

## Summary Results of the Terminal Evaluation Study

<b>I. Outline of the Project</b>	
Country: Malaysia	Project title: Project on Sustainable Development for Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation in Sabah
Issues/Sector: Nature Conservation	Cooperation scheme: Technical Cooperation
Division in Charge: Global Environment Dept.	Estimated Total Cost: Approx. 222 million yen
Period of Cooperation:(R/D): July 1, 2013 – June 30, 2017 (four years)	Implementing Organizations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sabah State Govt. Agencies (NRO, SaBC, SFD, SP, SWD, EPD, DID, etc.),</li> <li>• Institute for Tropical Biology and Conservation, University of Malaysia, Sabah (ITBC-UMS)</li> </ul>
	Related Organizations in Japan: Ministry of Environment
<p><b>1-1. Background of the Project</b></p> <p>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 ecosystems is of utmost importance.</p> <p>JICA supported the Malaysian Federal and Sabah State Governments through the “Programme for Bornean Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation (BBEC) Phase 1 and 2” as technical cooperation projects under Japan’s Official Development Assistance (ODA). The Programme Purpose of BBEC/Phase 1 (February 2002 – January 2007) was “Comprehensive and sustainable approach for conservation is established,” while BBEC/Phase 2 (October 2007 – September 2012) aimed “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>The authorities concerned of the Government of Malaysia have set the implementation of Sabah Biodiversity Strategy as a next step to be taken and requested the Government of Japan for the “Project on Sustainable Development for Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation in Sabah (SDBEC).”</p> <p><b>1-2. Project Overview</b></p> <p>The Project is being implemented according to PDM (version 4) modified on 30 June 2015.</p> <p><b>(1) Overall Goal</b></p> <p>Sabah is known as the Asian Centre of Excellence for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development nationally and internationally.</p>	

## (2)Project Purpose

Biodiversity and ecosystem conservation for sustainable development in Sabah is promoted with national and international recognition.

## (3)Outputs

Output1: Management system of biodiversity and ecosystem conservation in Sabah is strengthened.

Output2: The Sabah's experiences in biodiversity and ecosystem conservation are shared nationally and internationally.

## (4)Inputs (as of Terminal Evaluation)

### Japanese Side:

-Long-term Experts: 4 persons in total

- 2 Chief Advisors
- 1 Project Coordinators and 1 Project Coordinator/Environmental Education

-Short-term Expert: 36 persons in total

- Trainees received in Japan: 62 persons in total (as of September, 2016)

-Equipment Provision: Approx.55,6200 JPY (1 Malaysia Ringgit =25.00 JPY)

-Local Operational Cost: Approx. 49033 thousand JPY (as of September, 2016)

### Malaysia Side:

- Counterpart Agencies: 15 different agencies

- Land and facilities: Project office in NRO

- Budget Execution of NRO: Approx. 3,600 US dollar

## II. Evaluation

Terminal Evaluation Team		
Name	Position	Affiliation
Ms. Misa KEMMIYA	Leader	Senior Deputy Director, Nature Environment Team 1, Forestry and Nature Conservation Group, Global Environment Department, JICA
Ms. Reiko IITSUKA	Cooperation Planning	Officer, Nature Environment Team 1, Forestry and Nature Conservation Group, Global Environment Department, JICA
Dr. Tetsuro HAMADA	Evaluation Analysis	Senior Consultant, A&M Consultant. Inc.

<b>Period of Evaluation:</b> 30 Oct – 17 Nov. 2016	<b>Type of Evaluation:</b> Terminal Evaluation
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### III. Results of Evaluation

#### 3-1. Achievements

##### (1) Outputs

**Output 1:** Four out of six indicators have been achieved and two indicators are to be achieved.

Indicator 1-1: To be achieved (Management plan for Crocker Range Biosphere Reserve (CRBR) and its annual plan were finalised and will be approved by the end of the Project.)

Indicator 1-1-1: To be achieved (Level of satisfaction of project site beneficiaries will be assessed.)

Indicator 1-1-2: Achieved (Majority of CEPA TOR participants obtained new knowledge and improved their awareness.)

Indicator 1-2: Achieved (Majority of CEPA kit training participants confirmed to be more concerned about environment and changed their behavior.)

Indicator 1-3: Achieved (Knowledge of target group has been enhanced by the project activities.)

Indicator 1-4: Achieved (The revised SBS monitoring system was launched on 11 October 2016.)

**Output 2:** All of indicators have been achieved.

Indicator 2-1: Achieved (More than five (5) documents have been prepared.)

Indicator 2-2: Achieved (Two International Symposiums on Conservation and Management of Wetlands (ISCMW) in 2014 and 2016 were co-organized and national CRBR Seminar was organized in December 2015.)

Indicator 2-3: Achieved (C/Ps have participated in more than two international seminars, ect.)

Indicator 2-4: Achieved (70 persons in total have participated in TCTP.)

Indicator 2-5: Achieved (92-95% of participants showed their satisfaction to TCTP.)

Indicator 2-6: Achieved (NRO became the first official International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) member in Malaysia and National Committee of wetlands in Malaysia is formed under Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE.)

Indicator 2-7: Achieved (SBS formulated in 2014 has been incorporated in the National Policy on Biological Diversity in Malaysia.)

**(2) Project Purpose:** Three indicators out of four have been achieved and one is to be achieved.

Indicator 1: Achieved (Revised SBS was prepared and approved through support from the Project.)

Indicator 2: To be achieved (SBS will be monitored through monitoring system and reported.)

Indicator 3: Achieved (National Policy on Biological Diversity in Malaysia refers to SBS for gazetting protected areas and the Tagal. Sabah State Government will host IPSI

regional workshop for Asia in April 2017 and will share its experience and knowledge.)

Indicator 4: Achieved (CRBR was declared by ICC for MAB programme under UNESCO in June 2014 and Kota Kinabalu (KK) Wetland is waiting for designation as a Ramsar convention site.)

**(3) Overall Goal:** Four indicators are established to measure the level of achievement.

The indicators of 1 to 3 are designed to measure the degree of fulfillment by collecting necessary information in 5 years after the end of the Project. In respect to Indicator 4, It is expected that Sabah's contribution to the achievement of Aichi Target will be mentioned in the report for CBD-COP 13 in Mexico in 2016.

### **3-2. Evaluation Results by Five (5) Evaluation Criteria**

Results of Terminal Evaluation by the five (5) evaluation criteria are summarized below.

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

- The Project is consistent with the Malaysian national development plan "11th Malaysia Plan" as well as the Sabah state's development plan "Direction of Sabah State Development and Advancement" and "Sabah's Strategic Long Term Action Plan."
- The Project is consistent with Japan's ODA policy.
- The Project responded to necessity of capacity development of the target group for sustainable development and appropriately reflected in the current PDM (version 4).

#### **(2) Effectiveness: Medium high**

Project Purpose is most likely to be achieved. The relationship between Outputs and Project Purpose is logically connected in the current PDM (version 4) due to adjustment by the Mid-Term Review.

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

Inputs from both Malaysia and Japanese sides have been appropriate in terms of quality, quality and timeline to contribute to the implementation of planned activities. Responding to the request from the Malaysian Government, the present Project Coordinator has playing a role of environmental education expert as well. The C/P agencies have applied technologies and knowledge obtained from the training courses in Japan to their own work. The increase in the total cost was explained by the renovation of a community hall at one of pilot sites and the C/Ps' participation in more international conferences. The activities at the pilot site were strengthened due to the

renovation. The C/Ps joined more international conferences than originally anticipated and this effectively led to achievements of outputs. The significant delay of the Project activities is not identified and technology transfer is conducted without any difficulties. Cost-performance is high.

**(4) Impact: Medium high**

Overall Goal is most likely to be achieved. The tangible effects are observed on capacity development of C/P agencies and outcome of the pilot project activities. No negative impact and unexpected negative impact are identified.

**(5) Sustainability: Medium high**

Policy/institutional aspects and Technical aspect are “high”. Organizational aspect and Financial aspect are “medium” due to uncertainty of budget, manpower and resources.

**3-3. Major supporting factors to achieve the Project Purpose**

- Enhancement of NRO's coordination capacity and its recognized leadership among the stakeholders.
- High capacity of planning and management of UMS in implementation of the Project activities, particularly implementation of TCTP.
- Strategic selection of appropriate senior officials for trainings and international meetings for enhancing their leaderships and initiatives as well as developing networks in Japan, for example the visit of Vice-chancellor of UMS (Deputy Project Director) to Hokkaido in Japan.
- Extension of technical trainings in Japan as motivation for staffs of the C/P agencies.
- Involvement of local communities in Regional-focused trainings for Sabah, which enhanced their empowerment and awareness for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation.

**3-4. Major hampering factors to achieve the Project Purpose**

- Delay in obtaining approval of SBS from the Cabinet.
- Unfavorable security situation in the Lower Kinabatangan and Segama Wetland (LKSW) area.
- Limited number of staffs in the C/P agencies involving in the Project activities.
- Limited financial allocation to the C/P agencies (Particularly the Project activities that are not the C/P agencies' prioritized activities).

**3-5. Conclusion**

The Team confirmed that the Project has been carried out satisfactory and it is most likely to achieve Project Purpose by the end of the Project even though the Project encountered several

constraints and difficulties in the first half of the Project period. The Project has improved awareness of peoples in Sabah for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation, and played an important role to encourage various C/P agencies to collaborate towards the common goal of sustainable development in Sabah State.

The Project has greatly contributed to capacity development of the C/P agencies particularly through technical trainings in Japan and inputs from short-term experts. Accordingly, the C/P agencies have sufficiently improved their technical and institutional capacities.

It should be noted that these results are attributed to the strong willingness of the C/P agencies to cooperate with the Project and their initiatives for the Project activities.

Judging from the above findings, it is concluded that the Project should be terminated on 30 June, 2017 as planned.

### **3-6. Recommendations**

#### **(1) Counterpart Agencies**

- C/P Agencies will continue to engage in the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems in Sabah as the Asian Centre of Excellence for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. They will also continue to disseminate and share such knowledge and experience nationally and internationally especially through NRO and UMS.
- C/P agencies are expected to strengthen collaboration with private sector in order to promote Green Development and Economy for conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems in Sabah.
- For sustainable financing, C/P agencies will continue to make efforts to mobilize external financial resources rather than relying on the State Government budget.

#### **(2) Department of Agriculture**

- DOA will continue to support activities at the pilot sites under collaboration with other relevant C/Ps.
- By utilizing tools such as PRA, DoA will promote the livelihood improvement activities to other villages. For development and value-add of agricultural products, DOA will guide the local communities to diversify the products based on the available local resources and cultures.

#### **(3) JICA**

- JICA will continue to be a partner of Sabah for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems.
- JICA will continuously support Sabah as COE to disseminate their information and experiences as well as to facilitate Sabah's network with Japanese sites, areas, local

governments for mutual learning on biodiversity conservation.

### **3-7. Lessons Learned**

#### **(1) Project Framework and Project Management**

- To set a concrete and achievable project purpose and review/revise the PDM if necessary.
- To design project activities and indicators which C/Ps and JICA experts can directly engage or/and support.
- To develop and share a detailed Plan of Operation among C/Ps.

#### **(2) Utilization of trainings in Japan and JICA short-term experts**

- To utilize trainings in Japan and short-term experts to maximize impact.
- To utilize action plans of JICA trainees to the Project implementation.
- To include the representatives of local community in training with government officials.

-End-