



**Establishment and Management
of Nantu National Park,
Gorontalo Province,
Sulawesi**



Annual Report - April 2006

Darwin Initiative

Annual Report

1. Darwin Project Information

Project Ref. Number	13 - 028
Project Title	Establishment and management of Nantu National Park, Gorontalo Province, Sulawesi
Country	Indonesia
UK Contractor	University of Oxford – Wildlife Conservation Research Unit
Partner Organisations	Yayasan Adudu Nantu Internasional (YANI, local NGO), Gorontalo University, Bupati and local government in Gorontalo district
Darwin Grant Value	£196,143
Start/End dates	29 th November 2004 – 29 th November 2007
Reporting period	1 April 2005 – 31 st March 2006. Annual Report 2.
Project website	http://earth-info-net-babirusa.blogspot.com
Author(s), date	Lynn Clayton, Idrus Labantu. 30 th April 2006

2. Project Background

Location: Indonesia is the world's most biologically diverse country, spanning two of the world's major biogeographic regions, Australasia and Indo-Malaya, as well as a large transition zone, Wallacea (Sulawesi, Maluku and Nusa Tenggara). This project is located in Sulawesi at the Paguyaman (Nantu) Forest, Gorontalo (0^o46'N 120^o16'E). Gorontalo is a new Indonesian province (population 900,000) created in February 2000 by separation from North Sulawesi province. It comprises four major districts (Gorontalo, Bolaemo, Bone-Bolango and Puowato) each with an elected head of government called the Bupati (Regent). The Nantu Forest lies at the boundary of two districts: the reserve is entirely located within Gorontalo district but its southern boundary abuts directly onto Bolaemo.

Circumstances: The Paguyaman Forest is one of the few pristine forest ecosystems remaining in Indonesia today. Destruction of Indonesia's forests is occurring at an alarming rate: more than 20 million hectares of Indonesian forest was destroyed between 1985-1997 (World Bank, 2001). Rampant illegal encroachment and irreparable degradation are common within Indonesia's national parks, where protection and law enforcement activities are non-existent. Unrelenting poaching of wildlife has led to many "empty forests" where larger mammals and birds are effectively absent.

The Paguyaman Forest is unusual in being the site of pioneering forest protection methods since 1997 (supported by Darwin Initiative projects 162/5/127 and 162/09/012). Gazetted as the Nantu Nature Reserve (31,215 ha) in 1999 it was expanded to 52,000 hectares, the Nantu-Boliyohuto Conservation Forest, by the

Gorontalo district government in 2004. It is of international importance for Sulawesi's endemic, endangered wildlife and the last stronghold of the endangered babirusa pig in the world. A key feature of this forest is a large natural salt-lick (60m x 20m) called Adudu, where congregations of up to thirty babirusa gather at one time. It supports good populations of the endemic anoa (an endangered forest buffalo), the locally endemic Heck's macaque, Sulawesi wild pig and more than ninety species of birds (35 of which are endemic to Sulawesi).

Today the Nantu Forest faces increasing pressure from settlement around the reserve. Two settlements are now located immediately outside the boundaries of the Nantu reserve, both in areas covered by pristine forest a decade ago. Tangga village on the reserve's southern boundary is the location of a new transmigration area one kilometre from the globally important Adudu salt-lick. Pangahu village lies on the reserve's south-east boundary in Gorontalo district; it comprises 60 families and was established in 1996.

Problem: This project aims to fulfil the overwhelming need for sound resource management in Indonesia's provinces at the time of government decentralization and rampant biodiversity loss by establishing the Nantu Forest as a case study of sound forest management and environmental governance.

3. Project Purpose and Outputs

The **purpose** of this project is to establish the Nantu National Park as a beacon of innovative rain forest management and sustainable development for Indonesia. The project will protect a globally threatened ecosystem and pioneer innovative participatory local Park management practices (the establishment of a Nantu Protection Unit, stakeholder forum and local Nantu Management Council) highly appropriate to the Government of Indonesia's decentralization policy. It will establish the Nantu Forest as a local and international centre for tropical rain forest research and biodiversity training, address the sustainable livelihood needs of settlers living near the Park and strengthen local institutions to sustain project legacy. It will contribute directly to reducing the rate of global biodiversity loss by establishing a functioning and protected 52,000 hectare rain forest national park, hence assisting Indonesia to implement its CBD and FLEG commitments.

The **agreed outputs** are:

1. A functioning and protected rain forest national park of 52,000 hectares.
2. Enhanced sustainable livelihood options for local communities around the Nantu National Park.
3. Short, medium and long-term park management plans developed using participatory processes.
4. Establishment of a Nantu Management Council, strengthened local organizations, trained local individuals and a self-sufficient NGO equipped to manage the Nantu National Park beyond the lifetime of donor assistance.
5. The results of participatory research programmes orientated to alternative livelihoods and to Sulawesi's endangered biodiversity.
6. A local stakeholder forum to ensure full dialogue with all stakeholder groups.
7. Extensive dissemination of lessons learned.

Achievements and progress against the project's logical framework are summarized in Annex 1 and described in section 4. The project start date was delayed due to availability of funds from 1st April 2004 to 29th November 2004 hence the dates of all outputs and milestones have been advanced by eight months. The outputs and proposed operational plan have not otherwise been modified.

4. Progress

History: This project builds on innovative forest protection and management initiatives developed during Darwin project 162/09/012. Pioneering initiatives during that project included local legislation expanding the Nantu Nature Reserve from 31,215 ha to 52,000 ha (the Nantu-Boliyohuto Conservation Forest) and deploying special forces police personnel in forest protection. The current project began in Nov. 2004. Key achievements during the first four months of this project were the provision of local livelihood assistance (16,500 cocoa trees) to communities living around the Nantu Forest Reserve, provision of environmental education and English language teaching at Pangahu village school and establishment of an innovative forest law enforcement unit (the Nantu Protection Unit).

The **agreed milestones** for this period were:

Schools program continuing (original date Oct. - Dec. 04, revised June - Aug. 05): This milestone was fully achieved. Activities included the implementation of a Darwin Nantu scholarship programme, a children's study visit to the Nantu Forest, establishment of a children's conservation library at Pangahu village school, Nantu Forest children's colouring competition and obtaining of funds for children's film on Nantu Forest (see Achievements below for details).

National Park gazetted (original date 2004, revised 2005): a national government team visited the Nantu Forest to assess its suitability for gazettement as a National Park (15th-19th Nov 05). The team comprised members from Forestry and Environment departments and the Indonesian Institute of Sciences. Darwin project staff accompanied the team throughout its visit, providing scientific information, logistical support and accommodation at the Darwin field station (Figure 1). The team submitted its recommendations for National Park gazettement to the Minister of Forestry in February 06 and the Minister's decision is awaited.



Figure 1: National government Forestry team, together with Darwin project and Nantu Protection Unit personnel at Darwin field station, Nantu Forest.

Law enforcement unit and Village Nantu Protection Teams established and operational (original date Jan. 05, revised Sept. 05): This milestone was partly achieved. Key personnel for the law enforcement unit were identified; these police

officials and judges have worked together with the Nantu Protection Unit on eight cases of forest law enforcement during this period. Seven of these cases resulted in cautions, and one in a completed prosecution against illegal rattan collection within the Nantu Forest (Dec. 05). Village Nantu Protection Teams: A key step towards achieving this milestone was the preparation of a MoU between all four village heads of villages bounding the Nantu-Boliyohuto Forest on their commitment to protect this area. This document was initiated by project partner the Bupati of Gorontalo (Mar. 06). Village legislation to protect this forest is also being prepared (April. 06). Village protection team establishment is hindered by the fact that villagers from the immediate boundaries of the reserve remain vulnerable to intimidation and bribery from outsiders.

Darwin-supported income-generating activities begin and ongoing hereafter (original date March 05, revised Nov. 05): This milestone was achieved earlier than anticipated, having been begun in Dec. 04. Sixteen thousand five-hundred cocoa seedlings were handed over to local settlers at Tangga and Pangahu villages for planting as a bufferzone crop on their own land (April 05); two one-day training days in cocoa planting were held for local farmers, one at each village (April 05); development of all plants was monitored in June 05 and Dec 05; survival rates were approximately 68% at Tangga and 55% at Pangahu village.

Training programme at Darwin training centre and Gorontalo University in biodiversity conservation and reserve management begins, ongoing to Nov. 2007 (original date April 05, revised Dec. 05): This milestone was fully achieved. Training took place at the Darwin training centre for the following groups during this period: local children (12) and their teachers (4) (in biodiversity conservation); local assistants (6) and special forces police personnel (44) (reserve protection and management); local farmers (70) in cocoa growing (April 05, one day); local villagers (40) in conservation and participatory reserve management (April 06, three days); local Islamic leaders on role of Islam in Conservation at two-day seminar organized by this project (July 05) at Gorontalo State University, details below).

Participatory research programmes begin (original date May 05, revised Jan. 06): Steps towards this milestone were: Social research: PhD research on local stakeholders' perceptions of biodiversity conservation in Gorontalo province was carried by Ani Kartikasari (Lincoln University, New Zealand and CIFOR, Bogor, Aug. - Dec 05). This involved in-depth semi-structured interviews with 105 local and national stakeholders, and a scoring exercise of 20 statements of benefits of natural forest involving 167 interviewees. Wildlife trade research: weekly monitoring of North Sulawesi's bushmeat trade in local markets was carried out throughout this period; analysis of this long-term dataset began. 1-3 babirusa were observed on sale each week at Langowan market, Minahasa.

Follow-up to potential development partners (June - Aug. 05): This milestone was achieved. Liaison continued with the Canadian International Development Agency, the European Union and the World Bank. A presentation was given to Singapore Zoo, resulting in US\$ 30,000 being awarded for a series of three educational films on the Nantu Forest (for children, general public and policy makers) (May 05).

Training needs assessment carried out (June - Aug. 05): This milestone was fully achieved (April 06, details below).

Two guard posts constructed (original date Aug.04, revised April 05): This milestone was partly achieved. One guard post was constructed at the remote eastern corner of the Nantu Reserve, positioned to deter illegal loggers from this area.

Selection of students, topics and local community participants for field research programme (original date Feb. 05, revised Oct. 05): This milestone was

partly achieved. This programme was discussed with local community representatives at the training workshop in April 06.

Establishment of Nantu as Educational Forest for Gorontalo University (original date April 05, revised Dec. 05): This milestone is under consideration; Gorontalo University established an educational forest at Dulamayu, Bogani-Nani Wartabone National Park in 2004 and consultations are continuing as to whether two locations are practical.

Preparation of participatory management plans begins, ongoing to Feb. 07 (original date June 05, revised Feb. 06): This milestone has slipped. It will be carried out during the next reporting period.

Additional outputs and activities were:

Action against transmigration project, Tangga village, Bolaemo district: Darwin project partners and staff accompanied a national-level Forestry department team visit to this site (29th April – 1st May 05). The Minister of Forestry opposed the location of this settlement, based on information provided by this project, and continues to do so. Despite this one hundred Javanese settlers and one hundred local settlers have been located at this site by the Gorontaloese provincial government and national transmigration department.

French television documentary: the project hosted sixteen French television personnel from the TF1 “Ushuaia Nature” series at the Darwin field station (15th-17th April). This team, led by presenter Nicholas Hulot, travelled to the Nantu Forest by helicopters to film project activities. This project will be featured in a one-hour documentary on Indonesian wildlife to be screened in 2007. The Darwin Initiative will be fully credited in the film’s acknowledgements.

Nantu Protection Unit: this unit was active against illegal logging, slash-and-burn forest destruction and illegal rattan collection at Nantu Forest, conducting daily patrols at the Nantu Forest throughout this period (details below).

Nantu Management Authority: liaison with the Gorontaloese government on the structure of this body continued throughout this period.

Stakeholder forum: meetings of this forum were held at the Darwin field station (Sept 05, Dec. 05 and April 06). The forum comprises provincial and district government planning and forestry offices, local University, parliament, police and transmigration representatives, village heads and youth representatives and YANI (25 persons in total). Items discussed included clarification of forest laws relating to the reserve, legal proceedings against rattan collectors, value of biodiversity for local people and ways to develop participatory management, including planned village-level initiatives and the need for vigilance against illegal activities implemented by outsiders.

Informal presentation to the Secretary General of the Indonesian Directorate-General of Nature Conservation by LMC (Mar 06).

Islam and Conservation: Project partner Haji Idrus Labantu also attended a national seminar on Islam and Conservation at the Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Jakarta (8th June) and gave a sermon at Tangga village mosque, Nantu Forest, on this topic (24th June).

Logistical support to a total of twelve eco-tourists who visited the Nantu Forest during this period.

Project achievements during the last year were as follows:

Schools programme: Nantu scholarships were established for two children from Pangahu village (on the boundary of the Nantu Forest) to attend secondary school in Gorontalo city. The children achieved high grades at Pangahu primary school but their families who would not otherwise be able to afford secondary schooling. Rofika Lihawa and Tonis Gole began secondary school on 14th July 2005 and are progressing well. Rofika achieved third prize in her class (Jan.06) and Tonis ranked in the top ten. Funds have been awarded from Singapore Zoo for a children's film on the babirusa to be made by local children; this was the result of a presentation at Singapore Zoo by LMC (May). A children's conservation library has been established at Pangahu primary school with the provision of 40 books on wildlife and conservation topics (July 05); 80 children's books on wildlife, English language and general topics were also donated to the Gorontalo city library. A Nantu Forest primary school-children's colouring and poetry reading competition was held in Gorontalo by YANI and the Gorontalo local government to coincide with National Environment Day (6th June 05) in which fifty children from schools throughout Gorontalo district participated, including six representatives from Pangahu primary school (Figure 2). The impact of this programme was increased local ownership and understanding of the Nantu Forest amongst local children and their parents.



Figure 2: Students from Pangahu village primary school participated in a YANI/district government Nantu Forest colouring competition to mark National Environment Day.

Forest protection: The Nantu Protection Unit played a vital role in protecting the Nantu-Boliyohuto Conservation Forest from illegal logging and slash-and-burn clearance throughout this period. The Unit comprises six local assistants and four special forces police personnel who are resident at the Darwin field station continuously for one month periods, conducting daily patrols. Nantu is unique in being the only nature reserve/national park in Indonesia actively protected by special forces personnel. The consequence of this is that the Nantu forest remains pristine and free from incursions. Satellite images reveal clearly slash-and-burn destruction right up to but not within the reserve boundary. Three cases of illegal logging were

encountered (Figure 3) but the perpetrators had fled; three cases of illegal rattan collection were discovered, one of which resulted in a completed prosecution, at which project assistants were key witnesses and on which project staff worked closely with provincial police, forestry and legal authorities. Two cases of slash-and-burn incursions were encountered. The Unit has a clear forest law enforcement deterrent effect: during one month (June 05) when special forces personnel were not available several thousand canes of mature rattan were cut within the reserve: these were confiscated by project field assistants and held at the Darwin field station. The project faced opposition from a vocal local minority opposed to the project's forest law enforcement activities. This group comprised relatives of the persons prosecuted and those with vested interests (timber barons and land speculators); opposition took the form of a smear campaign in local press and media.



Figure 3: The Nantu Protection Unit was active against illegal logging within the Nantu Reserve.

Training programme in biodiversity conservation and reserve management: Twelve local children, four teachers and two parents' representatives from Mohiyolo and Pangahu primary schools made a two-day study visit to the Nantu Forest (11-12th Dec), led by Indonesian biologist Ani Kartikasari; activities including teaching on the importance of forest conservation, observing wildlife, drawing and learning conservation songs. This visit was featured on local television (TVRI) and one article appeared in the local newspaper. Six local assistants and a total of 44 special forces police personnel received "on-the-job" training in reserve protection and management at Nantu throughout this period as NPU members. This activity began in December 2004 the first month of the project and has been continuous for local assistants, while special police received one month's training each. Seventy local farmers received one days training on cocoa growing. Forty local villagers attended a three-day workshop in conservation and participatory reserve management (details below). Forty local Islamic leaders received training on the role of Islam in Conservation by attending a two-day seminar (details below). The consequence of this ongoing training programme is an increased capacity for reserve conservation and biodiversity conservation amongst trainees, and their equipping to share this knowledge with others.

Seminar on Islam and Conservation: A two-day seminar entitled “The Role of Islam in Conservation in Gorontalo Province” was organized by this project and held at Gorontalo State University (30th-31st July 05). Four key speakers from West Java (Indonesian Institute of Sciences [2], World Bank/Alliance of Religions and Conservation, Garut Islamic Boarding School) and forty invited religious leaders, academics, local government and NGO representatives from throughout Gorontalo province participated. Religious leaders from all settlements bordering the Nantu Forest attended. Key outputs were the provision of semi-formal training for local Islamic leaders on their role in Conservation and development, and the formation of a task-force to promote this relatively new subject in Gorontalo province, 90% of whose population are Muslim. All participants were equipped with two recent key books on this subject “Wildlife Conservation according to Islam” by Fachruddin Mangunjaya and “Islamic Laws and Obligations on Environment” (Indonesian Forest and Media Campaign). The four invited speakers from West Java also made a field visit to the Nantu Forest (1st-2nd Aug.). The impact of this event was that key religious figures from throughout Gorontalo Province were empowered to preach the importance of Conservation in their town/village mosques. A follow-up meeting of participants is planned for July, to monitor progress made to date and share a new book of conservation based Islamic sermons.

Village Agreement (MoU) on Forest Protection: Project partner the Bupati (Regent) of Gorontalo district initiated an agreement between the village heads of the four villages bounding the Nantu-Boliyohuto Conservation Forest (Mar. 06). The purpose of this is to formalize the responsibilities of village heads in assisting with protection of this forest. This step is particularly appropriate given that two of these villages (Tangga and Pangea) are the location for two hundred new transmigrant families, whose settlement on the immediate boundary of the Nantu Reserve poses a grave additional threat to this forest.

Workshop for local villagers: A three-day residential workshop was held at the Darwin field station (6th – 8th April 06) for forty local villagers. All settlements bordering the Nantu Forest were represented, as well as key local community figures (school-teachers, village heads and religious leaders) and representatives of transmigration settlers. Material was presented on biodiversity and importance of the Nantu Forest (Irwan Bempah, Gorontalo University and Lynn Clayton), Islamic teachings on conservation (Haji Idrus Labantu, YANI and Gorontalo district government) and forest law enforcement (Captain Mohammad Harun, Gorontalo Police Department). Informal discussion sessions were held on implementation of the Bupati’s MoU for Nantu Forest protection. Practical fieldwork was a key part of this workshop (babirusa viewing at the Adudu salt-lick and birdwatching). The training needs assessment was conducted during this workshop, with questionnaires circulated to all delegates. Participants identified development of agricultural skills, English language for visitor guiding, improved health education and continued education on the importance of retaining forest as key training needs. An evening programme included conservation film shows and informal discussions. The consequence of this event was an increased understanding of biodiversity conservation amongst the reserve immediate neighbours.

Significant difficulties: Two deaths occurred at the Nantu field station in February 06. One carpenter assisting the project on a short-term basis was swept away by flash floods and drowned. Two weeks later a special forces policeman assisting to protect the Nantu Forest died suddenly (aged 22) at the field station from an unknown illness. The project manager and team visited the bereaved relatives and commanding officers, and assisted with/participated in funeral arrangements. The project manager’s mother also died during this period (Dec.05).

The **overall design** of the project has not been changed. The **timetable** for the next reporting period (1st April to 30th September 06) is:

All programmes continuing throughout this period.

July 06: Work on educational films about Nantu Forest (with Alain Compost). Follow-up workshop with key participants of "Islam and Conservation Seminar" led by Dr. Arie Budiman, Centre for Research in Biology, Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Bogor.

August 06: Project website completed.

September 06: MSc student begins course.

5. Actions taken in response to previous reviews:

Issues raised in the review of the last annual report have been discussed with collaborators and were responded to in the last half year report. The review identified two critical issues needing to be addressed for the project to achieve its overall purpose: the formal gazettement of the Nantu National Park and the likely impact of the transmigration settlement. Recent progress has been made on the first of these issues with the visit of a national government team to this site in November 2005 (part of the Ministry of Forestry's assessment procedure for proposed National Parks). The team's recommendations have been submitted to the Minister and the outcome is awaited. Two hundred families have however been located at the Pangea transmigration site. Project actions to mitigate the negative effects of this settlement has involved public awareness efforts to new transmigrants (attendance at project training workshop by fifteen representatives of this settlement), involvement of transmigrant representatives in the stakeholder forum and preparation of an MoU by the Bupati of Gorontalo formalizing the responsibilities of village heads in the transmigration area in protection of the Nantu Forest.

The project's main training programme began in December 05 on schedule. Training of local assistants and special forces personnel in reserve protection and management began in December 04 (the first month of the project) and has been continuous since that time. Social research has begun with PhD field research on local stakeholders perceptions of biodiversity in Gorontalo (July-Dec. 05).

6. Partnerships

Good collaboration has continued throughout this period between the UK and Indonesian partners (Gorontalo University, the Bupati and district government in Gorontalo, and the NGO YANI). All project activities have been carried out by a team of these partners; no unforeseen problems in relationships with these partners have arisen.

The project continued to collaborate with the World Bank's Faiths and Environment Initiative, the Centre for International Forestry (CIFOR) and USAID. New links were established during this period with Lincoln University, New Zealand and Singapore Zoo's Conservation Division.

7. Impact and Sustainability

The project has a **good profile** within the host country. Project work was promoted during this year through presentations and progress meetings to: the Indonesian Institute of Sciences, the Secretary General of the Indonesian Directorate-General of Nature Conservation, the Ministry of Forestry, the National Biodiversity Foundation and the Centre for Research in Biology (Bogor). Satellite photographs of the Nantu Forest reinforced the project's profile to Ministry of Forestry officials: these clearly showed the Nantu Reserve to be intact and free from encroachment. The project was also promoted through two articles by Ani Kartikasari in the Indonesian language, which were widely distributed by email and on which Darwin support was acknowledged. One new local television feature on the project's schools programme and regular screenings on films produced during the previous Darwin project on national television helped maintain a high profile.

Participants in the project's training programme showed substantially increased interest in and capacity for biodiversity conservation as a result of their involvement. Local children and their teachers expressed this in their contributions to an article on their study visit, and in their enthusiastic responses when interviewed by local television.

The project has a satisfactory **exit strategy** in place, involving the local partners and management authority who will be vital in ensuring continuation of project work.

8. Outputs, Outcomes and Dissemination

Most **agreed outputs** were achieved. Extensive **additional outputs** contributing to the project purpose were also achieved (listed in section 4).

Copies of project articles (paper and electronic) and CDs of project activities (children's study visit, seminar on Islam and Conservation) were **disseminated** to a wide range of local and national stakeholders. Television documentaries on this project have been extensively repeated on main Indonesian national television channels (Metro TV, TV7, TVRI). Information on project objectives and activities was disseminated to a wide range of national, local and international stakeholders via project presentations, progress meetings and radio interviews.

Dissemination activities will be implemented by project local partners after project completion. The project's Nantu Forest website and the Nantu Café will be key tools in implementing this dissemination.

Table 1. Project Outputs (According to Standard Output Measures)

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	TOTAL
5	Long-term training: 6 local project assistants in reserve protection and management.		6			
6A	Short-term training: Year 1: i) 6 field assistants in reserve protection and management (4 months); ii) 24 special forces personnel in reserve protection (1 month each); iii) 20 local women in handicrafts, hairdressing and English language (1 day/week for 4 months); iv) 120 primary school-children in	171	209			

English language and Environmental Education (1 day/week (April-Dec.04);
v) 1 local bushmeat market monitor (1 day/week for 4 months);

Yr. 2:

i) 40 villagers in biodiversity conservation (3 days);

ii) 12 school-children, 4 teachers and 2 parents' reps in biodiversity conservation (2 days);

iii) 70 villagers in cocoa growing (1 day); 40 Islamic leaders in Conservation and Islam (2 days);

iv) 44 special forces police in reserve protection (1 month each);

v) 1 bushmeat monitor (1 day/week for 12 months).

6B	Number of training weeks:	390	223
7	Number of types of training materials:	1	1

Year 1:

i) 2 different VCDs on Indonesian biodiversity to teachers at Pangahu primary school.

Year 2:

i) children's libraries: one children's library of 40 different books on wildlife/conservation established at Pangahu primary school; 80 children's

	books on wildlife and general topics donated to Gorontaloese city library.		
8	Number of weeks LMC in Indonesia.	13	40
14A	Number of seminars: 1 seminar organized by this project on Islam and Conservation.		1
15A	Articles on project in EU Indonesian Forest Programme newsletter.	2	
15B	Articles on project in local "Gorontalo Post" newspaper.	3	3
18B	Number of national TV programmes in UK/Europe: 1 French TV (TF1 Ushuaia Nature) documentary featuring this project prepared (to be screened in 2007).		1
18C	New local television news features (TVRI) on project.	2	1
	Repeated.	4	6
19C	Local radio interviews (RRI) on project	1	5
23	US\$30,000 from Singapore Zoo for educational films with Alain Compost.		\$30,000
	1000 Euros from Nicholas Hulot Conservation Foundation.		Euros 1000
	<u>In kind:</u>		
	House lent by Bupati (Regent) for 16 months.	£1750	
	District government staff time and meeting rooms.	£200	£750

Special forces police personnel staff time	£1000	£3200
Darwin Nantu Scholarships to 2 children from Pangahu village		2
Cases of illegal logging and illegal rattan collection handled by NPU.	3	8
Cocoa trees handed over to settlers around reserve as bufferzone income-generating crop.	16,500	
Desks and benches provided to Pangahu village primary school.	30	

Table 2: Publications

Type * (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)	Cost £
Article	Kartikasari, S.N. and Labantu, I. "Study visit to the Nantu Forest". 2005. (Indonesian language).	Gorontalo Post newspaper	YANI, P.O. Box 1346, Manado, Sulut, Indonesia.	-
Article	Kartikasari, S.N. "A potential Ecological Disaster at Botu, Gorontalo". 2005. (Indonesian language).	As above.	As above.	-

9. Project Expenditure

Table 3: Project expenditure during the reporting period (Defra Financial Year 01 April to 31 March)

10. Monitoring, Evaluation and Lessons

Two monitoring meetings have been held in Gorontalo to monitor project progress (June 05, Feb 06) attended by all project partners. **Indicators** of achievements are the fact that the area is widely known locally, nationally and internationally as one of Sulawesi's pristine remaining protected areas. The Nantu Protection Unit log books are evidence of the NPU's effectiveness, as is the pristine condition of the Nantu Forest (observable both directly and on satellite images where forest clearance is clearly seen extending right up to but not inside the reserve boundary). Television crews, eco-tourists and other guests to Nantu have all successfully observed and filmed babirusa at the Adudu salt-lick. Training programmes have also had a genuine impact in increasing local understanding of and support for the reserve; evidence for this includes childrens' enthusiastic responses when interviewed following their study visit to Nantu, and an increased willingness by local people to supply information on illegal activities within the reserve. A follow-up workshop for religious leaders to monitor how they have utilised training provided at the Islam and Conservation seminar is planned for July 06.

Lessons learned from this year's work have been as follows:

1. Forest law enforcement is a continuous, ongoing need. The economic incentive to illegally extract resources from the reserve only increases over time (as resources are over-exploited outside the reserve), necessitating a continuously vigilant long-term patrol unit.
2. Forest conservation issues are often politicized by persons pursuing separate agendas (e.g village head elections, intra-village political rivalries and elections of other local officials).
3. Some local NGO's claiming to support environmental conservation may have various alternative vested interests, including protecting family members involved in illegal activities from prosecution. These NGOs' activities may be sponsored by local timber barons and land speculators, pursuing their own business agendas.

Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum)

This **Darwin project** is working to establish the Nantu Forest as a beacon of innovative rain forest management in a diversity of ways. As part of the project's schools' program a Darwin Nantu scholarships programme has been established for secondary school education. **Darwin Nantu scholar** Rovika Lihawa from Pangahu village achieved third prize in her school class in Gorontalo city; her education would have ceased after primary school without this support. **Islamic religious leaders**

from throughout Gorontalo Province participated in a two-day seminar organized by this project on “Conservation and Islam”; four invited speakers from West Java gave key presentations. A sixteen-member team from **French television** visited the Nantu Forest (April 06) to film project work for a French **national television documentary**, on which Darwin support will be credited. An **innovative forest law enforcement unit**, the Nantu Protection Unit (NPU) comprising local special police forces and local project assistants was active throughout this year protecting this forest from illegal logging and slash-and-burn clearance. Nantu is the only forest in Indonesia where special police forces are deployed in forest protection and as a result this forest is one of Indonesia’s few remaining pristine and intact rain forest ecosystems.

■ **I agree for ECTF and the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section**

Reference:

Indonesia: Environment and Natural Resource Management in a Time of Transition. The World Bank, February 2001. 129 pp.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year: 2005/2006

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005-Mar 2006	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conservation of biological diversity, • The sustainable use of its components, and • The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 			
<p>Purpose: To establish the Nantu National Park as a beacon of sound rain forest management and sustainable development for Indonesia.</p>	<p>Functioning and protected 52,000 ha National Park.</p> <p>Enhanced alternative livelihoods for local communities.</p> <p>Project widely known as national and international case study.</p>	<p>Rate of global forest biodiversity loss reduced. Indonesia assisted to implement CBD and FLEG commitments. Nantu Forest safe and protected by NPU.</p> <p>Increased support for reserve and reduced economic dependence on forest through provision of 16,000 cocoa trees to local settlers.</p> <p>Nantu Forest widely known as one of Indonesia's few pristine and protected forests. Extensive media coverage and progress presentations to national and international stakeholders.</p>	<p>Lesson: Forest law enforcement is continuous ongoing need.</p> <p>Key actions planned: Liaison with central government on National Park status for reserve. Focus on establishing Nantu as biodiversity training and education centre. Development of Management Authority. Signing and implementation of village forest protection agreements.</p>
<p>Outputs</p>		<p>Activities and outcomes</p>	<p>Lessons and actions planned</p>

<p>A functioning and protected rain forest national park of 52,000 hectares.</p>	<p>Pristine ecosystem with no incursions; local communities fully participative in Park management; law enforcement unit operational.</p>	<p>Nantu Protection Unit operational and patrolling reserve daily. Three cases of illegal logging, three cases of illegal rattan collection and two cases of slash-and-burn incursions handled. One prosecution against illegal rattan collection within reserve completed (15 month jail-sentence for perpetrator).</p> <p>National government forestry department team visit to assess area for upgrade to National Park status (Nov. 05).</p> <p>Village agreement (MoU between Bupati and local village heads) to protect reserve prepared (Mar. 06). One guard post constructed. Personnel for law enforcement unit identified and unit operational. Action against transmigration project.</p> <p>Community participation discussed at training workshop for 40 representatives of all settlements around reserve (April 06).</p>	<p>Lessons: i) Economic incentives to illegally extract resources from the reserve only increase over time (as resources are overexploited outside the reserve), necessitating a continuously vigilant long-term patrol unit.</p> <p>ii) Some local NGO's claiming to support environmental conservation may have alternative vested interests, including protecting family members involved in illegal activities from prosecution.</p> <p>Key actions planned: NPU operational throughout. Liaison with central government on progress of National Park proposal. Signing and implementation of local village forest protection agreements.</p>
<p>Short, medium and long-term park management plans developed using participatory</p>	<p>500 copies of short, medium and long-term plans produced and distributed by project partners.</p>	<p>Feb. 07.</p>	<p>Key actions planned: Team to prepare plans selected, plan preparation begins.</p>

processes.			
Enhanced sustainable livelihood options for local communities around the Nantu National Park.	Programmes in agroforestry, animal husbandry, visitor guiding, English language and other needs carried out in three local villages.	<p>16,500 cocoa trees handed over to settlers as bufferzone crop in Tangga and Pangahu villages; 70 local farmers attend training day in cocoa growing (April 05)</p> <p>Follow-up to potential development partners carried out (May-Aug.05).</p>	Key actions planned: All programmes continuing.
Nantu Management Council established; strengthened local organizations, trained local individuals and a self-sufficient NGO equipped to manage the Nantu National Park beyond the lifetime of donor assistance.	Demonstrated capability of these groups to manage reserve and increased knowledge about biodiversity conservation.	<p>Training activities carried out as follows:</p> <p>Study visit for 12 local school-children and their teachers to Nantu Forest (2 days, Dec. 05).</p> <p>Six local assistants and 44 special forces personnel trained in reserve protection and management.</p> <p>40 local villagers attended 3-day workshop on conservation and participatory reserve management (April 06).</p> <p>40 local religious leaders attended seminar organized by this project on “Islam and Conservation” (July 05).</p> <p>Schools’ programme continuing as follows:</p> <p>Conservation library established at Pangahu primary school (40 books donated);</p> <p>Childrens’ Nantu colouring</p>	Key actions planned: Management Council established. Training programme continuing. MSc student selected.

		<p>competition for all schools in Gorontalo district on National Environment Day (June 05). Darwin Nantu scholarship program continuing. Training needs assessment carried out. Preparation of Management Authority structure ongoing. Project partners (Bupati and local district government), NGO YANI and Gorontalo University active in all project activities.</p>	
<p>The results of participatory research programmes orientated to alternative livelihoods and to Sulawesi's endangered biodiversity.</p>	<p>At least three local undergraduate theses produced and two papers published in scientific journals</p>	<p>Steps towards this output: Weekly monitoring of Sulawesi's bushmeat trade throughout; data analysis begun. Logistic and financial support for fieldwork component of social research on "Perceptions of Local Stakeholders in Gorontalo on Biodiversity" (Aug-Dec.05) for PhD by Ani Kartikasari (University of Lincoln, New Zealand); PhD thesis preparation in progress. Darwin field station promoted as rain forest research location locally and internationally.</p>	<p>Key actions planned: Selection of students, topics and community participants for research program made, research program implemented.</p>
<p>A local stakeholder forum to ensure full dialogue with all stakeholder groups.</p>	<p>Resolution of conflict issues through bi-monthly meetings attended by at least 30 persons</p>	<p>Meetings held in Sept. 05, Dec. 05 and April 06 at Darwin field station. Forum comprises local village</p>	<p>Lesson: Forest conservation issues are often politicized by persons pursuing separate agendas</p>

	from all local stakeholder groups.	heads, district and provincial government officials, local University, police and transmigration representatives and YANI (25 persons).	(e.g village head elections, intra-village political rivalries and elections of other local officials). Key actions planned: meetings of forum held at three-monthly intervals.
Extensive dissemination of lessons learned.	3 national television features, at least 20 publicity articles, 20 local radio features. Café Nantu in operation. Workshops with wide range of local and national stakeholders.	One local television feature , 3 local newspaper articles, 5 local radio features, 1 French national television documentary, repeated screenings of earlier project documentaries on Indonesian national tv. Presentations on project activities to a wide range of local and national stakeholders, including General Secretary of Indonesian Wildlife Department. Social research preliminary analysis presented at University of Lincoln, New Zealand (Mar.06). Seminar on “Islam and Conservation” organized by project for 40 provincial religious leaders with teaching by 4 national-level speakers from West Java (July 05).	Key actions planned: Educational films made. Project website established. All dissemination activities continuing.