fair.

III Recommendations & Lessons Learned

Recommendations for the Implementing Agency :

1. The results of this project, such as development of the mid- and long-term park management plans/system, the park management system, capacity building of national park staff, and promoting of the collaborative management with local communities should be continuously shared with other national parks.
2. The necessary budget for biodiversity conservation activities in GHSNP should be secured. Other financial resources besides the budget from MoF such as funding through CSR should be sought continuously..

Lessons learned for JICA :

1. The overall goal should be appropriately set with the realistic targets which is achievable after 3-5 years of the project termination as well as measurable indicators.
2. In order to fully achieve its outcomes, a project should be logically designed with setting of appropriate indicators that can objectively monitor the actual progress of project purpose.
3. The necessary input, such as sufficient number of Japanese experts, should be secured considering activities toward the project purpose.

Note1: The subsequent project, "Strategy for Strengthening Biodiversity Conservation through Appropriate National Park Management and Human Resources Development Project (2009-2012)" has contributed as well to extend the project results to other national parks through the capacity building of trainers of the Center for Forestry Education and Education and Training (CFET) and national park staff.