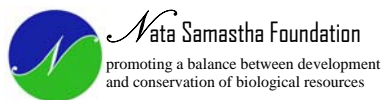


REVIEW OF PAST JAPANESE ASSISTANCE IN FORESTRY SECTOR (REVISION)

Volume II:
INFORMATION SHEETS OF PAST JICA PROJECTS

Naha Foundation



AUGUST 2011

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agricultural research
ASEAN	Association of South East Asia Nations
BAPI	Biodiversity Action Plan for Indonesia
BAPPEDA	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah
Bappenas	Badan Perencanaan dan Pembangunan Nasional; National Development Planning Agency
BBPBTH	Balai Besar Penelitian Bioteknologi dan Pemuliaan Tanaman Hutan
BPHM	Badan Pengelola Hutan Mangrove
BCP	Biodiversity Conservation Project
BIC	Biodiversity Information Center
BKSDA	Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam
BUMN	Badan Usaha Milik Negara
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CFBTI	Center for Forest Biotechnology and Tree Improvement
CMBRC	Project on Improvement of Collection Management and Biodiversity Research Capacity of the Research Center for Biology
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
DAS	Daerah Aliran Sungai
Dephut	Departemen Kehutanan
DG	Directorate General
DNA	Deoxyribo Nucleic Acid
DPR	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat, People's Parliament Assembly
FFPMP	Forest Fire Prevention and Management Project
FMU	Forest Management Unit
FORDA	Forestry Development Agency
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHSNP	Gunung Halimun-Salak National Park
GNP	Gross National Product
GoI	Government of Indonesia
GoJ	Government of Japan
HTI	Hutan Tanaman Industri
IBF	Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation
IBSAP	Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
IDR	Indonesian Rupiah
IPGRI	International Plant Genetic Resources Institute
JPY	Japanese Yen
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
Kemhut	Kementerian Kehutanan
KLN	Pusat Kerjasama Luar Negeri; Foreign Cooperation
KOFFCO	Komatsu-FORDA Fog Cooling System
KOICA	Korean International Cooperation Agency

LIPI	Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia; Indonesian Institute of Sciences
Litbang	Penelitian dan Pengembangan
MIC	Mangrove Information Center
MoF	Ministry of Forestry
MPA	Masyarakat Peduli Api (People Care for Fire)
MTA	Material Transfer Agreement
NBIN	National Biodiversity Information Network
NCIC	Nature Conservation Information Center
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NP	National Park
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Product
NTT	Nusa Tenggara Timur
ODA	Overseas Development Agency
PDM	Project Development Matrix
Ph.D	Doctor of Philosophy
PIKA	Pusat Informasi Konservasi Alam (NCIC)
PIM	Pusat Informasi Mangrove
PHKA	Perlindungan Hutan dan Konservasi Alam; Forest Protection and Nature Conservation
PHPL	Pengelolaan Hutan Produksi Lestari; Sustainable Production Forest Management
PU	Pekerjaan Umum (Departemen Pekerjaan Umum); Ministry of Public Works
PUSREHUT	Pusat Rehabilitasi Hutan Hujan Tropika, Tropical Rain Forest Research Center
RCB	Research Center for Biology
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
Renstra K-L	Rencana Strategis Kementerian-Lembaga; Strategic Plan for Ministries and Institutions
Renstra	Rencana Strategis; Strategic Plan
REPELITA	Rencana Pembangunan Lima Tahun; Five Year Development Plan
RKP	Rencana Kerja Pemerintah
RLPS	Rehabilitasi Lahan dan Perhutanan Sosial
RPJM	Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah; Medium Term Development Plan
RPJP	Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang; Long Term Development Plan
RRL	Reboisasi dan Rehabilitasi Lahan
TNGH	Taman Nasional Gunung Halimun
TNGHS	Taman Nasional Gunung Halimun-Salak
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
US	United States
WKNP	Way Kambas National Park

PREFACE

The report entitled “Review of Past Japanese Assistance in Forestry Sector” consists of 4 volumes as follows:

- Volume I: Main Report
- Volume II: Information Sheets of Past JICA Projects
- Volume III: List of Documents of Past JICA Projects
- Volume IV: Documentation of Field Visit

This volume (Volume II - Revision) contains Information Sheets of 59 completed JICA projects. The Information Sheets are organized based on the type of assistance:

- A. Technical Cooperation
- B. Development Study
- C. Grant Aid
- D. Loan Assistance¹
- E. Development Cooperation

The completeness of the Information Sheet depends on the available documents. These documents used to fill in the sheets are listed in Volume III of this document. All reports are written in English and in Bahasa Indonesia.

¹ The Ministry of Forestry has a policy not to accept loan assistance. Project listed under this type was **not** executed by the Ministry of Forestry. However, these projects (3 projects) were included in the review because they were related to forestry sector, although executed by other Ministry, i.e. Ministry of Public Works.

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INFORMATION SHEET #A1

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	MOUNTAIN LOGGING PRACTICES IN JAVA
Year and duration	From: December 1977 to April 1981 Duration: 4 years
Type of project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	In order to provide raw material for paper industry, Perum Perhutani had prepared 100,000 ha of forest for the production and logging of merkusii pine <i>Pinus merkusii</i> . However, since these forests were distributed in steep mountain areas of Mt. Slamet, Central Java, Perhutani cannot implement its duty on account of it did not have skill and technology needed to log at mountainous areas productively without creating negative impacts on the environment. To be able to log these forests properly, Perhutani needed to be supported with some technical assistance.
Goal and objectives	<u>Goal:</u> to transfer the technology of sky-line logging. <u>Objectives:</u> (1) to establish a training institute of mountain logging techniques; (2) to conduct a training of mountain logging techniques; (3) to dispatch related technical experts; (4) to offer machinery.
Output of the project	Training program, training curriculum, providing trainees , location of training project, and training facilities
Main activities	The main activities of this project were (1) building the training facilities in Madiun (2) conducting training on logging practices using sky-line logging in the Forest Management Unit (Kesatuan Pemangkuan Hutan) of Madiun and Lawu, (3) providing experts in sky-line logging; and (4) providing necessary equipment for skyline logging
Institution involved	JICA, Perum Perhutani, Ministry of Agriculture, IPB (Bogor Agricultural University), Ministry of Forestry
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madiun (classroom for basic theory instruction) • Lawu forest (for demonstration forest) • Pekalongan Barat (for model logging operation forest)
Geographical coverage of the impact	Central Java and East Java
Amount of funding	It was estimated the Project would necessitate some 24 million rupiah for four years from 1978 and about 150 million rupiahs for additional years until 1980 (the total funding was IDR 174 million). Information on the real budget was not available. <i>Note:</i> If it is converted to the current exchange rate, the IDR 174 million would be equal to USD 420,000 or IDR 3.583.000 (USD 1= IDR 415 in the year of 1977; USD 1= IDR 8,545 in August 2011)
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	The project was <i>highly relevant</i> since many of Indonesian production forests were positioned on mountainous areas and Perhutani had not yet

	mastered the skill and technology to conduct logging operation in those kinds of areas.
Effectiveness	The project was <i>very effective</i> . In 1981 the project had so far produced twelve field engineers and would further graduated additional forty-eight field engineers. Additionally, several leaders who could bring up field engineers were being trained as well.
Efficiency	The project was <i>very efficient</i> because by establishing the training centre and by producing leaders (instructors) Perhutani would be able to conduct the training by itself to produce more field engineers in the future.
Impact	The project had given <i>important impacts</i> on increasing Perhutani's overall productivity in terms of promotion of logging of <i>Pinus merkusii</i> , production of lengthy trees for electric poles, collection of resin, and transportation of forest products, and also supported local communities by letting them utilized the roads for their own benefits.
Sustainability	The result of the project had a <i>high degree of sustainability</i> since it increased Perhutani's capability to conduct profitable mountainous logging operation which was environmentally friendly and socially accepted.
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Buildings: (1) at Training Center in Madiun (offices, warehouse, workshop, training room and dormitory for trainees); (2) at Demonstration Forest at Ngebel, Lawu (warehouse, rest house, oil house, dormitory for instructors and trainees); (3) at Model Logging Operation Forest at Bumijawa, Pekalongan (warehouse, rest house, oil house, watchman house). Major machinery and equipment: yarder (10 unit), crawler type tractor (2 unit), wheel type tractor (1 unit), 4-wheeled drive car (3 unit), truck with crane (2 unit), truck for transportation (1 unit), micro bus (4 unit), motorcycle (4 unit), wire rope (66,200 m), and artificial tower (4 unit).
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	Sky-line logging technology <i>Note:</i> Currently the sky-line logging is no longer in use by Perum Perhutani, considering that forest in steep land have been designated as protection forest
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	No information from available document

ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In 1981 the project had so far produced twelve field engineers and would further graduated additional forty-eight field engineers. Additionally, several leaders who could bring up field engineers were being trained as well; 2. Local communities had been able to utilize the constructed logging roads for their own benefits; 3. The increased of felling volume would expand wood-processing industry which in turn would increase employment opportunity in the region.
Environment	The practice of sky-line logging technique would significantly reduce negative impacts of logging on the environment.
Economic development	Local and regional economy would benefit from the increment of forest products and employment opportunity created by this project.
Organizations/institutions	The project had established a training institute for the management of mountain logging operation.
Forestry development	The project had been a good foundation for the management and utilization of mountain forests in other parts of Indonesia.
Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	There was no National Forestry Strategic Plan before 2001. However, this project is relevant to the "Rencana Pembangunan Lima Tahun (REPELITA III)" Year 1979/1980-1984/1985 Agriculture and Irrigation sector.
Assessment of relevance	This project support the improvement of forestry products through intensification and at the same time considered the environmental factors and open job opportunity.
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sky-line logging system was technically possible to be practiced in Java; • The sky-line logging practice in Java had reduced negative environmental impacts while at the same time had increased economic and social benefits of Perhutani as well as local communities; • The skill and technology of the mountain logging had been successfully transferred from Japan to Indonesia.
Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Indonesian side requested to include the analysis of socio-economic and environmental impacts of this mountain logging practice; • Reinforcement of the counterparts; • Intensive guidance and advice in practical performance; • Mastering of operation planning, process control, safety education, etc; • Utilization of trained technicians after graduation; • Appropriate technology suitable to site condition; • Dispatch of short-term expert for training of periodical inspection of machinery

Other Useful information

Perum Perhutani is a state-owned forest enterprise, operated only in Java Island. This enterprise managed plantation forest, especially teak *Tectona grandis* and pine *Pinus merkusii*.

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1. JICA. 1977. Report on Preliminary Survey on Mountain Logging Practice in Java Technical Cooperation Project.
2. JICA. 1980. Interim Report in Indonesia-Japan Technical Cooperation for Mountain Logging Practice Project in Java.
3. JICA. 1981. Report of the Evaluation Team on the Mountain Logging Practice Project in Java.

INFORMATION SHEET #A2

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	TRIAL PLANTATION PROJECT IN BENAKAT, SOUTH SUMATERA (Plan Operation)
Year and duration	From: April 1979 to March 1984, extended until April 1986 Duration: 7 years
Type of project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	More than 15 million ha of alang-alang <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> grassland occurred in Indonesia. To conserve national land and to maintain the forest, afforestation activities needed to be done. In 1972 Mr Sudjarwo, then the Director General of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia, requested for cooperation of the Japanese government for afforestation activities in Indonesia, especially for the afforestation of grassland in Kalimantan and Sumatra. This request was repeated in 1974 by the Directors of, respectively, Forest Planning, Reforestation and Land Rehabilitation, and the Forest Research Institute.
Goal and objectives	<u>Goal</u> : the development and transfer of the afforestation techniques to ensure successful afforestation on tropical grassland. <u>Objectives</u> : (a) to develop dan improve species trial, nursery and planting techniques; (b) to develop techniques to prevent forest fire, pest, and disease; (c) to develop technique for design and management of forest road and soil conservation; (d) to develop machinery techniques, trial and investigation in forestry environment, trial and research on social implication of forestry, planning and evaluation of reforestation technique, and other related techniques.
Output of the project	Data and information concerning technical and management aspects of reforestation (in the form of report, manuals, working paper/publication) and trained personal in the field of the plantation.
Main activities	Planting, nursery, tending, chemical application, fertilizing, road construction, construction of fire tower, building and facilities.
Institution involved	Directorate of Reforestation and Land Rehabilitation
Location	Benakat, South Sumatera
Geographical coverage of the impact	Benakat, South Sumatra
Amount of funding	IDR 1,100,000,000 plus machinery of JPY 580,000,000
GENERAL EVALUATION: By: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	Afforestation of alang-alang grassland requires development in technology and silvicultural techniques. This project supported experimentation, machinery and equipment as well as training for technology transfer which was very important for the success of forest growth. Therefore, this project was <i>highly relevant</i> .
Effectiveness	The implementation of 1983/1984 operational plan was delayed due to delay in budget disbursement. Additionally, there were machinery

	<p>troubles, so by the end of March 1984 the technical progress was only 60% of target. Therefore an extension was proposed to achieve initial objectives. At the end of the extension, constructions (road, facilities, buildings) were completed, experts and counterparts executed their duty satisfactorily, most Indonesian counterparts have received training in Japan and Joint Steering Group had functioned effectively.</p>
Efficiency	<p>Efficiency was achieved by providing facilities on site so starting from Phase II all project activities were performed at the Project site at Benakat. Delay in INPRES (President Instruction) budget for planting made the planting in 1983/1984 fiscal year was not so good due to mismatch with right season.</p>
Impact	<p>Transfer of technology had developed very well. Counterparts, field managers and farmers had learned necessary techniques in along-alang grassland afforestation.</p>
Sustainability	<p>Through this project, technology transfer to the counterpart staff has progressed, and management and technical staff were trained. Therefore it can be judged that the management system has become stable. Afforestation technology on along-alang was disseminated to PT Musi Hutan Persada and other areas in Sumatra. Therefore, sustainability in technology was high.</p> <p>The sustainability of the organization was ensured by the improvement of the status of the trial Plantation Project into Reforestation Technology Development Center on October 20, 1984, which was a permanent organization in the Ministry of Forestry, under DG RLR (Directorate General Reforestation and Land Rehabilitation).</p>
<p>ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT</p> <p>Source of information: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reports <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit</p>	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	<p>Total of 13 buildings were constructed from 1979/1980 to 1983/1984. Those include: administration office, sheds, store house, dormitory, workshop and garage, generator house, pump house, laboratories and lecture rooms, oil stock room, plantation office, potting house, fertilization house and guest house. Machinery and equipment consisted of those used for nursery and planting (17 units), road construction (10 units), and general use machines (9 units).</p>
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	<p>The report mentioned about “a local suitable system and fire control techniques was developed”. However, detailed information on what technique is not mentioned in the report. Another technology produced was a technique in mechanical reforestation for along-alang grassland, especially in land preparation. The success of the project to develop this technology had speed up the development of HTI (Industrial Forest Plantation), especially in Sumatra.</p>

Number of document/ books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	Number of documents: 14 reports in Japanese, 17 reports in English, 13 reports in Japanese and English, 1 report in Indonesian, and 1 report in Japanese and Indonesian. However, so far only 3 reports can be located and obtained (used for this review).
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reports <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	A total of 28 forestry personnel were sent to Japan during this project, either to attend training or seminars. Furthermore, 2 Indonesians were sent to Thailand for technical exchange program. Additionally 110 persons from throughout Sumatra Island attended training that was conducted in Benakat on silviculture in alang-alang grassland and fire control. Farmers from around the area were involved in agroforestry activities.
Environment	Afforestation of alang-alang grassland through activities in this project is a mean to conserve national forest land. Few years after the project the area that once alang-alang grassland has been covered by trees such as sungkai <i>Peronema canescens</i> and mahogany <i>Swietenia mahogany</i> .
Economic development	Detailed data not available. It was suggested to do cost analyses of large scale industrial plantation. However, since the project highly influenced the development of industrial forest plantation (as a momentum for the development of HTI) and industries related to forest plantation especially pulp industry, this project has significantly contributed to the economic development not only for local communities but also for the country.
Organizations/institutions	The trial Plantation Project was raised to the status of Reforestation Technology Development Center on October 20, 1984, which is a permanent organization in the Ministry of Forestry, under DG Land Reboisition and Rehabilitation.
Forestry development	The project had been a good foundation for the grassland afforestation activities in other parts of Indonesia. The project was a trigger for the development of industrial forest plantation in Indonesia.
Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	There was no National Forestry Strategic Plan before 2001. However this project was <i>relevant</i> to the Five Years Development Plan or REPELITA III (1979/1980 - 1983/1984) and IV (1984/1985-1988/1989).
Assessment of relevance	This project supported the intensification in rehabilitation of critical land. It was shown by the mechanization in planting activities, especially in land preparation, increased the success rate of seedling growth.

Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reforestation of alang-alang grassland mechanical techniques (using heavy equipments) was proven to be possible. • Delay in budget disbursement from Indonesian side had influenced the result of the implementation. In future projects, well-thought-out preparation, including finding alternative sources of budget, is required to avoid having harmful influence on the project.
Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first period (1979-1984) was completed satisfactorily and its was recommended to extend the Project for another two years (1984-1986). • Future activities recommended include: other agroforestry activities such as bee keeping, developing of forest tending system focusing on thinning, and counterpart training in Japan.
Other Useful information	
None	
References	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Okabe, H. 1986. The Final Report of the Trial Plantation Project in Benakat South Sumatra (ATA-186). Technical Cooperation Program for Trial Plantation Project in Benakat South Sumatra (ATA-186). 2. Directorate for Reforestation and Land Rehabilitation, Directorate General of Forestry. 1980. Plan for Operation. Technical Cooperation for Trial Plantation Project in Benakat, South Sumatra 3. The Record of Discussion on Extension of the Period of Technical Cooperation for the Trial Plantation Project in Benakat, South Sumatera (ATA – 186). 4. Rimbawanto, A. 2004. Hutan Tanaman Benakat, Sejarah Perkembangan dan Dampaknya bagi Pembangunan HTI (Pelajaran dari Proyek ATA-186). Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kehutanan, Jakarta. 	

INFORMATION SHEET #A3

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	TROPICAL RAINFOREST RESEARCH PROJECT (PHASE I, II, III)
Year and duration	Phase I: From January 1985 - December 1989 (5 years) Phase II: From January 1, 1990 - December 1994 (5 years) Phase III: From January 1, 1995 – December 31, 2000 (5 years)
Type of project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	In 1981, the Government of Japan supported the construction of the Tropical Rain Forest Research Center (PUSREHUT) at Mulawarman University (East Kalimantan) by Grant Aid. A joint research project was initiated in 1980 between some Japanese experts and the faculty members of Mulawarman University, and was terminated in 1982. Japan then implemented the technical cooperation "Tropical Rain Forest Research Project Phase I and II" for ten years from 1985. The project resulted in the establishment of a research organization and improvement of the counterparts' research capability. The Government of Indonesia requested continuous support from the Government of Japan to foster research activities and to enhance education and training programs at Mulawarman University.
Goal and objectives	<p><u>Goal:</u> to provide science and technology on rehabilitation and sound management of tropical rain forest in Indonesia. During the Phase II, the goal of the project was to study the practical application of the results of basic research by creating a new demonstration and experimental forest.</p> <p><u>Objectives:</u> to promote research activities of tropical rain forest at PUSREHUT; to contribute to PUSREHUT's promotion on linkage with other forestry related research institutions; to facilitate improvement of human resource development through collaboration with programs of PUSREHUT; to gather more information on different aspects of reforestation and rehabilitation of lowland Dipterocarp forest; to establish appropriate technique for the reforestation and rehabilitation; to optimally utilize the laboratory facilities granted by the Japanese Government at Mulawarman University; and to train the Indonesian research workers and technicians in undertaking research on the reforestation and rehabilitation of lowland Dipterocarp rainforest.</p>

Output of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and construction of forest road and nursery facilities (Phase II) • Development of joint research activities. Activities during Phase I consisted of five research areas, i.e. Forest Land Use Classification and Planning, Natural Forest Management, Man-Made Forest Management, Forest Site Classification, and Agroforestry. During Phase II , researches were classified into 4 research areas, i.e. Evaluation of Forest Site Environment, Inventory of Forest Ecosystem, Rehabilitation Techniques of Forest Ecosystem, and Inter-Areal Studies • Establishment of modern nursery for large scale reforestation • Research on tropical rain forest species and site identification and site classification • Research on tropical rain forest silviculture of indigenous and exotic species • Research on tropical rain forest planning and utilization • Provision of additional equipment and research supplies • The implementation of regional conferences/seminars • Provision of library materials (books, periodicals, etc)Results of research activities on tropical rain forests at PUSREHUT • Linkages with other forestry-related research institutions • Human resources were developed through research collaboration at PUSREHUT
Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of forest road and nursery facilities (Phase II) • Training of Faculty members (from affiliated institutions), technicians and research workers • Fasilitated researches in tropical rain forest at PUSREHUT; • Facilitated networking establishment among research institution in forestry; • Enhanced the human resources through joint research activities at PUSREHUT • Implemented regional seminar/conference • Providing literatures (books, periodicals, etc)
Institution involved	Tropical Rain Forest Research Center, Mulawarman University; Bogor Agricultural University (IPB), Gadjah Mada University (UGM), Directorate General of Higher Education, Ministry of Education and Culture (now Ministry of National Education)
Location	Samarinda and Bukit Soeharto, East Kalimantan
Geographical coverage of the impact	Samarinda, 0.7° South and 117° East; University forest at Bukit Soeharto between Samarinda and Balikpapan East Kalimantan. Research were also conducted in other areas of East Kalimantan, e.g. Kutai and Lower Mahakam River. It was expected that researches conducted in the Center would contribute to the solution of reproduction problem of tropical forest in Indonesia and other parts of South East Asia, Latin America and Africa

Amount of funding	<p><u>First Phase</u> : JPY 9,710,000, and other IDR 155,000,000 (1983), IDR 142,700,000 (1984), IDR 55,000,000 (1985), IDR 150,000,000 (1986)</p> <p><u>Second Phase</u>: JPY 16,972,859 (for construction cost)</p> <p><u>Third Phase</u>: JPY 91,394,000 (USD 761,000) for provision of equipment plus USD 328,000 for operation expenses. Funding by Indonesian side include USD 160,000 of research fund and USD 342,000 of operation expenses</p>
<p>GENERAL EVALUATION: By: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant</p>	
Relevance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The priority of the nation's development policy shifted from planting for industry to the conservation of the natural environment and residential environment. Also, the study of forest ecology became recognized as important. Therefore, the project purpose is relevant to the needs of Indonesia. • The Government of Indonesia was scheduled to strengthen and establish colleges and universities which are characteristic of provincial localities. The conception of the center for reforestation studies in the tropical rain forest of East Kalimantan is in line with this policy, and the center would play the main role in the improvement and promotion of higher education facilities in East Kalimantan.
Effectiveness	<p>During the activities under the project, sufficient data was gathered on all of the research topics (long-term monitoring of secondary growth forests and plantations, monitoring of fauna and improvement of silvicultural techniques). Based on the research data, especially regarding the monitoring of fauna, the project achieved outcomes to a greater degree of success than was expected. Research outcomes include 118 theses, publications, and presentations in symposiums, among others. Thus, the project purpose was substantially achieved. During Phase III, it was revealed that one of constraints to attain the project purpose was insufficient motivation and capability of Indonesian counterparts in obtaining competitive research funds and in publishing in scientific journals.</p>
Efficiency	<p>Inputs by the Japanese Government were appropriate as a whole. As for the inputs by the Indonesian Government, counterparts should have included more junior staff, as most of the counterparts were 40-50 years old researchers who also worked as university teachers. Another obstacle to research activities was that the Indonesian Government could not fund the project implementation due to the economic crisis.</p>
Impact	<p>Improved global knowledge in restoration and rehabilitation of tropical rain forest and increased number and quality of researchers from affiliated institution.. In addition, the equipment that was provided to faculty and students of the University, as well as counterparts, contributed to other research activities that were not covered by the project.</p>
Sustainability	<p>The capacity of the Tropical Rain Forest Research Center research staff</p>

	<p>was improved, and reached a level at which they were able to conduct research without outside support. Thus, sustainability, in technical terms, was judged as high.</p> <p>However, the Government of Indonesia cut the budget allocation for the running costs of PUSREHUT due to the economic crisis. PUSREHUT, therefore, needs to generate its own finances, for example, by conducting collaborated research projects</p>
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT Source of information: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Buildings consisted of Main (office and laboratory) building and dormitory in Samarinda and Bukit Soeharto. At least 5 laboratories were built within the Center: Forest Inventory and Remote Sensing, Soil Laboratory, Silviculture Laboratory, Ecology Laboratory, and Forest Protection Laboratory. Specific equipment was provided to fulfill the needs of each research area; including field and laboratory equipment.
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	The project produced reforestation technique for Dipterocarpaceae, and various skills and knowledge related to field observations.
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	In addition to project reports, results of joint research activities have been reported and disseminated through "PUSREHUT Annual Report", scientific publications, and seminars, both in PUSREHUT and external institutions. At least 28 publications in English and more than 100 publication in Japanese were produced.
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT Source of information: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	More than 300 researchers, composed of professors (app. 45 persons), and graduate students were involved in research during the third phase. No less than 106 research proposals conducted by more than 70 researchers were accepted during the period 1986-1993. Many of them also attended training in Japan.
Environment	Knowledge and technologies resulted from the projects (through researches) supported the reforestation and rehabilitation of forest land, as well as conservation of wildlife.
Economic development	Direct impact on economic development might be minimal, through the involvement of local people in the project (providing job opportunity) and supplier or building contractors. However, activities conducted in the field had contributed to the development of economic activities in the surrounding area.
Organizations/institutions	The project had strengthened the organization Tropical Rain Forest Research Center, Mulawarman University. Additionally, it also facilitated the collaboration of several institutions in research in tropical rain forest. Research activities in the Center, including direct cooperation with Japanese experts and trainings and education obtained by lecturers of Mulawarman University had encouraged the development of Master Program in Forestry in the University of Mulawarman.
Forestry development	Research resulted from the project had contributed to the development of forestry, especially in sound management of tropical rain forest.

Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	There was no National Forestry Strategic Plan before 2001. However, this project was in line with the sixth Five-Year Forestry Development Plan.
Assessment of relevance	There was a continuous demand for researches on sound and sustainable forest management in Indonesia, and the Ministry of Education and Culture, Mulawarman University and Pusat Rehabilitasi Hutan understood the importance of the forest researches.
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	In general, research capabilities of Indonesian researchers was upgraded, although some need more time, commitment and more involvement in project activities.
Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was recommended that Indonesia identifies an autonomous revenue source and assign junior researchers to the research center • Land preparation of the construction site, water intake and other preparations • Quite a number of administrative personnel and considerable maintenance expense are necessary since the building includes lodging facilities. Securing these operational expenses is an important factor for the effective utilization of this facility
Other Useful information	
This project was related to the Ministry of Education and Culture, especially in the development of human capacity.	
References	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 1991. Report on Basic Design of the Center for Reforestation Studies in the Tropical Rain Forest Mulawarman University in the Republic of Indonesia. Japan International Cooperation Agency. 2. [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 1986. Basic Design Study Report on the Expansion Project for the Tropical Rain Forest Research Center in the Republic of Indonesia. Japan International Cooperation Agency. 3. Minute of Discussions for Tentative Schedule of Implementation on the Tropical Rain Forest Research Project Phase II, 1990. 4. Project Proposal. Studies on Reforestation and Rehabilitation of the Tropical Rain Forest. Sponsored by Department of Education and Culture, Directorate General of Higher Education. 5. The Record of Discussions between the Japanese Implementation Survey Team and the Authorities Concerned of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia on the Japanese Technical Cooperation for the Tropical Rain Forest Research, December 1984. 6. Minutes of the Joint Evaluation Meeting on Tropical Rain Forest Research Project, 18 July 1989. 7. The Summary Report of Evaluation on Tropical Rain Forest Research Project. 8. The Record of Discussions between the Japan International Cooperation Agency and the Authorities Concerned of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia on the Technical Cooperation for the Tropical Rain Forest Research Project Phase III. 9. Pusrehut and JICA Samarinda. 1993. Preliminary Proposal of the new Project DIKTI-JICA at PUSREHUT UNMUL since 1995. Samarinda. 10. University of Mulawarman. 1993. Introduction to Master Study Program of Forestry University of Mulawarman. Samarinda. 	

INFORMATION SHEET #A4

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	THE WATERSHED MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN SOUTH SULAWESI
Year and duration	From: 1988 to 2002 Duration: 4 years
Type of project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	Report not available
Goal and objectives	
Output of the project	
Main activities	
Institution involved	
Location	
Geographical coverage of the impact	
Amount of funding	
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	Report not available
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Report not available
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Report not available
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	

Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	Report not available
Assessment of relevance	
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	Report not available
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
None	
References	
Report not available	

INFORMATION SHEET #A5

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	FOREST TREE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
Year and duration	From: June 1992 to May 1997 (Phase I); December 1, 1997 to November 30, 2002 (Phase II- Forest Tree Breeding Project) Duration: 5 years (Phase I) + 5 years (Phase II)
Type of project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	<p>As one of the countries with richest forest in the world, Indonesia is covered by approximately 120 million hectares of forest. However, in recent years, forest resources were dwindling at an alarming rate and FAO estimates that from 1982 to 1990, more than 130,000 hectares of forest on average was said to have been lost annually. To counter this, the Ministry of Forestry had been working with industrial reforestation and social forestry to increase the timber production and conserve natural forests since 1980s.</p> <p>What was important in promoting industrial reforestation was to genetically improve the forest trees and have a good supply system of seeds. Though Indonesia has been buying improved seeds for industrial reforestation from Australia and others, Japan built the biotechnology forest tree breeding research and development center in 1992 with a grant aid so that producing forest trees suitable the natural environment of the location of the reforestation by Indonesia itself will become possible. And after the building and equipment have been complete, it had conducted the technical transfer of forest tree breeding lasting for a total of 12 years in two phases since 1992 as professional skill and its follow up.</p> <p>Under this situation, a third country training has been implemented since the fiscal year 2003 with the purpose to effectively use the functions of the Center for Forest Biotechnology and Tree Improvement and to contribute to the conservation of forest resources and breeding research in the Southeast Asian countries. With this, the forest tree breeding technology of the tropics would be used effectively which will help efficiently build forest resources of the Southeast Asian countries.</p>
Goal and objectives	<p><u>Goal:</u> successful execution of forest plantation program.</p> <p><u>Objective:</u> to establish a production and procurement system of genetically improved seeds and seedlings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project was responsible for the experimental design, supplying used seed for establishing seed sources and guidance; • The project conducts the assessment of the trials up to the final evaluation; • The project was able to procure seed and scion for the further research purposes and produce genetically superior seeds and seedlings, and establishment of supply systems.

Output of the project	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seed source establishment; 2. Development of techniques on seed production and vegetation propagation; 3. Dissemination system of materials and seed source information.
Main activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To conduct seed-source establishment starting from seed exploration and their assessment; 2. Development of propagation techniques; 3. To construct a dissemination system of materials and information of genetically superior resources; 4. To give advice for program execution. <p>Input from Japanese Government include dispatch of experts, provision of machinery and equipment, training of Indonesian personnel in Japan and other financial support such as international seminar and publication of research activities.</p>
Institution involved	JICA, Forest Research and Development Agency (Ministry of Forestry), Forest Tree Improvement Center.
Location	Purwobinangun (Yogyakarta)
Geographical coverage of the impact	Yogyakarta, with possible impact in all over Indonesia
Amount of funding	No information available
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	The project was very relevant with policy of Ministry of Forestry, especially in reducing deforestation through mass plantation and in developing the industrial plantation forests.
Effectiveness	The project purpose would almost be achieved by May 1997 (the year of the report). This showed by the establishment of 37 seed source trials for fast growing species through collaboration with HTI-holders, and by the transferring related technologies to counterparts of Center for Forest Biotechnology and Tree Improvement. However, 2 to 3 more years would be required to complete the tree improvement works of first generation at the seed source trials.
Efficiency	The project implementation was efficient enough. A comparison between project inputs and outputs showed that the performance was excellent in source seed development, because of the substantial contribution of resources by the collaborating HTI-holders in terms of land, facilities and labors.
Impact	The project had successfully become an initial solid basis for providing improved seeds for HTI. Transfer of basic technologies had been successful, practical technical support had begun, and the collaborating HTI-holders showed their enthusiasm to produce and provide improved seeds based on the result of the project.

Sustainability	There was a hope that allocation of finance and human resources would increase or at least similar to the current level after the project terminated. However, budget for operation and maintenance will not be enough. Although technology transfer to the counterparts were generally good, research ability of the counterparts still need to be strengthened.
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reports <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interview <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	No building construction was targeted in this project. However, provision of equipment was. Equipment and vehicles include 8 cars, bus, truck, and tractor, and laboratory equipment (mostly for molecular analysis). Approximately 90% of equipment are still running well.
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	Vegetative propagation techniques were developed (In 1997 cutting technique was developed for 6 species, air-layering and grafting were applied for 2 species and tissue culture technique was developed for 12 species). Seed production techniques using flower stimulation treatments and chemical treatments were tested. Other technologies transferred include techniques to manage inventory system of collected seed and Procedure to formulate tree improvement program.
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	Many publications have been produced as a result of research activities during project implementation in the form of report and manuals. At least 49 publications had been produced by March 1996.
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reports <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interview <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Training of Indonesian counterparts in Japan had been attended by staffs of the center. In average 2-4 counterparts attended training in Japan per year. At least 5 persons continued to PhD Program through Monbusho. Although this project did not provide scholarship for degree program, training conducted by this project provided higher opportunity to get Monbusho scholarship by networking. At the time of this review, the Center has already had 4 Ph.Ds, 20 Masters, and 29 Bachelors degree staffs. Activities at the center also included community service, such as technical guidance for the community.
Environment	By producing improved quality of seeds and seedlings the Center has given positive impact to the environment.
Economic development	Direct economic impact might be minimal, because the project did not produce commercial products. However, through collaboration with HTI-holders and other institutions in providing good quality seedlings the project had contributed to the national economic development.
Organizations/institutions	The Forest Tree Improvement Project, later became Forest Tree Breeding Improvement under the Agency for Research and Development, and later became the Center of Research and Development of Biotechnology and Forest Tree Breeding Improvement. At present the facility becomes Center for Forest Biotechnology and Tree breeding Improvement.

Forestry development	The project had produced technology and high quality seeds and seedlings for forestry development.
Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	There was no National Forestry Strategic Plan before 2001. However, this project was in line with the sixth Five-Year Forestry Development Plan REPELITA).
Assessment of relevance	REPELITA IV 1984/1985-1988/1989 had set an establishment of industrial forest plantation kept increasing in REPELITA V (1989/90-1993/94) and in REPELITA VI (1994/1995-1998/1990, that projected to achieve industrial forest plantation of 1.25 million ha.
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project achieved the most parts of the proposal and was considered a success due to great efforts by JICA experts and their Indonesian counterparts and the participatory approach, namely an effective collaboration with the HTI-holders. • Government support was crucial for the sustainability of the activities in this project. • Availability of keen and motivated human resource (especially researchers) was also important in the success story of this project.
Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous and comprehensive efforts for tree improvement shall be made in order to establish systematized know-how and its practical application, since tree improvement is more effective if continued and repeated systematically. • A strategic long-term national program for tree improvement shall be developed as soon as possible. • A systematic linkage and an effective collaboration between tree improvement research and reforestation shall be established.
Other Useful information	
None	
References	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Furukoshi, T. 1997. Forest Tree Improvement Project. General Remark on JICA Forest Tree Breeding Project in Indonesia. Cooperation Period from 01 June 1992 to 31 May 1997. Cooperation Process, the Results at the Termination and the Future Prospect. Part 1 English Report. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Forestry Research and Development Agency (FORDA) Ministry of Forestry in Indonesia. 2. The Record of Discussions Between The Japanese Implementation Survey Team and the Authorities Concerned of The Government of the Republic Indonesia on the Japanese Technical Cooperation for the Forest Tree Improvement Project, 1992. 3. http://www.id.embjapan.go.jp/oda/en/projects/protech/odaprojects_protech_1990_yogya.htm. 4. Kurinobu, S and Soecipto, S. 1992. Tentative Implementation Schedule of the Tree Improvement Project in Yogyakarta. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Directorate General of Reforestation and Land Rehabilitation Ministry of Forestry in Indonesia 5. Forest Tree Improvement Project. 1995. Third Joint Steering Committee Meeting. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Agency for Forestry Research and Development, Ministry of Forestry. 	

6. Kyoji, H. 1997. Forest Tree Improvement Project. Final Report on Seed Source Establishment and Database Management Information on Seed Stock and Growth Performance (from June 1992 until May 1997). Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Forestry Research and Development Agency (FORDA) Ministry of Forestry in Indonesia.
7. The Tree Improvement Project. 1992. Activities of the Project 6.1992-5.1997. Japan International Cooperation Agency and Directorate General of Reforestation and Land Rehabilitation, Ministry of Forestry in Indonesia.

INFORMATION SHEET #A6

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SUSTAINABLE MANGROVE MANAGEMENT PROJECT
Year and duration	From: 1992 to 1997 Duration: 5 Years
Type of project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	<p>Indonesia's mangrove forests spread out in 21 provinces and 97 districts and accounted for about 9 million ha, of which 2.3 million ha have been degraded. Rehabilitation program of mangrove forest has been set up with the target of 1.7 million ha until 2010.</p> <p>In order to achieve the target, the country needed to have a technology of planting mangrove and its related management. A degraded mangrove in Bali was selected as the site for a project on mangrove management and planting.</p>
Goal and objectives	The purpose of the project were collecting useful data, establishing technology to recover mangrove forests, and setting up of technical and managerial methods for the Sustainable Mangrove Management System in the recovered areas, which will contribute to the promotion of re-forestation and the sustainable development of the forest in the tropic by surrounding communities and the private sector
Output of the project	Documents: Nursery Manual, Silviculture Manual, Sustainable Management Model, and Mangrove Handbook
Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of tree species for mangrove plantation • Development of silviculture technique • Cost estimation for mangrove plantation • Study on effects of mangrove forest on surrounding environment • Study on conservation management of flora and fauna in the mangrove ecosystem in the project sites • Pests and disease control technique • Study on the social and economic benefits for forestry and fisheries in the mangrove forests and surrounding areas • Development of utilization techniques for mangrove forest products • Construction of roads • Establishment of nursery • Construction of office storehouse and others
Institution involved	JICA, Directorate of Reforestation and Rehabilitation
Location	Bali and Lombok Island
Geographical coverage of the impact	Bali and Lombok Island
Amount of funding	No information from available document

GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	No information from available document. However, based on the fact that this project has initiated another continuing project, the projects must have been regarded as very successful.
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Assessment of output	No information from available document
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	No information from available document
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	
Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	There was no National Forestry Strategic Plan before 2001. However, this project was in line with the sixth Five-Year Forestry Development Plan (REPELITA).
Assessment of relevance	This project supported the intensification in rehabilitation of critical land.
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	No information from available document
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
The project was a series of 3 consecutive projects. After this project was terminated, it was followed by projects entitled 'The Mangrove Information Project' (2001-2006) and 'The Sub-Sectoral Program on Mangrove' (2007-2010).	

References

1. [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 1992. The Record of Discussion Between the Japanese Implementation Survey Team and the Authorities Concerned of the Government of the Republic Indonesia on the Development of Sustainable Mangrove Management Project in the Republic Indonesia.
2. [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 1994. Minute of the Second Joint Committee Meeting on the Cooperation Between Ministry of Forestry and JICA Project for the Development of Sustainable Mangrove Management in Bali and West Nusa Tenggara.
3. [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 1995. The Minutes of Discussions Between the Japanese Advisory Team and the Authorities Concerned of the Government of the Republic Indonesia on the Development of Sustainable Mangrove Management Project in the Republic Indonesia.
4. [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 1996. The Med-term Report on the Development of Sustainable Mangrove Management Project, Bali, Republic of Indonesia.

INFORMATION SHEET #A7

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	FOREST FIRE PREVENTION MANAGEMENT PROJECT
Year and duration	From: April 15, 1996 to April 14, 2001 (Phase I) 2001-2006 (Phase II) 2007-2009 (Phase III) Duration: 13 years (total)
Type of project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	In Indonesia, a large area of forest has been destroyed by forest fires every year. The damages caused by these fires are especially serious when extremely dry seasons come once in every four to five years. In 1991 and 1994, the smoke from large-scale fires brought about flight navigation difficulties and health problems in neighboring countries, triggering an international problem. In Indonesia's Sixth Forestry Development 5-year Plan (1994/1995 - 1998/1999), it was stated that countermeasures for forest fires would be taken. Since the forestry industry will not work without a forest, the prevention of forest fires was an extremely important issue in Indonesia. Thus, the Government of Indonesia requested a versatile and comprehensive project-type technical cooperation from Japan.
Goal and objectives	<u>Goal:</u> forest fire prevention activities will be promoted throughout the country, and appropriate countermeasures against forest fires will be taken. <u>Objectives:</u> prompt measures against forest fires at the Central Government level and methods of prevention and initial suppression of forest fires at the local level were improved.
Output of the project	-Establishment of Early warning and detection system. -The dissemination of the project outputs by The Ministry of Forestry and Estate Crops. -A stronger forest fire prevention system and an initial suppression system. - A stronger participatory forest management system effective for forest fire prevention. -An improved and stronger capacity of the Indonesian Government to engage in forest fire prevention and initial suppression of fires in forest areas, and especially those that may expand to national parks -An increased and stronger awareness of people of the necessity for forest conservation and forest fire prevention -Methods and techniques for increasing and strengthening local residents' willingness and capability in participatory forest fire prevention management.
Main Activities	-To improve the early warning and detection system using satellite information

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To disseminate the early warning and detection system to the field level -To provide information related to early warning and detection using satellite images to the national parks and surrounding areas -To analyze hot spot data collected by the project and field surveys -To improve the field-level forest fire management system using KBDI (Keetch-Byram Drought Index) method -To develop the curriculum for the human resources development for fire-fighting -To conduct the training for fire fighting -To develop a forest fire prevention and initial suppression model in the national parks -To issue warnings based on analysis of past and current hot spot data
Institution involved	JICA, Ministry of Forestry
Location	Phase I: Bogor (West Java), Berbak (Jambi), Nangapinoh (West Kalimantan); Phase II: Berbak (Jambi), Way Kambas National Park (Lampung), Bukit Tiga Puluh National Park (Riau), and Gunung Palung National Park (West Kalimantan)
Geographical coverage of the impact	Eastern part of Sumatra Island and western part of Kalimantan.
Amount of funding	JPY 157 million and IDR 13 million; USD 8 296 250; (IDR 295,687,000 plus JPY 3,747,800)
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	This project was considered to be in line with the Government policy, especially in preventing and reducing the fire incidence.
Effectiveness	Development of early warning and detection system using satellite proved to be an effective way to monitor hotspots. Implementation of IGB (Integrated Green Belt) was accepted well by the community.
Efficiency	Due to economic crisis, the Government budget became insufficient; triggering a delay and shortage of operation costs, but this delay was covered by Japanese cost. Model activities for forest fire prevention involving local community was efficiently established with limited input.
Impact	The Government of Indonesia acknowledged the effectiveness of the Project, and promoted the counterpart from a single division to a four-division Directorate office for Forest and Estate Crops Fire Prevention. The Central Government extended the Project output to other areas by selecting 4 states other than the Project site (Riau, Lampung, South Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan), and distributed manuals and pamphlets made by the Project.
Sustainability	The sustainability was unpredictable due to decentralization policy in which the authority of the local office of the State Forestry Department would be shifted to the Local Government.

ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reports <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interview <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Buildings consisted of fire observation towers and guarding post such as in Berbak National Park, Jambi. In Rantau Rasau, Jambi, the project also helped build 20 km fences between village land and national park's land to protect agricultural land adjacent to the forest from wildlife pest (wild boar attack). A variety of fire-fighting equipment was procured, including carrying hand pump (4 units), digital camera (2 units), generator (1 unit), GPS Garmin Navigator 76 (12 units), Personal Computer/Laptop (1 unit), loudspeaker- portable wireless (1 unit), medium pump set (1 unit), multimedia projector (1 unit), sample water tank (1 unit), small crusher (2 units), small pump set for firefighting (4 units), big size tent (1 unit), and vehicles mini bus (1 unit). Most of the equipments are still working well at present. No detailed information was gathered from other sites.
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	Early warning and detection system; development of communication system.
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	FFPMP publish periodicals, manuals, posters, leaflets, and training materials.
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reports <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interview <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Establishment of MPA (Masyarakat Peduli Api; People Care for Fire); Participation from villagers around conservation areas. Trainings were conducted for Forestry Fire-Fighter Brigade as well as villagers joining the People Care for Fire (MPA). Extension and awareness program were conducted to teachers and school children.
Environment	In addition to fire fighting, which has positive impact to the forest, the project also supported the program of non burning land clearing. Involvement of community participation in Integrated Green Belt program had also improved the quality of environment.
Economic development	This project provided support for local economy by providing seeds and seedlings of commercial valued plants for villagers. Up to present some species still yield income for local people, such as rubber, albizia and mahogany.
Organizations/institutions	Development of MPA
Forestry development	The project has contributed to the monitoring system of fire using satellite data
Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	There was no National Forestry Strategic Plan before 2001. However, this project was relevant to the sixth "Rencana Pembangunan Lima Tahun (REPELITA IV)".
Assessment of relevance	The project supported the conservation of forest and natural resources.

Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When establishing a project, it was necessary to promptly react to the urgent needs of the counterpart country. ▪ Communication infrastructure was important to apply the early warning and detection of forest fire. Lack of the infrastructure had limited its use. ▪ The difficulties in promoting skills and techniques of firefighting organization due to temporary nature of the training. It was also complicated by the frequent change of responsibility of land and forest management
Recommendations	For forest fire prevention and initial suppression methods, it was needed to further enrich training sessions both in terms of quality and quantity. For participatory forest management technologies, it was needed to further monitor the activities and refine them to a more user-friendly method to local residents. It is also important to introduce the forest fire detection system to the four selected states other than the Project site.
Other useful information	
After this project was terminated, another supporting project was initiated, entitled The Forest-Fire Prevention by Initiate of Forest Area Buffer Zone People Projec).	
References	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chapter 3: Terminal Evaluation I Asia. Pp: 206-207. 2. Dennis, R. 1998. A review of Fire Projects in Indonesia (1982-1998). Prepare for CIFOR, ICRAF, UNESCO, EC JRS Ispra. 3. Minutes of the meeting between Japan International Cooperation Agency and Authorities concerned of the Government of the Republic Indonesia on Japanese Technical Cooperation for the Forest Fires Prevention Management Project Phase Two in Indonesia. 4. Forest Fire Prevention in the National Park Buffer Zone Through Promotion of Community Participation, 1997. 5. Morita, K. 2001. The 5 years of forest fire prevention management project. Proceedings of Workshop on Forest Fire Prevention Management. Jakarta February 27, 2001: 25-28. 	

INFORMATION SHEET #A8

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	DEMONSTRATION STUDY ON CARBON FIXING FOREST MANAGEMENT IN INDONESIA
Year and duration	From: January 8, 2001 to January 7, 2006 Duration: 5 years
Type of project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	<p>In Indonesia, conservation of tropical forests became an important policy issue, especially after large-scale forest fires hit the country in recent years. It was even so in the context of mitigating global warming. Meanwhile, the Third Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP3) in 1997 established the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). As a result, Japanese businesses and other organizations were increasingly interested in afforestation/ reforestation activities abroad.</p> <p>The problem was that there were only insufficient data on the absorption of carbon dioxides (CO₂) by forests. For afforestation and reforestation projects under the Clean Development Mechanism (A/R-CDM) to take root, it was necessary to develop a technique for accurately measuring the amount of carbon absorbed and stored by forests.</p> <p>Application of charcoal to plantations was attracting attention as a silviculture technique that promotes environmental conservation and more efficient sequestration of CO₂ through soil improvement. These circumstances prompted the Indonesian government in March 2000 to ask Japan for a demonstration study aimed at establishing a forest management technique that maximizes carbon sequestration as much as possible for CO₂ emissions control by producing charcoal and applying it to plantations in an integrated manner while conserving the local environment. In response, JICA launched this demonstration study under the JICA scheme of investment and financing for development in January 2001. Because this scheme was abolished, this study has been operated as a technical cooperation project since February 2003.</p>
Goal and objectives	<p><u>Goal:</u> to enhance carbon sequestration and mitigation of global warming through establishment and management of plantations.</p> <p><u>Objectives:</u> to establish new techniques and methodologies for carbon storing forest management which are expected to promote and enhance foreign and domestic investments for tree plantations.</p>
Output of the project	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A technique for estimating the amount of carbon stored in plantation forests will be developed. 2. New technology for charcoal-applied plantations to maintain and enhance carbon sequestration potential will be developed. 3. More effective technology for charcoal production will be developed. 4. Cost and revenue of CDM plantations will be estimated. 5. Data and information necessary for potential CDM participants will be made available.

Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct research on estimating carbon content of a forest - Conduct experiments related of charcoal: application on plantation using charcoal and production of charcoal - Estimating cost and revenue of CDM plantation - Collecting data and information related to CDM
Institution involved	Forestry Research and Development Agency (FORDA), Ministry of Forestry; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Forestry Agency
Location	Several Perum Perhutani's sites
Geographical coverage of the impact	West and Central Java
Amount of funding	(FY2002 - FY2005): JPY 267,177,000
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	The Overall Goal is relevant to the needs of the Indonesian Government and consistent with its national policy. The importance of afforestation and reforestation projects under the Clean Development Mechanism (A/R-CDM) is stressed in the National Strategy Study on CDM in Forestry Sector of 2003 and the Minister of Forestry's speech at a CDM workshop. The Project Purpose is relevant to the needs of potential CDM participants.
Effectiveness	<p>Prospect of the Project Purpose being attained</p> <p>The Project will achieve its purpose by the end of the project period. Through the project process, progress has been made in a number of aspects, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the collection and analysis of basic data on biomass, soil and financing, (ii) the development of a manual on AR-CDM, (iii) disclosure of the products of these activities, (iv) the development of technology for charcoal-applied plantations and charcoal production techniques. <p>Because of these developments, the Outputs will be achieved by the end of the Project, including Output 5: Data and information necessary for potential CDM participants will be made available.</p> <p>Degree of contribution of the Outputs to the achievement of the Project Purpose</p> <p>Outputs 1, 4, and 5 directly contribute to the achievement of the Project Purpose because they will directly or indirectly provide potential CDM participants with access to necessary and useful information. Outputs 2 and 3 do not directly contribute to the attainment of the Project Purpose now that an unexpected change occurred in the Important Assumptions in the PDM. Still, they have positive effects. The unexpected change is that in the modalities of A/R-CDM (framework of negotiations), it was decided not to regard production and application of charcoal as a carbon sink.</p>
Efficiency	The project inputs are largely appropriate. The achievement on the Outputs is appropriate in light of the project inputs and activities.

Impact	<p>The Evaluation Team considers the Overall Goal of the Project too ambitious; it cannot be achieved in 3-5 years from the completion of the Project. To achieve it, the techniques developed in the Project should be put to effective use in the first place.</p> <p>Among the conditions described in the Important Assumptions for the Overall Goal in the PDM, those concerning the modalities of AR-CDM and the CDM policy of Indonesia will be met as no major change to them occurred. It remains to be seen, however, whether the condition that a carbon market where a substantial amount of credit obtained in AR-CDM (t-CER and i-CER) was exchanged at reasonable prices will emerge. Unless this condition is met, attaining the Overall Goal will be difficult.</p> <p>The Project has had no negative effects to date. The positive effects include the improved technical skills of the counterparts and other project stakeholders, and the development of a network involving the counterparts and Japanese experts. The achievement of Outputs 2 and 3 has provided technical and economic benefits to local NGOs and charcoal producers.</p> <p>Potentially positive effectives may include the use of the results of soil carbon measurement in the Project for many AR-COM projects in the tropics, and the effective use of the NC analyzer.</p>
Sustainability	<p>In relation to sustainability, the technical skills of the counterparts have improved so as to manage the project outputs on their own.</p> <p>The Evaluation Team has confirmed that the organizational structure was being developed for maintaining and building on the project outputs. For example, FORDA has a research plan associated with CDM and was developing its own database. At the financial level, the Indonesian Government has not provided sufficient allocations to the Project. Although the Government says it was planned to do so in the future, it was unclear this plan will be fully delivered at all.</p>
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Assessment of output	No information from available document
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	

ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information : <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	No information from available document
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	
Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	The project was relevant with the Ministry of Forestry's Strategic Plan 2001-2005.
Assessment of relevance	The project supported program listed in the Strategic Plan: Program #4 - Development of sustainable forest management
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was necessary to clearly define the ownership of the project and hold sufficient consultations with the partner country government for appropriate project management. • Local resources should be put to effective use for project activities. • Proper project management required an appropriate monitoring framework and information sharing that takes advantage of such management tools as PDM and PO.
Recommendations	<p><Measures to be taken by the project completion></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Appropriately implement and complete the project activities (2) Secure the necessary budget for the Indonesian counterparts (3) Assign counterparts specializing in database-related techniques (4) Maintain the NC analyzer properly and build an appropriate maintenance system (5) Prepare institutional and financial arrangements for the post-project phase (6) Revise the Overall Goal in the Project Design Matrix (PDM) and ensure project management based on the revised PDM <p><Measures to be taken after the project completion></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Appropriately manage the experimental sites that have been constructed in the Project (2) Continue the measurement and analysis of carbon sequestration (3) Manage and update the data and the database (4) Provide information to potential CDM participants (5) Make institutional and financial arrangements for the post-project activities (6) Secure the right of the Japanese government to use the products of the Project

Other Useful information
None
References <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 2001. Steering Committee Meeting Carbon Fixing Management Project (Activities of the Project).2. Many supporting reports available from library and from the web.

INFORMATION SHEET #A9

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	THE MANGROVE INFORMATION CENTER PROJECT
Year and duration	From: May 15, 2001 to May 14, 2004 Duration: 3 years
Type of project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	<p>Indonesia's mangrove forests spread out in 21 provinces and 97 districts and accounted for about 9 million ha, of which 2.3 million ha have been degraded. Rehabilitation program of mangrove forest has been set up with the target of 1.7 million ha until 2010.</p> <p>In order to achieve the target, the country needed to have a technology of planting mangrove and its related management. A degraded mangrove in Bali was selected as the site for a project on mangrove management and planting.</p> <p>A project entitled 'The Development of the Sustainable Mangrove Management Project' was conducted during 1992-1997 and considered successful. The knowledge and technology gained from the project need to be disseminated through the establishment of an information center.</p>
Goal and objectives	<p><u>Goal</u>: extension on sustainable mangrove management was implemented nationwide.</p> <p><u>Objective</u>: to institutionally strengthen the Mangrove Information Center in terms of conducting training on sustainable mangrove management</p>
Output of the project	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training course on sustainable mangrove management were implemented 2. A training program and an extension strategy for sustainable mangrove management were formulated 3. Through conducting of surveys relating to mangrove forest ecosystem, mangrove-related databases were established in MIC and distribute to the public 4. Trial environmental education activities were implemented and an environmental education program for the Centre was formulated 5. Eco-tour guide training was conducted and trial eco-tours were implemented and a guide manual and several types of eco-tour plans are designed for the centre activities
Main activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formulate curricula and to prepare materials for training courses 2. Prepare a system to conduct training 3. Conduct training courses; 4. Monitor and to evaluate the effects of the trainings; 5. Conduct surveys on socio-economic conditions in mangrove areas, and institutional framework for extension services;

	<p>6. Identify extension and training targets;</p> <p>7. Conduct case studies on appropriate field level practices;</p> <p>8. Analyze the results of the monitoring and evaluations of trainings;</p> <p>9. Improve the environment for training and extension at the mangrove Information Center.</p>
Institution involved	JICA, Directorate General of Land Rehabilitation and Soil Conservation, Ministry of Forestry
Location	Bali and Lombok
Geographical coverage of the impact	Bali; national, regional
Amount of funding	2001: INA (IDR 95.150.000), JICA (IDR 1.268.690.750) 2002: INA (IDR 398.253.000), JICA (IDR 2.987.222.870) 2003: INA (IDR 536.071.000), JICA (IDR 1.859.830.000)
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	High relevance. It was confirmed that the design of the project was in line with Government's policy to manage mangrove in a sustainable manner.
Effectiveness	Very effective. Counterparts assigned to the Mangrove Information Center were able to conduct routine work for the Mangrove Information Center.
Efficiency	Efficiency was rather high. The available input were in concordance with planning and there was no problem in the quality of the input.
Impact	The mass media often wrote and broadcast the activities of the MIC. Therefore, the MIC has a wide impact for the Balinese and its surrounding. As an illustration, the staff and representatives of the project of the Regional Task Force UNEP/GEF South China Sea visited MIC and selected MIC as their candidate for the model site of their project.
Sustainability	Through the implementation of the project, the MIC has been grown to be an organization that was capable to give a significant contribution to the management of mangrove ecosystem, although formally the MIC had not been include in the organizational structure of the Ministry of Forestry. For the financial sustainability, the MoF need to ensure budget for the effective operational of the MIC.
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	This project produced Information Center Building (main building), mangrove boardwalk and watch tower, various displays on wildlife inhabited mangrove forest, and live display of mangrove species for education and training.
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	Database on mangrove, technologies in propagating various species of mangrove.

Number of document/ books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	Various books, posters, leaflet, booklets, manuals, and training modules were produced.
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Hundreds of people were trained through this program and the trainees developed mangrove forest in their own location. Impact on the human resources development was very high.
Environment	Mangrove forests planted by this project and by trainees who were trained covered a high number, creating a better environment in many areas in Indonesia.
Economic development	Mangroves are nursing grounds for marine species, which may support economic development in certain areas.
Organizations/institutions	A similar project was initiated in North Sumatera. Further, the MIC later on was developed into a higher ranked organization, namely Balai Pengelolaan Hutan Mangrove (Center for Mangrove Management).
Forestry development	This project supported the development of forestry, namely the expansion of the mangrove forest and development of human resources in mangrove management.
Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	The project was relevant with the Ministry of Forestry's Strategic Plan 2001-2005.
Assessment of relevance	The project supported program listed in the Strategic Plan: Program #4 - Development of sustainable forest management
Lessons Learned and Recommendations (by Consultant)	
Lessons learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The selection of location was very crucial. Bali is known to be the popular tourist destination and this project could easily gained many support from national dan international community when they spotted the site as soon as they land in Bali (the site is located adjacent to the airport) • The Balinese always highly honor their culture and religion. They never illegally cut the magrove trees or encroached the land. Without the support of the local community, this project might be less successful.
Recommendations	Training material from this project could be disseminated to the wider community, including to NGOs and schools. The materials also could be integrated to the curiculla in universities.
Other useful information	
After this project was terminated, the status Center ('Pusat') was upgraded to 'Balai'. Currently there are two 'Balai' having the main task to manage mangrove, namely Balai Pengelolaan Hutan Mangrove I (BPHM I, office in Sanur, Bali, working area covers the eastern part of Indonesia) and BPHM II (office in Medan, working area covers the western part of Indonesia).	

References

1. [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 2001. Record of Discussions between Japanese Implementation Study Team and Authorities Concerned of the Government of the Republic Indonesia on Japanese Technical Cooperation for the Mangrove Information Centre Project in Indonesia.
2. [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 2001. Minutes of Meeting between the Japanese Project Consultation Team and Authorities Concerned of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia on the Technical Cooperation for the Mangrove Information Centre Project in Indonesia.
3. [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 2004. Minutes of the Joint Evaluation on the Japanese Technical Cooperation for the Mangrove Information Centre Project in Indonesia.
4. [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 2006. Final Report for the Mangrove Information Center Project.

INFORMATION SHEET #A10

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	PROJECT FOR THE PROMOTION OF MASS PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE OF NATIVE TREE SPECIES FOR REFORESTATION AND REHABILITATION
Year and duration	From: February 2004 to February 2007 Duration: 3 years
Type of project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	<p>Tropical rainforest in Indonesia have been rapidly decreasing because of forest fire, land use change, land encroachment and over harvesting. Rehabilitating the nation's degraded forest lands has been one of most important issues of the Ministry of Forestry. Constant seeds supply in some native tree species, however, is difficult due to the nature of native tree species. In order to promote plantation by forestry sector organizations with indigenous tree species, the establishment of vegetative propagation technique for indigenous tree species have been important.</p> <p>Since 1990s, Forestry Research and Development Agency (FORDA) MoF and Komatsu Ltd. have research and developed the mass-propagation technique of native tree species, namely Komatsu-FORDA Fog Cooling (KOFFCO) system under the technical and financial assistance of the Research Association for Reforestation of Tropical Forest in Japan. Then, MoF identified importance of promotion of the mass-propagation technique to forestry sector organization by FORDA.</p>
Goal and objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To increase technical capacity of the forestry sector (private and state companies, government institution and universities) to produce planting stock of native tree species -To strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Forestry to transfer nursery management technology for the mass-propagation of native tree species techniques to institution within the forestry sector
Output of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -A prototype nursery for the mass propagation for native tree species planting stocks -The mass propagation method was optimized for 22 native tree species requested by the forestry sector, e.g. kaya <i>Khaya antiotheca</i>, mahoni <i>Swietenia mahogani</i>, rasamala <i>Schima wallichii</i>, suren <i>Toona sureni</i>, jati <i>Tectona grandis</i>, and pulai <i>Alstonia scholaris</i>, eboni <i>Diospyros maluccensis</i>, ulin <i>Eusyderoxylon zwageri</i>, pinus <i>Pinus merkusii</i>, and agathis <i>Agathis lauratifolia</i>.
Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of vegetative technology for various tree species • Construction of KOFFCO nursery models in 4 sites: Bogor, Banjarbaru, Samarinda, and Kuok • Conduct training on nursery models for MoF staffs and private

	companies in forestry sectors
Institution involved	FORDA, KOICA, JICA, MoF
Location	Bogor, Banjarbaru, Samarinda, and Kuok
Geographical coverage of the impact	Many locations in Java, Sumatra, and Kalimantan where mass plantation of tree seedling were produced from KOFFCO technology
Amount of funding	Japan: JPY 78.266 million Indonesia: IDR 2,439.2 million
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	For the following reasons the project was judged to be of high relevance: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The needs of planting stock of native tree species 2. Consistency between the overall goal and the National development policy in Indonesia 3. Japan's foreign aid policy
Effectiveness	For the following reasons the project was judged to be of high to certain degree: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achievement of the project purpose 2. The project output from the perspective of the technical aspects 3. Important assumption from the outputs to the project purpose
Efficiency	The project inputs were efficiently transferred to the project activities and output, based on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Progress of the project activities 2. Inputs to the conduct the project activities 3. Factors promoting the achievement of the outputs
Impact	The following impact was identified from project implementation, and the overall goal achieved in a certain period was high: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Overall goal, as an impact of the project 2. Factors inhibit and fostering the goal of the project.
Sustainability	The prospects of the project sustainability would be possible if human and financial resources were properly scored by FORDA under MoF. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continuation of the policy aid after the termination of the cooperation 2. Budgetary conditions including operation expenses 3. The organizational capacity of FORDA 4. The utilization of technology transferred after the project termination

ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Assessment of output	No information from available document
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	No information from available document
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	
Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	The project was relevant with the Ministry of Forestry's Strategic Plan 2001-2005.
Assessment of relevance	The project supported program listed in the Strategic Plan: Program #4 - Development of sustainable forest management
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	No information from available document
Recommendations	<p>To FORDA:</p> <p>The Project has the large potential to contribute to the national programs for rehabilitating degraded forests and for developing timber plantations. The outcomes of the Project can be applied to planting activities in ex-mining areas, less productive logged over forests and degraded vegetation in national parks. For enhancing the potential, FORDA is encouraged to maintain and continuously develop its capacity on nursery management skills, and make further efforts to disseminate the skills to forestry sector organizations such as private companies, state institutes and also local communities. It is noted that community-based planting stock production at Sukabumi district will imply to increase its livelihood, if they can sell the planting stock to forestry organizations that implement forest rehabilitation programs.</p> <p>To MoF:</p> <p>In response to the future activities of FORDA, MoF should extend its policy on rehabilitation of native tree species, with establishing the system which mobilizes the plantation by forestry sector</p>

	organizations. In the system establishment, it is needed that MoF takes into account community-based planting stock production. In addition, MoF should allocate the enough budgets to FORDA for providing technical support to the forestry sector organizations that will plant native species.
Other Useful information	
Supporting Organization in Japan: Komatsu Ltd.	
References	
1. JICA. 2007. Minutes of Joint Terminal Evaluation for the Promotion of Mass Propagation Technique of Native Tree Species for Reforestation and Rehabilitation Project. (Soft file from JICA).	

INFORMATION SHEET #A11

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	THE FOREST-FIRE PREVENTION BY INITIATE OF FOREST AREA BUFFER ZONE PEOPLE PROJECT
Year and duration	From: December 2006 to November 2009 Duration: 3 years
Type of project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	<p>Forest fire is mainly cause by human activities. It affects not only environmental damage but also people's health. Haze caused by forest becomes a serious problem both n Indonesia and other ASAN countries in the 2000s. The GoI has been coping with forest fire control in collaboration with the Government of Japan by conducting Forest Fire Prevention Management Project Phase II (FFPMP2). However, considering the situation of Indonesia where forest still occurs frequently, another comprehensive action is needed to prevent forest fires.</p> <p>The MoF has implementing 3 forest fire management policies: (1) development of institution called Manggala Agni; (2) fire suppression and post fire handling, and (3) local community empowerment. FFPMP2 has helped implement the first and second forest fire management policy. The MoF still needs technical assistance in the light of implementing the third policy to realize forest fire prevention. For this purpose, the GoI requested to formulate forest fire prevention project collaborated with villager's initiative focusing on local community empowerment.</p>
Goal and objectives	<p><u>Goal:</u> forest fire prevention activities by the collaboration between forest fire brigade (Manggala Agni) and villagers will be extended in the all area of target provinces.</p> <p><u>Objectives:</u> villagers in the target forest buffer zone start conducting forest fire prevention activities in collaboration with forest fire brigade (Manggala Agni).</p>
Output of the project	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Forest Fire Prevention Plan for prevention, mitigation, and control in national level was compiled and the budget plan that enables the Forest Fire Prevention Plan to be implemented was prepared by the Department of Forest Fire, the Ministry of Forestry 2A. Agreements for prevention, mitigation and control were made among forest fire brigade (Manggala Agni), regional/local government and villagers 2B. Budget plan that enables the Forest Fire Prevention Plan is regional level to be implemented was prepared by regional offices of the MoF

	3. Villager's action on forest fire prevention was initiated such as greenbelt building, training, providing control burning in collaboration with forest fire brigade (Manggala Agni).
Main activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bureau of Forest Fire Control, the Ministry of Forestry compiled Forest Fire Prevention Plan in national level in the light of the guidelines by selecting target area 2A. All stakeholders including villagers share common understanding of forest fire prevention policy through collaboration mechanism 2B. The regional offices of the MoF compiled Forest Fire Prevention Plan in regional level in model village or in selected target area with villagers' participation 3. The regional offices of the MoF developed technology on forest fire prevention and apply the technology as a trial in accordance with the situation of the region.
Institution involved	MoF (Bureau of Forest Fire Control, regional office), local villagers
Location	Riau, Jambi, West Kalimantan Provinces
Geographical coverage of the impact	Riau, Jambi, West Kalimantan Provinces and their surrounding areas
Amount of funding	No information from available document
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	No information from available document
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Assessment of output	No information from available document
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	No information from available document
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	

Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	The project was relevant with the Ministry of Forestry's Strategic Plan 2005-2009.
Assessment of relevance	The project was very relevant to activities listed in the Strategic Plan: Program #3: Protection and conservation of natural resources Activity
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	No information from available document
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
None	
References	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 2008. Agenda of 2nd Joint Coordinating Committee Meeting of Forest Fire Prevention Project by Initiative of People in Buffer Zone. (Personal collection of BKSDA Jambi). 	

INFORMATION SHEET #A12

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	SUB-SECTORAL PROGRAM ON MANGROVE
Year and duration	From: 2007 to 2010 Duration: 3 years
Type of project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	The Government of Japan has been providing two previous projects in Bali, namely The Development of Sustainable Mangrove Management Project and The Mangrove Information Centre (MIC) Project. However, the results of these projects still need to be disseminated to other areas in Indonesia, based on the knowledge and techniques gained from previous projects.
Goal and objectives	Mangrove Information Center (MIC), as one of its functions, promoted on-site mangrove management activities according as the verified supporting process
Output of the project	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Guideline for supporting the on-site mangrove management" was established through experimental implementations at demonstration sites (including the site implemented by participating of local people 2. A monitoring system for mangrove resources was established, which was necessary in implementation of supporting process 3. Staffs with necessary abilities for the execution of MIC functions were developed in MIC through implementation of various MIC activities.
Main activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. To settle demonstration sites and to identify objectives and method of management cooperated with on-site extension agents 1.2. To identify on-site management agents and to work out management plans and to implement the plans by MIC's staff on a trial basis 1.3. To make "Guideline for supporting the on-site mangrove management in MIC" 2.1. To study at Watershed Management Centers on the current situation of mangrove resource monitoring system and to make a guideline for the monitoring at provincial level 2.2. To study the current situation of mangrove resources monitoring system at the national level and to propose the improvement of it] 2.3. To load data on mangrove resource in Indonesia to MIC's web site, and to establish a system to update at the proper timing 3.1. To implement training activities according to MIC's Training Programme 3.2. To conduct environmental education events and/or activities according to MIC's Environmental Education program 3.3. To conduct information distribution activities targeting various groups 3.5. To manage, reform, and control all facilities of MIC.

Institution involved	MoF (DG of Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry), JICA
Location	Bali and 5 model sites: Sumberasri Village (Banyuwangi), Margasari Village (East Lampung), Bipolo Village (Kupang), Lalonggumbu Village (South Konawe), Pulau Kembang Nature Recreation Park (South Kalimantan)
Geographical coverage of the impact	Bali; other areas planted by training participants
Amount of funding	No information in the available document
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	The project had a very high relevance with the national plan at that time, especially related to the mangrove rehabilitation and development of human capacity.
Effectiveness	The project was very effective in promoting mangrove rehabilitation and increasing human capacity.
Efficiency	The project was considered highly effective in producing output.
Impact	The people received training from this project had been very active in conducting mangrove rehabilitation in their own location, and therefore this project was considered having a huge impact.
Sustainability	The project was handed over to the Ministry of Forestry (MoF) and the MoF could maintain and provide budget to ensure the sustainability of this project and the organization.
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reports <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Output was delivered according to initial plan.
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	This project produced Information Center Building (main building), mangrove boardwalk and watch tower, various displays on wildlife inhabited mangrove forest, and live display of mangrove species for education and training.
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	Database on mangrove, technologies in propagating various species of mangrove.
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Hundreds of people were trained through this program and the trainees developed mangrove forest in their own location. Impact on the human resources development was very high.
Environment	Mangrove forests planted by this project and by trainees who were trained covered a high number, creating a better environment in many areas in Indonesia.
Economic development	Mangroves are nursing grounds for marine species, which may support economic development in certain areas.

Organizations/institutions	A similar project was initiated in North Sumatera. Further, the MIC later on was developed into a higher ranked organization, namely Balai Pengelolaan Hutan Mangrove (Center for Mangrove Management).
Forestry development	This project supported the development of forestry, namely the expansion of the mangrove forest and development of human resources in mangrove management.
Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	The project was relevant with the Ministry of Forestry's Strategic Plan 2005-2009.
Assessment of relevance	The project was very relevant to program listed in the Strategic Plan: Program #4 - Rehabilitation and recovery of natural resource reserves.
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	No information in the available document
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
This project was a continuation of two previous projects executed in the same location: The Development of Sustainable Mangrove Management Project (1992-1999) and The Mangrove Information Centre Project (2001-2006).	
References	
1. [JICA]. 2010. Final Report Sub-Sectoral Program on Mangrove. The Sub-Sectoral Program on Mangrove. Bali.	

INFORMATION SHEET #A13

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	THE GUNUNG HALIMUN-SALAK NATIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT PROJECT IN THE REPUBLIC INDONESIA
Year and duration	From: February, 2004 to January, 2009. Duration: 5 years
Type of project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	<p>Indonesia is known as one of the richest countries in the world when it comes to biodiversity. But the rapid population growth and industrial development increased the demand for land, which reduced the forest area by cutting trees, and the destruction of the natural environment and reduction of species of living things have become a big concern. Because of this, the Indonesian government enacted the Indonesian Biodiversity Action Plan in 1991 to promote the conservation of the biodiversity.</p> <p>Under this situation, the Japanese and US Governments announced in 1992, "The Japan and US Global Partnership Action Plan," in which the two countries promised to work jointly to manage and conserve natural resources in developing countries in a Japan and US environmental joint cooperation project and Indonesia was chosen for the action plan. Then, the Indonesian government requested the Japanese government for project method technical cooperation and grant aid for the sake of conserving its biodiversity in a way appropriate for the country. Based on this request, grant aid that are "Indonesian Biodiversity Conservation Plan" (BCP) (Phase I: 1995 to 1998, Phase II: 1998 to 2003, 8 years in all) was provided to improve facilities and similar items useful for conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>This project was aimed at further enriching the technology of park management and biodiversity conservation which have been obtained through cooperation efforts thus far, establishing the park management method using the Gunung Halimun-Salak National Park as a model and spreading the technology fostered there to other national parks through workshops and trainings.</p>
Goal and objectives	<p><u>Overall Goal:</u> Biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource utilization are promoted in national parks in Indonesia.</p> <p><u>Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity in GHSNP is properly conserved - Insights and experiences of national park management obtained through JICA project are shared among the various national parks in Indonesia

Output of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Activities for the conservation of endangered species in GHSNP are enhanced in accordance with the Action Plan for the conservation of Endangered Species in GHSNP and its Surrounding Area -Pilot activities for the local community participation are introduced and relationship between the GHSNP and local community are improved -Environmental education and awareness programs are promoted in the area centered on the GHSNP -Useful lessons and experiences obtained in GHSNP and NCIC (Nature Conservation Information Center) are transferred to the staff of the other national parks
Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To continue monitoring in the three endangered species mainly in Cikaniki Area • To identify the measures to be taken for implementation of the Action Plan based on the monitoring result obtained through the activity above • To provide necessary recommendation for the possible revision of the action plan and the Management Plan of GHSNP • To survey on the situation of Salak Area • To rehabilitate the degraded areas within GHSNP with local people's participation • To introduce the livelihood support activities in the areas around the GHSNP • To provide necessary support to promote eco-tourism in an around GHSNP • To provide information on the ecosystem and the endangered species existing in the GHSNP to the visitors • To disseminate information on the importance of natural resources conservation • To organize seminar/workshop (s) to share experiences and learning of the project to the staff of the other national parks and the PHKA • To conduct technical training for improving national park information management at NCIC
Institution involved	MoF, GHSNP, JICA
Location	Gunung Halimun-Salak National Park
Geographical coverage of the impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Effect of spread to other national park -Aid for the Ministry and other relevant organizations -Dissemination of training to other national park
Amount of funding	IDR 10,646,198,809

GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	Very consistent with the orientation of the national plan and the MoF's policies.
Effectiveness	There was a strong possibility that residents would be accepting of the park scale and the community-based activities. It should be noted, however, that creating consensus with local Government and other stakeholders will take time.
Efficiency	Could be very efficient if competent external resources were utilized.
Impact	Spillover effects could be expected given a national park management model that can be used at other parks and there were enough materials for dissemination. Outputs from policy aid also could be anticipated, such as the provision of materials to prepare guidelines.
Sustainability	Sustainability was low since measures for securing financial resources have not been set yet.
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reports <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interview <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Buildings and facilities for project offices (PHKA in Bogor and in TNGHS), expert rooms, training facilities; equipments for activities regarding national park management, community-based activity support, environmental education, training; vehicles.
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	GIS related to the national park planning
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	Master Plan, Management Plan, Strategic Plan and Annual Plan, Guidelines for organization of stakeholder meeting; maps (as many as 146 maps have been developed by the end of July 2008)
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reports <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interview <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	The project has involved most stakeholders, e.g. local communities and NGOs. Stakeholder meetings were conducted since 2005. Environmental Education activities had involved more than 4000 in year 2008. Development of human resources was also achieved by trainings.
Environment	Area of restoration/rehabilitation has increased
Economic development	This project has contributed to economic development through some activities such as ecotourism.
Organizations/institutions	This project had strengthened the organization of the national park, which at that time was newly gazetted.
Forestry development	This project gave examples to on the national parks about the planning of a national park.

Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	This project was relevant to the Ministry of Forestry's Strategic Plan 2001-2005 and 2005-2009.
Assessment of relevance	This project supported program listed in the Strategic Plan 2001-2005: Program #4- Rehabilitation and recovery of natural resources and Strategic Plan 2005-2009 Activity 3.2.: Management of conservation area.
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timing of the renewal of PDM • Scope of the project design • Project Management through PDM and Plan of Operation (PO) • Importance of fully deputed counterpart personnel to the project
Recommendations	<p>For the remaining period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schedule of Plan of Operation for the remaining period should be reviewed carefully with prioritization of the activities, as a main tool for the management, and should be modified as needed • Steady consideration on communication among JICA expert, local expert and counterpart should be given for a smooth implementation of the Project • Further clarification on items of "budget sharing" between JICA budget and GHSNP budget should be made for a smooth implementation of the project as appropriate • As a basic information system resource, the satellite images procured by the Project should be analyzed for full utilization • Financial mechanism to support the continuation of the activities for the post-project period should be explored further
Other useful information	
This project was considered as a continuation of the Biodiversity Conservation Project (1995-2003).	
References	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 2009. Laporan Akhir Proyek Pengelolaan Taman Nasional Gunung Halimun Salak Februari 2004-Januari 2009. 2. [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 2008. Report of the Joint Final Evaluation on Gunung Halimun-Salak National Park Management Project in the Republic of Indonesia. 3. Harahap SA, Miura K, Rinaldi D, Prawiradilaga DM, Wiriadinata H, Rachman Z, Widyaningrum IK, Faizin N, Ono S, Ekawati D, Subakti S and Ridwan I. 2009. Manual Survey and Monitoring Endangered Species di Taman Nasional Gunung Halimun-Salak. Gunung Halimun-Salak National Park Management Project. 4. Supriyanto B and Ekariyono W. 2007. Lima Strategi Rekonstruksi dan Sosial Konservasi. Balai Taman Nasional Gunung Halimun-Salak. 	

INFORMATION SHEET #A14

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION PROJECT
Year and duration	Phase I: From 1995 to 1998 Duration: 3 years Phase II: From 1 July 1998 to 30 June 2003 Duration: 5 years (total 8 years)
Type of project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	This project has been considered according to the Global Partnership Plan of Action announced in January 1992 that the Government of Japan and the Government of US had a common intention to strengthen cooperation in the field of environmental conservation. And including Indonesian Government, they agreed to jointly participate in an international cooperation for conservation of Indonesia's biodiversity. The funding from the Government of US was used for the establishment of Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation (IBF, Yayasan KEHATI), while the Government of Japan provided the funding for the BCP. The project has been carried out from 1995, managed by Indonesia and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).
Goal and objectives	<u>Overall goal:</u> the achievement of the National Strategy of Biodiversity Management and Biodiversity Action Plan for Indonesia (BAPI) is supported. <u>Project purpose:</u> institutional capacity to conserve biodiversity in LIPI and PHKA was strengthened through mutual cooperation.
Output of the project	There were 5 outputs: A. Contribution of research activities at RCB/LIPI to biodiversity was increased; B. Data management (i.e. collection, provision and utilization of data) was improved in BIC/LIPI; C. Data management (i.e. collection, provision and utilization of data) was improved at NCIC; D. GHNP was managed properly based on the management plan; E. Results of project activities were effectively disseminated
Main activities	- Conducting various biodiversity research (mostly by LIPI researchers) - Producing a database on biodiversity of Gunung Halimun National Park - Establishment of a new unit related to the biodiversity information dissemination
Institution involved	LIPI, MoF, NCIC, GHNP

Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puslitbang Biologi (RCB-LIPI), Cibinong; • Pusat Informasi Konservasi Alam (NCIC-PKA), Bogor; • Gunung Halimun National Park (GHNP-PKA), West Java
Geographical coverage of the impact	West Java (Gunung Halimun National Park, Cibinong, and Bogor)
Amount of funding	No information in the available document
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	Overall goal and project purposes were adequate, because they meet the Government policy and needs of implementing bodies. Implementing body of the project was also adequately assigned.
Effectiveness	The common project purpose was achieved, because institutional capacity of RCB-LIPI and NCIC/GHNP-PHKA improved and collaboration between these organizations was strengthened.
Efficiency	Inputs in technical transfer and facilities and equipments by grant aid contributed much to the effective implementation. The collaboration with GEF project was also effective for BCP.
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of project activities was remarkable and wide-spreading. • DNA technology in RCB and information technology for developing and managing database systems in Biodiversity Information Center (BIC) were re-transferred to other institutions and universities in Indonesia, through training and NBIN (National Biodiversity Information Network) project. • Specimen database in BIC was getting to be well known in the international community as an only comprehensive database for collection of fauna and flora in Indonesia • BIC was expected to become the national focal point to the international collection database network, such as GBIF (Global Biodiversity Information Facility) and GTI (Global Taxonomy Initiative).
Sustainability	Technical capability of counterpart in each sub-components were improved enough so that counterpart can conduct activities by themselves. It was essential to get stabilized budget to conduct activities continuously. Techniques transferred could not be maintained and improved without activities.
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Various equipments related to field research and database were provided through this project. In addition, number of specimen collected by RCB was increased.
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	Specimen database, bibliography database, field survey database.

Number of document/ books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	At least 40 research reports were published. Project Reports, proceedings, bulletins, books, and species checklist were also produced.
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interview <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Many researchers and staffs of MoF involved in this project. The development of human resources capacity was surely very high.
Environment	The results of the project were used for the management of the national park and thus might increase the quality of the environment.
Economic development	Some results of the project had a potential for the development of local economy.
Organizations/institutions	The BCP project supported the development of the newly established national park.
Forestry development	This project increased the information on the biodiversity in Indonesia.
Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	The project was relevant to the Biodiversity Action Plan for Indonesia.
Assessment of relevance	The project supported the objective #2: To expand the data and information available on the nation's biodiversity and make it available to policy makers and the public.
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	No information from available document
Recommendations	
Other Useful information (if any)	
After the project was finished, JICA conducted another project in GHSNP, entitled The Gunung Halimun-Salak National Park Management Project in the Republic Indonesia (2004-2009).	
References	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 1999. Laporan Expose dan Lokakarya Potensi Taman Nasional Gunung Halimun dan Pemanfaatannya Secara Berkelanjutan. 2. [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 2001. Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Project. 3. [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 2002. Final Evaluation Study on the Biodiversity Conservation Project Phase II in the Republic of Indonesia. 	

INFORMATION SHEET #A15

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	THE PROJECT ON IMPROVEMENT OF COLLECTION MANAGEMENT AND BIODIVERSITY RESEARCH CAPACITY OF RESEARCH CENTER FOR BIOLOGY, INDONESIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE
Year and duration	From: March 2007 to March 2009 Duration: 2 years
Type of project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	<p>Research Center of Biology LIPI has an enormous collection of Indonesian flora and fauna. Using a Grant Aid scheme, the Japanese Government supplied the zoological division of the RCB with research facilities and a specimen repository during 1995 and 1996, and JICA also provided Technical Cooperation to support research in the eight years from July 1995 to June 2003 under its Biodiversity Conservation Project. With the objective of continuing their efforts to rediscover the economic value of these specimens, the Indonesian Government has requested Japanese Government for assistance in creating new facilities. Japanese Government has responded with Grant Aid to construct two new research facilities (for the Botany and Microbiology Divisions) and a repository at the RCB. Through this project, specimens could be maintained and research activities would be conducted optimally.</p>
Goal and objectives	RCB becomes the nationally and Internationally recognized center for tropical biodiversity research, conservation and sustainable utilization. Management capacity of the biodiversity research and collection in RCB is improved and strengthened through its own effort and networking with other institute
Output of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The facility equipment of RCB are fully utilized for RCB to perform its mandate and responsibility -Valuable specimen collections are preserved and utilized for the benefit of Indonesian and International researchers through the network among institutes and researchers -Educational and public awareness program on RCB research activities is strengthened
Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To improve the RCB management policy in terms of research activities, facility and equipment operation, maintenance and utilization, and securing financial sources -To develop the maintenance protocol of the facilities and equipment including repair, replace and supplement of equipment, its parts, chemicals and consumables. -To manage toxic and hazardous wastes from laboratories -To conduct the training programs for the newly installed facility and equipment

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To develop and/or improve specimen collection management regulations and technical guidelines including MTA (Material Transfer Agreement) -To assist procurement of instruments and materials for the purpose of rehabilitation, restoration, and arrangement of the specimen collection -To Develop the research collaboration or join program among institutes, and reduce model activities for the collaboration -To develop and/or improve specimen database -To develop educational and awareness programs and materials related to RCB activities including exhibits at the RCB information center
Institution involved	JICA, LIPI, IPB
Location	Cibinong (Bogor)
Geographical coverage of the impact	Cibinong, with an opportunity to extend the impact into national and international coverage
Amount of funding	USD 20.09 million (IDR 180.3 billion)
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	No information from available document
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Assessment of output	No information from available document
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/ books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	No information from available document
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	

Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	This project as relevant to the Biodiversity Action Plan for Indonesia
Assessment of relevance	This project supported Objective #2: To expand the data and information available on the nation's biodiversity and make it available to policy makers and the public.
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	No information from available document
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
None	
References	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 2006. The Project on Improvement of Collection Management and Biodiversity Research Capacity of Research Center for Biology, Indonesian Institute of Science. 	

INFORMATION SHEET #B1

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	STUDY ON FOREST RESOURCES IN PEKALONGAN CENTRAL JAWA
Year and duration	From: 1976 to 1977
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	Report not available
Goal and objectives	
Output of the project	
Main activities	
Institution involved	
Location	
Geographical coverage of the impact	
Amount of funding	
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	Report not available
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Report not available
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Report not available
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	

Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	Report not available
Assessment of relevance	
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	Report not available
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
None	
References	
Report not available	

INFORMATION SHEET #B2

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	DEVELOPMENT STUDY ON AFFORESTATION IN BENAKAT SOUTH SUMATERA
Year and duration	From 1977 to 1979
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	Report not available
Goal and objectives	
Output of the project	
Main activities	
Institution involved	
Location	
Geographical coverage of the impact	
Amount of funding	
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	Report not available
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Report not available
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Report not available
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	

Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	Report not available
Assessment of relevance	
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	Report not available
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
Report not available	
References	
Report not available	

INFORMATION SHEET #B3

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	STUDY ON FOREST RESOURCES IN UPPER MUSI SOUTH SUMATERA
Year and duration	From: 1977 to 1979
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	Report not available
Goal and objectives	
Output of the project	
Main activities	
Institution involved	
Location	
Geographical coverage of the impact	
Amount of funding	
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	Report not available
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Report not available
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Report not available
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	

Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	Report not available
Assessment of relevance	
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	Report not available
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
None	
References	
Report not available	

INFORMATION SHEET #B4

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN PROYEK PUSAT PERKAYUAN MARUNDA
Year and duration	Year: 1980 Duration: 1 year
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	No information from available document
Goal and objectives	
Output of the project	
Main activities	
Institution involved	
Location	
Geographical coverage of the impact	
Amount of funding	
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	No information from available document
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Assessment of output	No information from available document
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/ books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	No information from available document
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	

Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	No information from available document
Assessment of relevance	
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	No information from available document
Recommendations	
Other Useful	
None	
References	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Document with the exact title unavailable. However, a document with similar title available ("Economic Feasibility Study & Detailed Engineering Design Proyek Pusat Perkayuan Marunda"). 	

INFORMATION SHEET #B5

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	UTILIZATION OF LESSER-KNOWN WOOD SPECIES
Year and duration	Year: 1980 Duration: 1 year
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	No information from available document
Goal and objectives	-To assist and give to the government in developing as standard reference on economic plants concerning the lesser-known species for possible utilization and marketing -To investigate the most possibilities of developing an information centre that is capable in rendering information services on particular groups of plants having potential characters of economic use.
Output of the project	No information from available document
Main activities	
Institution involved	Directorate General of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Location	Selected Provinces outside Java.
Geographical coverage of the impact	No information from available document
Amount of funding	
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	No information from available document
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Assessment of output	No information from available document
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/ books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	

ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPAC	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	No information from available document
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	
Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	No information from available document
Assessment of relevance	
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	No information from available document
Recommendations	
Other Useful	
None	
References	
1. [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 1981. Utilization of Lesser Known Tree Species.	

INFORMATION SHEET #B6

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	THE FEASIBILITY STUDY ON UPLAND PLANTATION AND LAND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AT CITARIK SUB-WATERSHED IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
Year and duration	Year: 1993 Duration: 1 year
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	No information from available document
Goal and objectives	The objective of the study are to formulate an upland plantation and land development plan at Citarik Sub-Watershed in northwestern Java and to study its feasibility, expecting the contribution to the watershed management and rural development in Indonesia
Output of the project	No information from available document
Main activities	-Farmland and Forest Land Conservation Plan -Torent and Bank Conservation Plan -Infrastructure Plan -Extension Plan -Management Plan -Work Volume and Annual Project Implementation Plan
Institution involved	No information from available document
Location	Citarik Sub-Watershed in Java
Geographical coverage of the impact	50.000 ha
Amount of funding	No information from available document
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	No information from available document
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Assessment of output	No information from available document
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/ books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	

ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	No information from available document
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	
Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	No information from available document
Assessment of relevance	
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	No information from available document
Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project is judged to be suitable from the technical, economic and social viewpoints and the Project's early implementation was highly recommended; • Given the fact that implementation of the project involves many government, department and offices as well as one municipality and 2 districts, coordination between all related organizations from the preparatory stage and the establishment of an appropriate implementation system are essential; • The active participation of local inhabitants should be sought right from the preparatory stage; • The implementation of active monitoring of soil loss, changes in crop yields and impacts on local inhabitants, etc is recommended in view of establishing a smooth implementation method for similar projects in other areas in the future; • Concrete implementation programmes should be prepared to reflect the actual conditions of the subject areas, including the historical changes of various conditions in such areas.
Other Useful information	
None	
References	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 1991. Scope of Work for the Feasibility Study on Upland Plantation and Land Development Project at Citarik Sub-Watershed in the Republic of Indonesia. 2. [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 1993. The Feasibility Study on Upland Plantation and Land Development Project at Citarik Sub-Watershed in the Republic of Indonesia (Main Report). 	

INFORMATION SHEET #B7

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	THE DEVELOPMENT STUDY ON LAND REHABILITATION OF SEMI ARID ZONE IN EAST NUSA TENGGARA
Year and duration	From: March 7, 1994 to December 27, 1995 Duration: 1 year
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	The land of East Nusa Tenggara was laid on a semi arid zone with short rainy season. As much as 65 % of the land was considered suitable only for perennial crops, 33 % for dry land agriculture, estate crops and grazing, and only 2 % for wet land agriculture. Officially, as much as 38 % of the land was considered as critical land. Every year the productivity of the land had been decreased because of improper cultivation practices and over-grazing. This situation had called for an action to stop the land and environmental degradation by means of land rehabilitation through forestry development and watershed management.
Goal and objectives	<u>Goal:</u> to improve the living standard of rural communities on dry land agricultural areas in East Nusa Tenggara through land rehabilitation. <u>Objectives:</u> (1) to clarify the current condition of land use and vegetation, etc; (2) to assess the technical, financial, and economical aspects of the rehabilitation of semi-arid zone in NTT; (3) to formulate technical plan on the semi-arid zone in NTT; (4) to formulate land rehabilitation at the semi-arid zone NTT.
Output of the project	The output of the project was a report entitled "The Development Study on Land Rehabilitation of Semi Arid Zone in East Nusa Tenggara" which was consisted of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forest Establishment Plan 2. Farmland Improvement Plan 3. Grassland Improvement Plan 4. Changes of Land Use Under Land Rehabilitation 5. Control of Soil Loss Caused by Surface Erosion Plan 6. Watershed Conservation Plan 7. Seedling Production Plan 8. Road and Forest Protection Plan 9. Extension Plan 10. Management Plan 11. Monitoring Plan 12. Estimate of Cost Plan
Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fellowship trainings; - Field survey and data collection; - Mapping activities on topographic, soil, land use and vegetation; - Formulation of a plan for land rehabilitation of the semi-arid zone.

Institution involved	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Directorate General of Reforestation and Land Rehabilitation, Ministry of Forestry; 2. Regional Forestry Office; 3. Provincial Forestry Service; 4. Provincial Development Planning Board (BAPPEDA I); 5. Sub Center of Forest Inventory and Mapping; 6. Forestry Research Center; 7. Forestry Training Center; 8. JICA.
Location	Kabupaten (District of) Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara and 3 Kecamatan (Regencies): Kupang Timur, Amarasi and Kupang Tengah.
Geographical coverage of the impact	Area of 33,180 ha.
Amount of funding	No information from available document
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	This project was a development study. Therefore, evaluation of this project was not conducted.
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments produced by the project	None
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	None
Number of document/ books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	<p>Documents and Reports:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project Proposal: "Survey for Development of Semi Arid Zone Rehabilitation in East Nusa Tenggara". Code Number: HTA – 147. Regional Forestry Office of Nusa Tenggara Province, Kupang, 1992; 2. Minutes of Meeting of the Preparatory Survey for the Development Study on Land Rehabilitation of Semi Arid Zone in East Nusa Tenggara (HTA – 147), 1993; 3. Scope of Work for the Development Study on Land Rehabilitation of Semi Arid Zone in East Nusa Tenggara Agreed upon between Ministry of Forestry and the Japan International Cooperation Agency, 1993; 4. Inception Report; 5. Progress Report; 6. Interim Report; 7. Draft Final Report; 8. Final Report.

ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	This project was a development study. Therefore, assessment of outcomes/impact of this project was not conducted.
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	
Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	There was no National Forestry Strategic Plan before 2001. However this project was <i>relevant</i> to the Five Years Development Plan or REPELITA VI (1994/95 - 1998/99).
Assessment of relevance	This project was relevant to one of the supporting program in REPELITA VI, namely Rehabilitation of Critical Land Program.
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	No information from available document
Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Plan should be implemented without delay; • The good coordination among government ministries and agencies at all levels in the implementation was highly suggested; • As the implementation of the Plan would result in land use changes, it was essential that the implementation body would invite the participation of local communities at all phase of the implementation; • The highest priority should be given to the development of protection forests where forests were encouraged to performed their functions to the highest standard and to protection zones; • It was necessary to rapidly expand the scope of research and surveys on reforestation techniques using local species, agroforestry and silvopastoral techniques and the realities of soil erosion and hydrology, etc. for the future socioeconomic development of the Study Area.
Other Useful information	
None	
References	
<p>JICA. 1994. The development study on land rehabilitation of semi arid zone in East Nusa Tenggara.</p> <p>JICA.</p>	

INFORMATION SHEET #B8

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	THE FEASIBILITY STUDY ON SOCIAL FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN THE UPPER MUSI WATERSHED IN INDONESIA
Year and duration	From: 1995 to 1997 Duration: 2 years
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	No information from available document
Goal and objectives	-To formulate a social forestry development plan in the upper Musi watershed in order to improve the community's capability, income and their participation in sustaining forest resources -To transfer technology during the course of the study to the Indonesian counterpart personnel
Output of the project	Document on the assessment of the development of social forestry in upper Musi watershed
Main activities	-To investigate and identify the potential development for social forestry and agroforestry project -To formulate a development plan for social forestry (in state forest land) and agroforestry system of the areas -To identify, propose and design a trial plot of social forestry and/or agroforestry of multipurpose of tree species and forest trees -To review and strengthen the existing institution of local forestry and local community institution -To arrange training course either in country or overseas in order to increase knowledge, skill capability of forestry official people concerning to the social forestry and agroforestry development -To formulate standard and criteria for the monitoring and evaluation on the proposed project development -To conduct feasibility study and environmental assessment for the project
Institution involved	Directorate General of Reforestation and Land Rehabilitation
Location	Upper Musi Watershed in Indonesia
Geographical coverage of the impact	No information from available document
Amount of funding	USD 4,100,000
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	No information from available document
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	

ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of : <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Assessment of output	No information from available document
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	No information from available document
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	
Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	There was no National Forestry Strategic Plan before 2001. However, this project was in line with the sixth Five-Year Forestry Development Plan REPELITA).
Assessment of relevance	This project supported the program of land rehabilitation and reboisation.
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	No information from available document
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
None	
References	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 1995. Scope of Work for the Feasibility Study on the Social Forestry Development Project in the Upper Musi Watershed in Indonesia. 2. [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 1998. The Feasibility Study on the Social Forestry Development Project in the Upper Musi Watershed in the Republic Indonesia [Final Report]. 3. [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 1998. The Feasibility Study on the Social Forestry Development Project in the Upper Musi Watershed in the Republic Indonesia [Appendices]. 	

INFORMATION SHEET# B9

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	THE STUDY ON CRITICAL LAND AND PROTECTION FOREST REHABILITATION AT TONDANO WATERSHED IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
Year and duration	October 2000 to January 2001; 18 months
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	In order to prevent the soil erosion in Tondano watershed and to prevent much sedimentation in Lake Tondano, the Government of Indonesia (GoI) requested the Government of Japan (GoJ) to extend technical assistance for the Study on Critical Land and Protection Forest Rehabilitation at Tondano Watershed in October 1997. In reply to this request, the Minutes of Meeting for the Scope of Work for the study were made between JICA and DG Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry on September 20, 1999.
Goal and objectives	-To execute in the master plan study for the study area, aiming at reviewing and recommending existing land use plan -To conduct the feasibility study on the critical land and protection forest rehabilitation for the intensive area -To transfer relevant technology to the counterpart personnel through on the job training in the course of the study
Output of the project	No information from available document
Main activities	Study area, intensive area, outline of study
Institution involved	DG Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry MoF, JICA
Location	Tondano watershed in North Sulawesi Province, Indonesia
Geographical coverage of the impact	An area of 54,755 ha in Tomohon, North Sulawesi
Amount of funding	No information from available document
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	No information from available document
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	

ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Assessment of output	No information from available document
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	No information from available document
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	
Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	There was no National Forestry Strategic Plan before 2001. However, this project was in line with the sixth Five-Year Forestry Development Plan REPELITA).
Assessment of relevance	This project supported the program of land rehabilitation and reboisation.
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	No information from available document
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
None	
References	
1. [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 2001. The Study on Critical Land and Protection Forest Rehabilitation at Tondano in the Republic Indonesia [Volume I Main report]. Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. and Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd.	

INFORMATION SHEET #B10

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	THE WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLAN IN UPPER MUSI, SOUTH SUMATERA
Year and duration	From: June 14, 1979 - March 31, 1980 Duration: 1 year
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	No information from available document
Goal and objectives	
Output of the project	
Main activities	
Institution involved	
Location	Kabupaten Musi Rawas, Kabupaten Lahat South Sumatera
Geographical coverage of the impact	No information from available document
Amount of funding	
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	No information from available document
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Assessment of output	No information from available document
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/ books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	No information from available document
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	

Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	There was no National Forestry Strategic Plan before 2001. However, this project was relevant to the “Rencana Pembangunan Lima Tahun” (REPELITA IV).
Assessment of relevance	The project supported the conservation of forest and natural resources.
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	No information from available document
Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term observation of mountainous weather conditions, flow rate, and sediment discharge • Development of techniques for timber production in the mountainous areas • Reforestation tests • Establishment of methods to prevent shifting cultivation • Study on development of the secondary industry • Establishment of organization for forest management • Securing of budget funds to carry out the plan
Other Useful information	
None	
References	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 1980. Report on the Watershed Management Plan in Upper Musi Watershed, South Sumatera, Republic of Indonesia. 	

INFORMATION SHEET #B11

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	THE FEASIBILITY STUDY ON INDUSTRIAL PLANTATION FOREST DEVELOPMENT PLAN IN SOUTH SUMATRA AREA IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
Year and duration	From: November 1988 to March 1989 and July 1989 to March 1990 Duration: 2 fiscal years
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	The Indonesia's fifth 5-year development plan (1989/90- 1993/94) called for increased afforestation, improved timber production and the promotion of sawmilling and other timber-related industries. Industrial Plantation was considered as a way to fulfill the need, therefore a feasibility study had to be carried out.
Goal and objectives	The objective of the present study is the preparation of the Industrial Plantation Forest development Plan for the Benakat Area in South Sumatra through the clarification of the technical viability and financial and economic feasibility of the plan and assessment of its national environmental and social environmental impacts with a view to contributing to the promotion of industrial plantation development and the improvement of the planning capability in Indonesia.
Output of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transfer of technology on study method and work process for plan preparation and evaluation method, and on preparation method of various maps and forest inventory books ▪ Final Report that include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Work plans and Project Cost estimation ○ Financial and Economic Analyses of Industrial Plantation Forest
Main activities	Preliminary preparation, field survey and data collection, preparation of topographic maps, preparation of land use/vegetation maps, compilation of Forest Inventory Books, formulation of Plan and Project evaluation, writing and submission of draft and final reports.
Institution involved	Ministry of Forestry (DG RLR); PT INHUTANI II is supposed to be the Project Implementation Organization
Location	Feasibility study was conducted in Benakat, 180 km southwest of Palembang which is located in Kabupaten (District) Musi Banyuasin, Kabupaten Musi Rawas, Kabupaten Muara Enim and Kabupaten Lahat.
Geographical coverage of the impact	The total study area of 50,242 ha.
Amount of funding	No data is available for funding of the feasibility study. The cost of Industrial Plantation Forest was estimated to be USD 33.1 million
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	This feasibility study is highly relevant considering the plan to establish the Industrial Plantation Forest.
Effectiveness	No information from available document
Efficiency	

Impact	No information from available document
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Assessment of output	No information from available document
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	No information from available document
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	No information from available document
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	2 Reports
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Counterparts involved were trained on the basis of practical training (learning by doing)
Environment	No information from available document
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	
Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	There was no National Forestry Strategic Plan before 2001. However, this project was relevant to the "Rencana Pembangunan Lima Tahun" (REPELITA IV).
Assessment of relevance	This project support the Government policy to increase the timber production for industry.
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	No information from available document
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
Based on this study, the development of the industrial plantation was highly feasible. Following this study, another project entitled The Trial Plantation in Benakat, South Sumatera was executed very well.	
References	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 1988. Scope of Work for the Feasibility Study on Industrial Plantation Forest Development Plant in South Sumatera Area in the Republic of Indonesia. (Annex Report) 2. JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 1990. Scope of Work for the Feasibility Study on Industrial Plantation Forest Development Plant in South Sumatera Area in the Republic of Indonesia. 3. JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 1990. Scope of Work for the Feasibility Study on Industrial Plantation Forest Development Plant in South Sumatera Area in the Republic of Indonesia. (Final Report) 	

INFORMATION SHEET #B12

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	SOIL EROSION CONTROL IN SOUTH SULAWESI
Year and duration	Year: 1977 Duration: one year
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	Report not available
Goal and objectives	
Output of the project	
Main activities	
Institution involved	
Location	
Geographical coverage of the impact	
Amount of funding	
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	Report not available
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Report not available
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Report not available
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	

Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	Report not available
Assessment of relevance	
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	Report not available
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
None	
References	
Report not available	

INFORMATION SHEET #C1

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	TROPICAL RAINFOREST RESEARCH CENTER
Year and duration	From: October 1978 to March 1979; extended 1981 Duration: 2 years
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	Tropical forests in the world are diminishing due to agricultural expansion and other types of exploitation. Conservation of tropical rain forest is still facing many problems; among others are reforestation technology and maintenance technology that remained to be solved. Therefore, research development in this field is very important in areas throughout the world. A well equipped research facilities and highly trained personnel are urgently required for developing the needs in forestry technology. The Faculty of Forestry of University of Mulawarman is located in Samarinda, East Kalimantan, where the tropical rain forest is extensive. Therefore, it is an ideal place to be developed as a center for studying the mechanism of reforestation. This project was designed to respond to the request from the Government of Indonesia to upgrade the facilities in University of Mulawarman.
Goal and objectives	To provide training facilities with accommodations for research and trainees from outside of Mulawarman University and to intensify the research and training activities at 'Pusat Rehabilitasi Hutan' (Center fo Forest Rehabilitation). The objectives of the center were to develop research in reforestation of the tropical rain forest so as to contribute to sustaining of wood resources and maintenance of environment in East Kalimantan, which was one of the most important regions of the tropical rain forest in the world.
Output of the project	Buildings (main, annex, dormitory) to be used by twenty staff members and thirty technicians.
Main activities	Building construction, Research of Biological, afforestation, protection, machinery and science.
Institution involved	Mulawarman University.
Location	Samarinda, East Kalimantan, 0°30' S and 117° 00', and Sambodja, East Kalimantan.
Geographical coverage of the impact	It was expected that researches conducted in the Center would contribute to the solution of reproduction problem of tropical forest in Indonesia and other arts of South East Asia, Latin America and Africa.
Amount of funding	JPY 1,500,000,000
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	The Government of Indonesia was scheduled to strengthen and establish colleges and universities, which are characteristic of

	provincial localities. The conception of the center for reforestation studies in the tropical rain forest of East Kalimantan is in line with this policy, and the center would play the main role in the improvement and promotion of higher education facilities in East Kalimantan.
Effectiveness	No information from available document
Efficiency	No information from available document
Impact	Buildings produced by this project provided facilities for researchers from Mulawarman University, UGM and IPB. Therefore, the project open the opportunities for development of knowledge in tropical forest rehabilitation.
Sustainability	Mulawarman was in charge of the operational of the facilities.
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Assessment of output	Output of this project was buildings, consisted of study center, shade house and university building.
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Study Center and Shade House in Samarinda and University Forest Building in Sambodja.
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	This project did not produce technology.
Number of document/ books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	This project did not produce documents.
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information (may select more than one): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Building and equipment produced by the project provides opportunities for researchers from universities (especially UNMUL, IPB and UGM) and other institutions.
Environment	This project did not contribute directly to environment.
Economic development	The project had contributed to local economy through construction activities (local suppliers and labors).
Organizations/institutions	This project supported and strengthened the Mulawarman University.
Forestry development	The project provided facility to develop knowledge in tropical forest reforestation.
Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	There was no National Forestry Strategic Plan before 2001. However, this project was closely link to the development of higher education in Indonesia.
Assessment of relevance	The project supported the development of human resources in forestry, especially in outer Java.
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	No information from available document
Recommendations	No information from available document
Other Useful information (if any)	
None	

References

1. **[JICA]** Japan International Cooperation Agency. 1991. Report on Basic Design of the Center for Reforestation Studies in the Tropical Rain Forest Mulawarman University in the Republic of Indonesia. Japan International Cooperation Agency.
2. **[JICA]** Japan International Cooperation Agency. 1986. Basic Design Study Report on the Expansion Project for the Tropical Rain Forest Research Center in the Republic of Indonesia. Japan International Cooperation Agency.
3. **[JICA]** Japan International Cooperation Agency. 1979. Report on Basic Design of the Center for Reforestation Studies in the Tropical Rain Forest Mulawarman University in the Republic of Indonesia. Japan International Cooperation Agency.

INFORMATION SHEET #C2

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	TRIAL PLANTATION TRAINING CENTER IN BENAKAT SOUTH SUMATERA
Year and duration	Year: 1980 Duration: one year
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	Report not available
Goal and objectives	
Output of the project	
Main activities	
Institution involved	
Location	
Geographical coverage of the impact	
Amount of funding	
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	Report not available
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Report not available
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/ books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Report not available
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	

Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	Report not available
Assessment of relevance	
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	Report not available
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
None	
References	
Report not available	

INFORMATION SHEET #C3

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	PROJECT FOR AFFORESTATION MACHINERY PROVISION
Year and duration	From: 1985 to 1986 Duration: 2 years
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	Report not available
Goal and objectives	
Output of the project	
Main activities	
Institution involved	
Location	
Geographical coverage of the impact	
Amount of funding	
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	Report not available
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Report not available
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Report not available
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	

Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	Report not available
Assessment of relevance	
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	Report not available
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
None	
References	
Report not available	

INFORMATION SHEET #C4

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	EXPANSION OF TROPICAL RAINFOREST RESEARCH CENTER
Year and duration	Year: 1986 Duration: one year
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	Report not available
Goal and objectives	
Output of the project	
Main activities	
Institution involved	
Location	
Geographical coverage of the impact	
Amount of funding	
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	Report not available
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Report not available
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Report not available
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	

Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	Report not available
Assessment of relevance	
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	Report not available
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
None	
References	
Report not available	

INFORMATION SHEET #C5

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	PROJECT FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE EQUIPMENT FOR THE AFFORESTATION IN EAST KALIMANTAN
Year and duration	From: 1988 to 1988 Duration: 2 years
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	Report not available
Goal and objectives	
Output of the project	
Main activities	
Institution involved	
Location	
Geographical coverage of the impact	
Amount of funding	
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	Report not available
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Report not available
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Report not available
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	

Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	Report not available
Assessment of relevance	
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	Report not available
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
None	
References	
Report not available	

INFORMATION SHEET #C6

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	FOREST TREE IMPROVEMENT DEVELOPMENT CENTER
Year and duration	From: 1989 to 1992/1993 Duration: 2 years (19 months)
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	Reforestation and preservation of existing forest in Indonesia has become the most urgent task in the Government's forestry policy. Therefore, in its National Development Plan (1989/90-1993/94) Indonesian Government has contemplated 4,200,000 ha of industrial reforestation. A stable supply of seeds including improvement of seed quality through tree breeding was necessary to achieve it. Therefore, providing a central facility for tree breeding will fulfill an important role in the implementation of national reforestation plan. At that time, the facilities of the only existing Seed Source Development Center in Kaliurang was deteriorating and was experiencing a shortage of essential equipment and apparatus.
Goal and objectives	To build a Forest Tree Improvement Development Center with its scheduled activities
Output of the project	Buildings (main building and related facility buildings) and equipment
Main activities	Building construction and providing equipment
Institution involved	Directorate of Reforestation and Regreening, Directorate General of Reforestation and Land Rehabilitation, Ministry of Forestry
Location	Purwobinangun, 12 km north of Yogyakarta
Geographical coverage of the impact	Yogyakarta
Amount of funding	JPY 1.3 billion + JPY 34,900,000 or IDR 436,945,000 (approx.) of Indonesian portion
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	The project was highly relevant. The project highly supported the government policy in forestry development
Effectiveness	The project was effective in providing facilities to support forest tree breeding improvement in Indonesia. Services offered by this facility have been used by many forestry institutions.
Efficiency	The project was efficient.
Impact	The implementation of the project had enabled the collection and utilization of a wide range of information on manpower training, seeds, scions, tree improvement, and reforestation.
Sustainability	This facility had a high sustainability. A technical cooperation project followed was implemented soon after the construction. The 5 year project (1992-1997) was extended twice until 2002. Starting in 1994 the FTIRDC was managed under Forest Research Development Agency (FORDA). Buildings and facilities provided by this project (including

	equipment) have helped attract more external funding to conduct research enabled this center to maintain research activities and building maintenance by collaboration with other institutions
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information : <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reports <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Assessment of output	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Main Building (2,585.66 m ²), consisted of laboratories and offices, seminar room, etc., and related facility buildings (1,423.3m ²), consisted of, among others, workshop, storages, electric generator, etc. Most buildings and equipment are still functioned well, though some had undergone slight modification according to the need and capability of maintenance, e.g. garage. Many of the vehicles were also still functional, including bus, trucks and cars.
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	No technology produced
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	No documents produced
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reports <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interview <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Involvement of local people in income generation (labor).
Environment	Rehabilitation by using tree from the Center would create a better environment.
Economic development	This project supported research and development in forestry sector, and the results of the research could be a source of income. Participation of local in the construction of the Center was also increase the local income.
Organizations/institutions	Through this project, the previously small unit became a bigger Center ('Pusat Penelitian; and 'Balai Besar').
Forestry development	This project was conducted to support the Seed Production Facilities of the Directorate of Reforestation and Regreening, Directorate General of Reforestation and Land Rehabilitation. Under this project this facility supported the Forest Tree Improvement Project, which later became Agency for Research and Development in Forest Tree Breeding Improvement and later became the Center of Research and Development of Biotechnology and Forest Tree Breeding Improvement. At present the facility becomes Center for Forest Biotechnology and Tree breeding Improvement.

Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	There was no National Forestry Strategic Plan before 2001. However, this project was in line with the sixth Five-Year Forestry Development Plan REPELITA).
Assessment of relevance	REPELITA IV 1984/1985-1988/1989 had set an establishment of industrial forest plantation kept increasing in REPELITA V (1989/1990-1993/1994) and in REPELITA VI (1994/1995-1998/1990, that projected to achieve industrial forest plantation of 1.25 million ha.
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	The sustainability of this project is supported by 1) supporting government policy: development of this facility from technical unit into a center for research and development showed government support to this project. By having full government support the maintenance of the facility can be ensured, 2) availability of human resources: most of employees/researchers are permanently based in the center 3) strategic location of the facility: The center is located in the major district road, only 12 km from Yogyakarta. Although it is not located in the city center, it is highly accessible.
Recommendations	Technical cooperation project type is recommended to follow after the implementation of this project
Other Information	
Following the completion of the building, the Government of Japan conducted a Technical Cooperation project entitled "Forest Tree Improvement Project".	
References	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 1990. Basic Design Study Report on the Project for Establishment of the Forest Tree Improvement Development Center in the Republic of Indonesia. 2. Furukoshi, T. 197. Forest Tree Improvement Project. General Remark on JICA Forest Tree Breeding Project in Indonesia. Cooperation Process, the Results at the Termination and the Future Prospect. Part I English Report. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Forestry Research and Development Agency (FORDA) Ministry of Forestry. 3. Balai Besar Penelitian Bioteknologi dan Pemuliaan Tanaman Hutan. No Year. Membangun Pola Kemitraan Penelitian dalam Rangka Peningkatan Produktivitas Hutan Indonesia. Brochure. 	

INFORMATION SHEET #C7

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	REHABILITATION OF THE DEGRADED NATIONAL PARK BY FOREST FIRE
Year and duration	From: 2000 - 2004 Duration: 4 years
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	<p>The serious forest fire in Indonesia between 1997 and 1998 burned more than 800,000ha. In Way Kambas National Park of Sumatra, 8,500ha out of the entire park area of 130,000ha were damaged, and this fire degraded wild life environment in this park, including the Sumatran rhino.</p> <p>The tropical forests lost by repeated fires do not recover naturally. This degraded forest tends to turn to a prairie called along-alang among locals. Forest restoration was carried out, focusing on approx. 350ha of the burnt area where 11 native species were replanted, giving consideration to their natural ecology in order to restore the habitat for wildlife. Tree-planting ceremonies and fire-extinguishing trainings for local people were conducted as one of the extended activities.</p>
Goal and objectives	<p><u>Goal:</u> to restore the ecosystem of Way Kambas National Park</p> <p><u>Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) to plant burnt areas of approximately 350 ha (2) to provide forest fire fighting equipments (3) to conduct training in forest fire prevention and control
Output of the project	Fire fighting equipments, plantation, construction, training
Main activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of fire fighting equipments 2. Plantation of degraded areas with 11 native tree species 3. Construction of nurseries 4. Conduct various training related to forest fire prevention and control
Institution involved	Way Kambas National Park
Location	Way Kambas National Park, Lampung Province
Geographical coverage of the impact	Areas surrounding Way Kambas National Park
Amount of funding	JPY 430 million
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	No information from available document
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	

ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Assessment of output	No information from available document
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	No information from available document
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	
Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	The project was relevant with the Ministry of Forestry's Strategic Plan 2000-2004.
Assessment of relevance	The project was very relevant to programs listed in the Strategic Plan: Program #2 Forest protection and security and program #3 Forest and land rehabilitation, and conservation of forest resources.
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	No information from available document
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
The consultant for this project was Japan Forest Technical Association (JAFTA), contractor was Sumitomo Forestry Co., Ltd; supervised by Hiromitsu Kuno.	
References	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 2002. The project for rehabilitation of the degraded national park by forest fire. (Vol. I Main Report). 2. [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 2004. The project for rehabilitation of the degraded national park by forest fire. (Vol. III Quality Assurance Data). 3. [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 2004. The project for rehabilitation of the degraded national park by forest fire. (Vol. I Main Report). 4. [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 2004. The project for rehabilitation of the degraded national park by forest fire. (Vol. II Completion Photographs). 	

INFORMATION SHEET #C8

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	REHABILITATION OF NATURAL FOREST IN WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK
Year and duration	From: 1999 to 2004 Duration: 5 years
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	Way Kambas National Park (Lampung) had been experiencing forest degradation due to forest fire and past land encroachment. The degraded areas surely need to be rehabilitate to ensure that ecosystem of the national park can be restored.
Goal and objectives	To rehabilitate part of the Way Kambas National Park by using local species.
Output of the project	Tree plantation (data not available)
Main activities	Construction of nursery, planting, weeding
Institution involved	Way Kambas National Park
Location	Way Kambas National Park
Geographical coverage of the impact	Way Kambas National Park and its surrounding
Amount of funding	Information not available
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	Report not available
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Report not available
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/ books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	

ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Report not available
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	
Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	The project was relevant with the Ministry of Forestry's Strategic Plan 2001-2004
Assessment of relevance	The project was very relevant to programs listed in the Strategic Plan: Program #2 Forest protection and security and program #3 Forest and land rehabilitation, and conservation of forest resources.
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	Report not available
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
Report not available. The information was based on interviews.	
References	
Report not available	

INFORMATION SHEET #C9

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	THE PROJECT FOR IMPROVEMENT OF FOREST FIRE EQUIPMENT IN THE REPUBLIC INDONESIA
Year and duration	Year: 2001 Duration: 1 year
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	Since 1992, the Japanese Government had been assisting in the management and prevention of forest fires in the most fire prone areas in Indonesia (Sumatra and Kalimantan). Various activities had been conducted in the past. However, the forest fire equipment was still insufficient and need to be provided to ensure an optimal forest fire prevention and management.
Goal and objectives	To decrease the incidence of forest fires in four National Park in Sumatra and Kalimantan.
Output of the project	Prevention of forest fire and reinforcement of the initial fire fighting system in the 4 National Park targets.
Main activities	Procurement of various forest fire equipments.
Institution involved	PHKA (Bukit Tigapuluh National Park, Berbak National Park, Way Kambas National Park, Gunung Palung National Park), local people ("Masyarakat Peduli Api").
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bukit Tiga Puluh National Park (Riau and Jambi Provinces) • Berbak National Park (Jambi Province) • Way Kambas National Park (Lampung Province) • Gunung Palung National Park (West Kalimantan Province)
Geographical coverage of the impact	Jambi, Riau, Lampung, West Kalimantan and their surrounding areas
Amount of funding	JPY 3.09 hundred million
GENERAL EVALUATION	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	No information from available document
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	

ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Assessment of output	No information from available document
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	No information from available document
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	
Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	The project was relevant with the Ministry of Forestry's Strategic Plan 2001-2005.
Assessment of relevance	The project was very relevant to activities listed in the Strategic Plan: Activity #4 - Rehabilitation and recovery of natural resource reserves
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	No information from available document
Recommendations	
Other Useful information (if any)	
Document with the exact title was not available. The above information was based on the Basic Design document as listed in the References.	
References	
1. [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 2001. Basic Design Report on the Project Improvement of Forest Fire Equipment in the Republic of Indonesia.	

INFORMATION SHEET #C10

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	THE PROJECT FOR IMPROVEMENT OF RESEARCH FACILITIES FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION IN THE REPUBLIC INDONESIA
Year and duration	From: 2004 to 2006 Phase I: 2004 Phase II: 2005 Phase III: 2006 Duration: 3 years
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	This Grant Aid project was to establish research facilities for Botany and Microbiology Division of RCB in Cibinong and to complete the complex of biodiversity center (Zoology, Botany and Microbiology). The complex was expected to serve as the core institution both domestically and regionally.
Goal and objectives	The goal of the project was to facilitate various research activities through the construction of new buildings for the Botany Division and the Microbiology Division of the RCB at Cibinong in a suburb of Jakarta and the transfer of the existing facilities and functions at Bogor
Output of the project	The scope of the grant aid was the construction of research facilities for the Botany and Microbiology Division, storage facilities for botanical specimens and an information center and the procurement of the equipment required for research work.
Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructing building of Botany and Microbiology • Procurement of research equipments
Institution involved	JICA, LIPI, Research Center of Biology
Location	Cibinong Science Center, Cibinong, West Java
Geographical coverage of the impact	Mostly Cibinong, but the impact can be extended to national and international coverage.
Amount of funding	JPY 2,172 million (± USD 20.09 million/IDR 180.3 billion)
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	This project was highly relevant for the research of botany and microbiology, as such facilities was limited in Indonesia.
Effectiveness	No information from available document
Efficiency	No information from available document
Impact	The Botany and Microbiology Division have been used by the RCB researchers as well as others. Impacts were very significant.
Sustainability	RCB has been successful in maintaining the sustainability of the project.

ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Assessment of output	No information from available document
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	No information from available document
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	
Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	This project was relevant to the Indonesian Biodiversity Action Plan.
Assessment of relevance	This project is relevant with the Biodiversity Action Plan's objective #2 - to expand the data and information available on the nation's biodiversity and make it available to policy makers and the public.
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	No information from available document
Recommendations	
Other Useful information (if any)	
Document with the exact title was not available. The above information was based on the Basic Design document as listed in the References. Evaluation of some parameters was done based on the visit to the RCB.	
References	
1. JICA. Basic Design Study Report on the Project for Improvement of Research Facilities for Biodiversity Conservation and Utilization in the Republic of Indonesia.	

INFORMATION SHEET #D1

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	ENGINEERING SERVICES FOR CENTRAL SUMATRA FOREST REHABILITATION
Year and duration	Year: 1992 Duration: 1 year
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	Report not available
Goal and objectives	
Output of the project	
Main activities	
Institution involved	
Location	
Geographical coverage of the impact	
Amount of funding	
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	Report not available
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Report not available
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/ books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Report not available
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	

Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	Report not available
Assessment of relevance	
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	Report not available
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
As the Ministry of Forestry does not accepting Loan Assistance, most likely the implementing agency for this project was the Directorate General of Water Resources Development, Ministry of Public Works.	
References	
Report not available	

INFORMATION SHEET #D2

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	THE WATERSHED MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN SOUTH SULAWESI
Year and duration	Report not available
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	Report not available
Goal and objectives	
Output of the project	
Main activities	
Institution involved	
Location	
Geographical coverage of the impact	
Amount of funding	
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	Report not available
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Report not available
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/ books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Report not available
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	

Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	Report not available
Assessment of relevance	
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	Report not available
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
As the Ministry of Forestry does not accepting Loan Assistance, most likely the implementing agency for this project was the Directorate General of Water Resources Development, Ministry of Public Works.	
References	
Report not available	

INFORMATION SHEET #D3

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	THE FEASIBILITY STUDY ON THE URGENT BALI BEACH CONSERVATION PROJECT
Year and duration	From: February, 1988 to March, 1989 Duration: 1 year
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	Bali Island has been known as the top destination tourist area in Indonesia. This island also was blessed by beautiful sandy beaches. Unfortunately, some popular beaches had been experiencing serious abrasion from the strong sea current and waves. Therefore, a feasibility study to plan the construction to maintain the beach line was necessary to conserve and maintain the existence of the beach.
Goal and objectives	-To prepare the shore protection plan of the study areas -To conduct a feasibility study based on the plan -To transfer technology to the Indonesian counterpart personnel
Output of the project	Document contained the Results of the Feasibility Study
Main activities	Conducting a feasibility study to conserve 3 main beaches in Bali
Institution involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DGWRD (Director General of Water Resources Development) • MOC (Ministry of Construction, Government of Japan) • INA (INA Civil Engineering Consultant Co, Ltd) • PCI (Pacific Consultants International) • SMC (SHIN-NIPPON Meteocean Consultant Co, Ltd) • COR (Coast Ocean Research Co, Ltd) • PASCO (PASCO International Inc.)
Location	Kuta Beach, Nusa Dua Beach, Sanur Beach, Tanah Lot
Geographical coverage of the impact	Kuta Beach, Nusa Dua Beach, Sanur Beach, Tanah Lot
Amount of funding	IDR 71,445,456,000
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	Report not available
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	

ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	No information from available document
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	No information from available document
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	
Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	No information from available document. This project was in collaboration with Ministry of Public Works.
Assessment of relevance	
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	No information from available document
Recommendations	
Other Useful information (if any)	
The implementing agency for this project was the Directorate General of Water Resources Development, Ministry of Public Works.	
References	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 1989. The Feasibility Study on the Urgent Bali Beach Conservation Project (Final Report; Summary). 2. [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 1989. The Feasibility Study on the Urgent Bali Beach Conservation Project (Final Report; Volume I Main Report). 	

INFORMATION SHEET #E1

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT STUDY IN BALIKPAPAN
Year and duration	From: 1977 to 1982 Duration: 5 years
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	Report not available
Goal and objectives	
Output of the project	
Main activities	
Institution involved	
Location	
Geographical coverage of the impact	
Amount of funding	
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	Report not available
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Report not available
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/ books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Report not available
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	

Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	Report not available
Assessment of relevance	
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	Report not available
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
None	
References	
Report not available	

INFORMATION SHEET #E2

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	EXPERIMENTAL AFFORESTATION IN BALIKPAPAN
Year and duration	Year: 1974
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	Report not available
Goal and objectives	
Output of the project	
Main activities	
Institution involved	
Location	
Geographical coverage of the impact	
Amount of funding	
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	Report not available
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Report not available
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Report not available
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	

Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	Report not available
Assessment of relevance	
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	Report not available
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
None	
References	
Report not available	

INFORMATION SHEET #E3

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT STUDY IN PULAU
Year and duration	Year: 1974
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	Report not available
Goal and objectives	
Output of the project	
Main activities	
Institution involved	
Location	
Geographical coverage of the impact	
Amount of funding	
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	Report not available
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Report not available
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Report not available
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	

Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	Report not available
Assessment of relevance	
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	Report not available
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
None	
References	
Report not available	

INFORMATION SHEET #E4

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	EXPERIMENTAL AFFORESTATION IN MALINO
Year and duration	Year: 1974
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	Report not available
Goal and objectives	
Output of the project	
Main activities	
Institution involved	
Location	
Geographical coverage of the impact	
Amount of funding	
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	Report not available
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Report not available
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Report not available
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	

Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	Report not available
Assessment of relevance	
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	Report not available
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
None	
References	
Report not available	

INFORMATION SHEET #E5

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	EXPERIMENTAL AFFORESTATION IN TARAKAN
Year and duration	Year: 1975
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	Report not available
Goal and objectives	
Output of the project	
Main activities	
Institution involved	
Location	
Geographical coverage of the impact	
Amount of funding	
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	Report not available
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Report not available
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Report not available
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	

Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	Report not available
Assessment of relevance	
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	Report not available
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
None	
References	
Report not available	

INFORMATION SHEET #E6

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	EXPERIMENTAL AFFORESTATION IN MONGGALI
Year and duration	Year: 1975
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	Report not available
Goal and objectives	
Output of the project	
Main activities	
Institution involved	
Location	
Geographical coverage of the impact	
Amount of funding	
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	Report not available
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Report not available
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Report not available
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	

Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	Report not available
Assessment of relevance	
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	Report not available
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
None	
References	
Report not available	

INFORMATION SHEET #E7

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	EXPERIMENTAL AFFORESTATION IN NORTH SUMATERA
Year and duration	Year: 1975
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	Report not available
Goal and objectives	
Output of the project	
Main activities	
Institution involved	
Location	
Geographical coverage of the impact	
Amount of funding	
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	Report not available
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Report not available
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/ books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Report not available
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	

Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	Report not available
Assessment of relevance	
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	Report not available
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
None	
References	
Report not available	

INFORMATION SHEET #E8

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT STUDY IN KACINGAN
Year and duration	Year: 1976
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	Report not available
Goal and objectives	
Output of the project	
Main activities	
Institution involved	
Location	
Geographical coverage of the impact	
Amount of funding	
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	Report not available
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Report not available
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/ books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Report not available
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	

Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	Report not available
Assessment of relevance	
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	Report not available
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
None	
References	
Report not available	

INFORMATION SHEET #E9

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT STUDY IN PATIGO
Year and duration	Year: 1977
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	Report not available
Goal and objectives	
Output of the project	
Main activities	
Institution involved	
Location	
Geographical coverage of the impact	
Amount of funding	
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	Report not available
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Report not available
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/ books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Report not available
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	

Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	Report not available
Assessment of relevance	
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	Report not available
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
None	
References	
Report not available	

INFORMATION SHEET #E10

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	FEASIBILITY STUDY ON FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT IN TOGIAN ISLAND OF THE REPUBLIC INDONESIA
Year and duration	Year: 1978
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	Togian Islands in Tomini Bay, Central Sulawesi, were among the underprivileged areas in Central Sulawesi. In order to promote economic development in the area, it was considered that the most effective way was to start with development in forestry. Through the forestry development it was hoped that the rich forest resources could be utilized and the infrastructure could be built to increase the employment opportunities. Most of the tree species were trees that had not yet recognized in the market. So far the exploitation of forest resources in South East Asia had been limited mainly to Dipterocarp species. Before development was conducted, feasibility studies were performed.
Goal and objectives	To investigate the feasibility of the exploitation of tropical rain forests (especially lesser known species), regeneration of cut-over area, development of infrastructures, and forestry-centered regional development in the Togian Islands.
Output of the project	Report on the results of the feasibility study.
Main activities	Survey on the existing forest and its possible regeneration; assessment of the social development plan for the expansion of agriculture.
Institution involved	Ministry of Forestry
Location	Togian Islands, Central Sulawesi
Geographical coverage of the impact	Togian Islands (Islands of Togian, Batudaka and Talahon), covering area of 51,900 ha.
Amount of funding	No information from available document
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	No information from available document
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	

ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Assessment of output	No information from available document
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	No information from available document
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	
Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	There was no National Forestry Strategic Plan before 2001. However, this project was in line with the third Five-Year Forestry Development Plan (REPELITA).
Assessment of relevance	This project supported the economic development program.
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	No information from available document
Recommendations	
Other Useful information (if any)	
None	
References	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 1977. Pre-Feasibility Study on Forestry Development in Togian Islands of Republic of Indonesia. [JICA] Japan International Cooperation Agency. 1978. Feasibility Study on Forestry Development in Togian Islands of Republic of Indonesia. 	

INFORMATION SHEET #E11

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	EXPERIMENTAL AFFORESTATION IN TOGIAN
Year and duration	Year: 1978
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	Report not available
Goal and objectives	
Output of the project	
Main activities	
Institution involved	
Location	
Geographical coverage of the impact	
Amount of funding	
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	Report not available
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Report not available
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/ books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Report not available
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	

Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	Report not available
Assessment of relevance	
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	Report not available
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
None	
References	
Report not available	

INFORMATION SHEET #E12

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	DEVELOPMENT STUDY ON UNUSED TREE SPECIES IN TOGIAN
Year and duration	Year: 1978
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	Report not available
Goal and objectives	
Output of the project	
Main activities	
Institution involved	
Location	
Geographical coverage of the impact	
Amount of funding	
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	Report not available
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Report not available
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Report not available
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	

Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	Report not available
Assessment of relevance	
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	Report not available
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
None	
References	
Report not available	

INFORMATION SHEET #E13

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	LARGE-SCALE REFORESTATION TECHNIQUE
Year and duration	From: 1989 to 1992 Duration: 3 years
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	Report not available
Goal and objectives	
Output of the project	
Main activities	
Institution involved	
Location	
Geographical coverage of the impact	
Amount of funding	
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	Report not available
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Report not available
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Report not available
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	

Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	Report not available
Assessment of relevance	
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	Report not available
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
None	
References	
Report not available	

INFORMATION SHEET #E14

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	EXPERIMENTAL AFFORESTATION IN EAST JAVA PROVINCE
Year and duration	Year: 1994
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	Report not available
Goal and objectives	
Output of the project	
Main activities	
Institution involved	
Location	
Geographical coverage of the impact	
Amount of funding	
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	Report not available
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Report not available
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Report not available
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	

Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	Report not available
Assessment of relevance	
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	Report not available
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
None	
References	
Report not available	

INFORMATION SHEET #E15

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	DEVELOPMENT STUDY ON UNUSED TREE SPECIES IN PARE
Year and duration	1999
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	Report not available
Goal and objectives	
Output of the project	
Main activities	
Institution involved	
Location	
Geographical coverage of the impact	
Amount of funding	
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	Report not available
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Report not available
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Report not available
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	

Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	Report not available
Assessment of relevance	
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	Report not available
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
None	
References	
Report not available	

INFORMATION SHEET #E16

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	DEVELOPMENT STUDY ON CARBON FIXATION IN INDONESIA
Year and duration	2001
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	Report not available
Goal and objectives	This study aims at developing an environment friendly forest management method in which carbon dioxide emissions were reduced as much as possible by using charred sawmill scraps as a soil conditioner in areas designated for afforestation.
Output of the project	Report not available
Main activities	
Institution involved	
Location	
Geographical coverage of the impact	
Amount of funding	
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	Report not available
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Report not available
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/ books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	

ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Report not available
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	
Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	Report not available
Assessment of relevance	
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	Report not available
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
Following the Development Study, a Technical Cooperation entitled "Carbon Fixing Forest Management Project" was implemented in 2001-2006.	
References	
Report not available	

INFORMATION SHEET #E17

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT STUDY IN PROBOLINGGO
Year and duration	Report not available
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	Report not available
Goal and objectives	
Output of the project	
Main activities	
Institution involved	
Location	
Geographical coverage of the impact	
Amount of funding	
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	Report not available
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Report not available
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Report not available
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	

Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	Report not available
Assessment of relevance	
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	Report not available
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
None	
References	
Report not available	

INFORMATION SHEET #E18

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT STUDY IN TALIABU
Year and duration	Report not available
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	Report not available
Goal and objectives	
Output of the project	
Main activities	
Institution involved	
Location	
Geographical coverage of the impact	
Amount of funding	
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	Report not available
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Report not available
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/ books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Report not available
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	

Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	Report not available
Assessment of relevance	
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	Report not available
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
None	
References	
Report not available	

INFORMATION SHEET #E19

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project name	FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT STUDY IN SUMANGUS
Year and duration	Report not available
Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Development Study <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Loan Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development Cooperation
Background of the project	Report not available
Goal and objectives	
Output of the project	
Main activities	
Institution involved	
Location	
Geographical coverage of the impact	
Amount of funding	
GENERAL EVALUATION:	
By: <input type="checkbox"/> Previous evaluation (existing) <input type="checkbox"/> New evaluation by Consultant	
Relevance	Report not available
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Impact	
Sustainability	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTPUT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
Number of building and equipments provided by the project	Report not available
Technologies produced by the projects, if any	
Number of document/books/posters/training material, modules, manuals, etc. produced by the project	
ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES/IMPACT	
Source of information: <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit	
People/community/human resources development	Report not available
Environment	
Economic development	
Organizations/institutions	
Forestry development	

Relevance to the National Forestry Strategic Plan	
Relevant edition (year) of the Strategic Plan	Report not available
Assessment of relevance	
Lessons Learned and Recommendations	
Lessons learned	Report not available
Recommendations	
Other Useful information	
None	
References	
Report not available	