



DARWIN INITIATIVE



APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 12 COMPETITION: STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Give a full answer to each section; applications will be considered on the basis of information submitted on this form. Please do not cross-refer to information in separate documents except where invited on the form. The space provided indicates the level of detail required but you may provide additional information on a separate A4 sheet if necessary. Do not reduce the font size below 12pt or alter the paragraph spacing.

Submit by 19 January 2004

Ref (*Defra only*):

1. Name and address of organisation

Wildlife Conservation Research Unit, Department of Zoology, South Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PS.

2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Establishment and management of Nantu National Park, Gorontalo Province, Sulawesi.

3. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals.

Details	Project leader	Other UK personnel	Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country
Surname	Clayton	Macdonald	Labantu
Forename(s)	Lynn Marion	David Whyte	Idrus
Post held	Post-doctoral research scientist	Director (Professor)	Government official, YANI secretary.
Institution (if different to above)	Same	Same	Gorontalo local government
Department	Zoology	Zoology	Social Affairs
Telephone			
Fax			
Email			

4. Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)

Aims The Wildlife Conservation Research Unit aims to achieve practical solutions to conservation problems by undertaking original research on aspects of fundamental biology relevant to wildlife conservation and environmental management. We aim to effect improvements in policy, increase awareness of conservation issues amongst a wide public, and train and develop conservation biologists of all nationalities.

Activities Fundamental research, species conservation and environmental management, education and outreach, training and development. Main areas of interest: endangered species, behavioural ecology, farming and wildlife, wildlife diseases and pests, and human/animal conflict resolution.

Achievements Since 1992 WildCRU has completed more than 50 international projects with significant results, published over 300 refereed papers and species action plans, and trained 35 students to doctoral level. The research outputs demonstrate how a variety of research methods can bring a rigorous scientific background to conservation problems and have had a substantial impact on policy.

5. Has your organisation received funding under the Initiative before? If so, please give details.

Yes. For projects on 1) Aquatic Carnivores (Ref 162/4/072), 2) Sanctuaries in Estonia and Belarus (162/7/137), 3) Big Cat Conservation and Sustainable Use in Southern Africa (162/09/015), 4) Devising Solutions to Bushmeat Exploitation in the Sanaga-Cross Region (162/10/004), 5) Climatic Change of Conservation of Galapagos Endemic Bird Species (162/12/0118), 6) The Role of Tourism in the Sustainable Use of Big Cats.

6. Please list the overseas partners that will be involved in the project and explain their role and responsibilities in the project. The extent of their involvement at all stages in the project should be detailed, including in project development. Please provide written evidence of this partnership.

i) Gorontalo University: a new and enthusiastic university established Dec. 2001 committed to building capacity of its staff, a key project objective. Proposed role: partner in implementing all project activities; host of workshops in Gorontalo city; students and staff active in training and research programme. **ii) Bupati and local government in Gorontalo:** the elected head of local government in Gorontalo is the Bupati, Mr. A.H. Pakaya, by whom all decisions relating to natural resources in Gorontalo are made under Indonesia's policy of decentralization. The Gorontaloese local government are progressive and have spear-headed the initiative to upgrade the Paguyaman Nature Reserve to National Park status. Proposed role: partner in implementing all project activities, especially pioneering natural resource governance initiatives, Bupati - head of Nantu Management Council. **iii) Yayasan Adudu Nantu Internasional (YANI):** a local NGO established by Darwin project 162/09/012 (Conservation of the Paguyaman Forest in Northern Sulawesi) which is already active but has a strong need for additional capacity, resources and experience to become fully self-sufficient. Proposed role: project partner in all activities. All partners have been fully involved in project development. Three letters of support appended.

7. What steps have been taken to (a) engage at all appropriate levels within the host country partner organisations to ensure full support for the project and its outcomes; and (b) ensure the benefits of the project continue despite staff changes in these organisations?

The three partners have already **demonstrated** their commitment to the project and its outcomes, having worked as a team on project preparatory activities. They co-authored the National Park upgrade proposal and comprised the working group to prepare Paguyaman Reserve legislation. **Extensive consultations** have taken place with partners at all levels (Gorontalo University rector, staff and students; Gorontalo local government Bupati, forestry department personnel and village-level government). A **broad range** of personnel have been involved in project development, hence ensuring that project benefits will continue in spite of any staff changes.

8. What other consultation or co-operation will take place or has taken place already with other stakeholders such as local communities. Please include any contact with the government of the host country not already provided.

Extensive consultation has already taken place with the local **Gorontaloese parliament**, who have recently **ratified legislation** laying the legal foundations for establishment of the Nantu Management Authority and expanding the Paguyaman/Nantu Reserve from 31,000 to 52,000 hectares. Extensive consultation has also taken place with **local communities** around the Paguyaman Reserve, including community and religious leaders, school-teachers and farmers. The village-based participatory management initiatives proposed (village guard posts, community Park protection teams and stakeholder forum) were suggested by these communities. This project has also been discussed personally at **national** level with the Indonesian Assistant Minister of Forestry, the Director for of National Parks and the Director of the Indonesian Institute for Sciences Centre for Research in Biology. All these persons expressed their keen support. Written informal agreement for the gazetting of the Nantu National Park has also been given by the Indonesian Minister of Forestry, in response to the academic document co-authored by the project team.

PROJECT DETAILS

9. Define the purpose of the project in line with the logical framework.

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 local Nantu Management Council, stakeholder forum and Nantu Protection Unit) highly appropriate to the government of Indonesia's decentralization policy. It will establish the Nantu National Park 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. This project 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 commitments**.

10. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?

This project is a **new initiative**. However it will build on **extensive foundations** already achieved during Darwin project 162/09/012 including establishment of excellent relationships with local stakeholders, expansion of the Paguyaman Nature Reserve to 52,000 hectares (from 31,000 ha), completion of local legislation paving the way for the Nantu Management Council and construction of a permanent Darwin training centre. It will implement **new initiatives** arising from project 162/09/012 namely the proposals to upgrade the Paguyaman Forest to National Park status and establish a local Nantu Management Council, and implement measures to ensure the long-term sustainability of existing Darwin achievements.

11. How will the project assist the host country in its implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity? Please make reference to the relevant article(s) of the CBD, thematic programmes and/or cross-cutting themes (see Annex C for list and worked example) and rank the relevance of the project to these by indicating percentages. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD national focal point in the host country? Further information about the CBD can be found on the Darwin website or CBD website.

By establishing the Nantu National Park as a **case study of innovative rain forest management and sound environmental governance** in a new Indonesian province this project will support the Government of Indonesia's implementation of **Articles 8** (30%), **12** (10%) and **13** (10%) of the CBD, with particular emphasis on forest biodiversity (15%), protected areas (20%), public education and awareness (10%) and Sustainable Use and Biodiversity (5%) themes.

Specifically the project will **i)** establish a functioning and protected pristine **rain forest national park** of 52,000 hectares (Article 8); **ii)** prepare and implement participatory park **management plans** (Article 8), **iii)** implement a comprehensive **biodiversity training programme** aimed at all levels and sectors of society (Article 12); **iv)** conduct **participatory research programmes** orientated to alternative livelihoods and Sulawesi's endemic and poorly-known biodiversity (Article 12); **v)** establish a **stakeholder forum** to ensure full dialogue with all stakeholder groups and a **forest law enforcement unit** for Gorontalo province (Article 8); **vii)** establish **enhanced sustainable livelihoods** for local communities around the Nantu National Park (Article 8), **viii)** establish a **Café Nantu** in Gorontalo city to function as a local resource and awareness centre (Article 13) and **ix)** conduct **public awareness** campaigns and **extensive dissemination** of lessons learned (Article 13).

Consultations have already taken place with key members of Indonesia's Biodiversity Strategy Committee. Liaison with the CBD national focal point is planned.

12. How does the work meet a clearly identifiable biodiversity need or priority within the host country? Please indicate how this work will fit in with National Biodiversity Strategies or Environmental Action Plans if applicable.

This project fulfills an **overwhelming need** for sound natural resource management in Indonesia's provinces at a time of government decentralization and rampant biodiversity loss. Indonesia's National **Biodiversity Action Plan** specifically highlights this need, recommending management-orientated research, participatory management plan preparation and implementation and buffer-zone activities, all of which will be addressed by this project. Lowland forests such as Paguyaman are widely recognized as the most **endangered** ecosystems in Indonesia. The Paguyaman/Nantu Forest is of **international importance** for Sulawesi's endemic, endangered wildlife and is one of the last strongholds of the rare babirusa pig, which can be observed at a natural salt-lick (called Adudu). Sulawesi is of **global importance** for biodiversity conservation and Indonesia is one of the most **megadiverse** countries in the world. This project will also assist Indonesia to meet its commitments to the UK - Indonesia Memorandum of Understanding on illegal logging, a **key Indonesian Ministry of Forestry priority**, and to the UK - Indonesia Ministerial Declaration on Forest Law Enforcement by establishing a functioning law enforcement unit for Gorontalo Province.

13. If relevant, please explain how the work will contribute to sustainable livelihoods in the host country

This project will carry out **income-generating** activities to enhance the sustainable livelihoods of local communities surrounding the Paguyaman Forest. These will include teak and fruit-tree planting, small-scale irrigation and cattle-rearing, visitor guiding and English language training, which have already been identified by local stakeholders as important needs. The project team will also work to establish effective **development partnerships** with local, national and international groups in year one, in order to expand these activities. Potential partners are CIDA,

14. What will be the impact of the work, and how will this be achieved? Please include details of how the project outputs will be disseminated and put into effect to achieve this impact.

This project will establish a **globally significant case study** of innovative rain forest management and sound environmental governance in a newly created Indonesian province, Gorontalo. It will establish the Nantu National Park as a local and international centre of excellence for rain forest research and biodiversity training and equip key local partners to manage the Nantu National Park beyond the lifetime of donor assistance. This **impact** will be achieved by implementing participatory management methods with full local stakeholder participation to ensure the protection of a 52,000 hectare rain forest national park. The project will establish a **Management Authority comprising** representatives of Gorontalo University, local government, YANI and local communities, with **working groups** on Forest Protection, Research and Education, Community Development, Public Awareness and Eco-tourism Management. The project will also carry out training and education programmes for school-children, villagers, government officials and students using culturally appropriate approaches (including Conservation concerts, animated cartoons and field workshops). **Court cases** brought by the law enforcement unit will have a strong deterrent effect against illegal loggers and poachers and assist **transparency** of natural resource management by the Government of Indonesia. The case study established will be **applied** to other nature reserves in Gorontalo Province during the project life-time.

Extensive **dissemination** of lessons learned will take place locally, nationally and globally via national and local television features, establishment of a project website (where all project publications will be available), publications and seminars for other Indonesian park managers and heads of districts (Bupati's) of other Indonesian provinces. A **Café Nantu** will also be established on/near the Gorontalo University campus to function as a resource centre for dissemination of all project materials to students and other individuals. **Schools' materials** (Darwin story book, colouring book, videos) will be disseminated directly to local children.

15. How will the work leave a lasting legacy in the host country or region?

This Darwin project will safeguard a **globally important forest** ecosystem and prevent the extinction of the critically endangered babirusa pig and many other endemic species. All management initiatives described in project management plans will be incorporated into **local legislation** by the Gorontaloese parliament, hence becoming local government **policy** and ensuring long-term sustainability of project achievements. The management council, **strengthened key local institutions** and **self-sufficient NGO** will ensure the long-term conservation of the Nantu National Park. Project education, training and community protection activities will leave a legacy of informed and knowledgeable local people equipped to protect their own forest resources. The establishment of Nantu as an **Educational Forest** for Gorontalo University will ensure future student participation in park activities.

Gorontalo is one of the **safest** and most **politically stable** areas in the whole of Indonesia, ensuring that a lasting legacy can be achieved.

16. What steps have been taken to identify and address potential problems in achieving impact or legacy?

The ECTF review of Darwin project 162/09/012 identified conflict between different stakeholder groups, improved road access into the area and illegal gold mining and wildlife poaching activities as potential problems to future project impact. The establishment of a **stakeholder forum** is aimed to limit conflict by providing an open platform to discuss areas of potential disagreement. A key project area will be to focus on enhancing the **sustainable livelihood options** of local communities, in order to address this underlying cause of potential conflict. Improved road access and its impact on the reserve/park will be discussed with the Bupati and local government should

this become an immediate possibility. Continued vigilance is necessary against illegal activities within the reserve/park; hence the establishment of the **Nantu Protection Unit** is of vital importance.

17. How will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways would the Darwin name and logo be used?

The support of the Darwin Initiative will be **prominently acknowledged** on all project materials, including websites, videos and television documentaries, local, national and international newspaper articles, calendars and leaflets, educational materials and publications. The **Darwin logo** is also prominently displayed at the Darwin field station and at the Darwin training centre.

18. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations carrying out similar work? Are there completed or existing Darwin Initiative projects which are relevant to your work? Please give details, explaining the similarities and differences and how your work will be distinctive and innovative. Show how the outputs and outcomes of this work will be additional to any similar work, and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with such work for mutual benefits.

This Darwin project is **unique** as it will **i)** pioneer **innovative** new park management practices (local Park management body, stakeholder forum and Nantu protection unit) and incorporate these into local legislation to ensure sustainability; **ii)** achieve **distinctive outputs** including an intact rain forest national park, Café Nantu resource centre, tropical rain forest research centre and forest law enforcement unit in a region where these steps have not been achieved before; **iii)** already has the **strong support** of a diverse range of stakeholders (local communities, provincial government, judges, police/military); **iv)** is **located** in a new Indonesian province where the local government is unusual in its strong commitment to biodiversity conservation; **vi)** implement an **innovative childrens' programme**, including Darwin children's story book, conservation cartoons and childrens' field visits in a country where a gross lack of such materials/activities exists; **v)** will be carried out by a **team** of local partners uniquely qualified to achieve both real change and a lasting legacy.

Other Darwin projects such as the **Sapo** National Park project in Liberia have focussed on preparation of management plans in National Parks. **USAID** is conducting innovative participatory management programmes in Bunaken Marine National Park, North Sulawesi and in Sungai Wain Reserve, East Kalimantan, Indonesia. Close collaborative links exist with these projects and will continue to ensure maximum sharing of lessons learned.

19. Will the project include training and development? Please indicate who the trainees will be and criteria for selection. How many will be involved, and from which countries? How will you measure the effectiveness of the training and will those trained then be able to train others? Where appropriate give the length and dates (if known) of any training course. How will trainee outcomes be monitored after the end of the training?

Yes. All trainees will be from Indonesia.

One junior lecturer from Gorontalo University funded to obtain **MSc in Conservation** in Java. This training will then be passed on to many Gorontaloese students following his/her return to Gorontalo University.

Local school-children (500), local government officials (100, from a broad range of government departments), community leaders (75), Gorontalo University staff and students (130) in **biodiversity conservation**. Length of training for each group three days.

Local villagers (200), local government officials (50) in **reserve management** techniques. Duration five days plus ongoing involvement.

Local villagers (200) in techniques to promote **sustainable livelihoods** (agroforestry, irrigation, cattle-rearing). Duration one week plus ongoing supervision.

Gorontalo University undergraduates (10) in pure and applied biological **research techniques**. Duration one month.

Indonesian national park managers (30), local and national NGO's (50) and wider community on **lessons learned** from project. Duration three days for each group. Dec. 2006.

The criteria for selection of school-children and villagers will be that they are part of communities immediately adjacent to the reserve (Tangga, Pangahu and Mohiolo villages). **Local government officials** will be from relevant departments in Gorontalo Province: forestry, wildlife department, planning, and tourism, as well as from police, legal department and military. Most training will be held at the **Darwin Training Centre** constructed during Darwin project 162/09/012 and field work will be a key component. It is expected that training will have a **snowball** effect, with trainees communicating to others. All trainees will be invited to attend a **follow-up** workshop three months after completion of training, in order to provide feedback on how their training has been utilized. Evaluation of local undergraduate training will be based on the quality of undergraduate theses carried out at Nantu. **Total number** of trainees + 1000 persons.

20. How are the benefits and/or work of the project expected to continue after the end of grant period? Please provide a clear exit strategy.

The **local management authority** and **project partners** will be vital in ensuring the continuation of project work after the end of the grant period. The management authority will be funded by contributions from local government, the revenues from a standard set of fees which will be implemented for international researchers and tourists visiting the Nantu National Park, and local and international grants. The NGO YANI and Gorontalo University Research Unit are already active but have a strong need for additional capacity, resources and experience in order to become completely self-sufficient. The project will **equip** these organizations to manage the Nantu National Park in collaboration with the management authority after departure of the project facilitator (LMC) at the completion of this project. **Strong management plans** and village-based protection practices put in place and incorporated into local legislation during this project will assist the continuation of project work, as will the establishment of Nantu as an Educational Forest for Gorontalo University.

This project represents the **exit phase** of Darwin involvement at this site. This exit strategy was recommended by an **independent review** of Darwin project 162/09/012 carried out by ECTF.

21. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities.

Project implementation timetable		
Date	Financial year:	Key milestones
	2004/5	
April	2004	Presentations to potential development partners.
May	2004	Nantu Management Authority established and operational.
June	2004	Nantu Protection Unit operational, conducting daily patrols throughout project.
July	2004	Stakeholder forum established, first meeting held and thereafter at two-monthly intervals.
Aug.	2004	Two guard posts constructed.
Oct. – Dec.	2004	Schools program begins. Follow-up to potential development partners. Training needs assessment carried out.
	2004	National Park gazetted.
Jan.	2005	Law enforcement unit and village Nantu Protection Teams established and operational hereafter.
Feb.	2005	Selection of students, topics and local community participants for field research program.
March	2005	Darwin-supported income-generating activities begin and ongoing hereafter.
	2005/6	
April	2005	Establishment of Nantu as Educational Forest for Gorontalo University.
April	2005	Training programme at Darwin training centre and Gorontalo University in biodiversity conservation and research management begins, ongoing to March 2007.
May	2005	Participatory research programmes begin.
June	2005	Preparation of participatory management plans begins, ongoing to June 2006.
Sept.	2005	MSc student begins course.
Dec.	2005	Project website completed.
	2005	Boundary marking completed, income-generating programmes with partners begin.
	2006/7	
	2006	All programmes continuing.

April	2006	Café Nantu established.
June	2006	Management plans completed
Dec.	2006	Seminars for dissemination of lessons learned.
Jan.	2007	Seminar to present research findings.
March	2007	Two scientific publications completed.

22. How will the most significant outputs contribute towards achieving the purpose of the project? (This should be summarised in the Log Frame as Indicators at Purpose level)

Many Indonesian rain forest national parks face severe problems of poor management and lack of local support. Hence the creation of a functioning and protected Park will provide a **powerful case study** both within Indonesia and globally. **Strong management plans** developed with full community participation will ensure sound short, medium and long-term reserve management practices. **Alternative livelihood** options for local communities will reduce pressure on the Park from illegal logging, rattan collection and slash-and-burn and successful activities will fulfill the purpose of the area as a beacon of sustainable development. **Strengthened local organizations** with enhanced capacity for biodiversity conservation will ensure the long-term sustainability of the purpose. **Participatory research programmes** will ensure the Nantu National Park becomes recognised as a globally important rain forest research location. Extensive dissemination of lessons learned will guarantee that **project successes** are shared widely throughout Indonesia and the international community.

23. Set out the project's measurable outputs using the separate list of output measures

PROJECT OUTPUTS		
Year/Month (starting April)	Standard Output Number (see standard output list)	Description (include numbers of people involved, publications produced, days/weeks etc)
2007	2	One Gorontalo University junior lecturer to attain MSc qualification in West Java.
2005-07	4A	Ten Gorontalo University undergraduates in pure and applied research techniques, duration one month; one hundred Gorontalo University undergraduates in biodiversity conservation, duration three days.
2005-07	4B	82 weeks.
2004-07	5	Six local assistants to receive "on-the-job" training in reserve protection/management.
2005-07	6A	At least one thousand trainees , all Indonesian, as follows: Local school-children (500), local government officials (100), community leaders (75), Gorontalo University staff (30) in biodiversity conservation; duration 3 days. Local villagers (200), local government officials (50) in reserve management techniques; duration 5 days. Local villagers (200) in techniques to promote sustainable livelihoods (agroforestry, irrigation, cattle-rearing); duration 1 week. Indonesian National Park managers (30), local and national NGOs (50) and wider community on lessons

		learned; duration 3 days.
2005-07	6B	814 weeks.
2005	7	Three types: Nantu field guide, educational colouring books for school-children and one training video.
March 07	8	Lynn Clayton in Indonesia for 144 weeks conducting project work.
June 06	9	Short, medium and long-term management plans (3) completed for Nantu Park.
Mar. 07	10	One field guide to Nantu Park completed.
Mar. 07	11A	One scientific paper published.
Mar. 07	11B	One scientific paper submitted for publication.
Dec 06 – Jan 07	14A	Three seminars to disseminate lessons learned and research findings.
Mar 07	15A	At least five national press releases.
Mar 07	15B	At least fifteen local press releases.
Mar 07	15C	At least one national press release in UK.
Mar 07	18A	At least two national tv programmes/features in host country.
Mar 07	18C	At least five local tv programmes/features in host country.
Mar 07	19C	At least ten local radio interviews/features in host country.
Mar 07	20	Three thousand pounds – two guard posts and park boundary marking.
Mar 07	23	Sixty-nine thousand pounds: sixty-four thousand pounds from FCO Environment Project Fund (confirmed), two thousand pounds in kind from Gorontalo University (provision of staff time and meeting rooms), three thousand pounds in kind from Gorontaloese local government (staff time and seminar facilities).

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

24. Describe how the progress of the project, including towards delivery of outputs, will be monitored and evaluated in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be both during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please make reference to the indicators described in the Logical Framework.

Monitoring against expected project milestones will be carried out and detailed in six-monthly reports to the Darwin Initiative. **Six-monthly monitoring meetings** of all project partners will also be held in Gorontalo to monitor progress.

Examination of Nantu Protection Unit **daily log books** will be used to monitor the effectiveness of protection activities. Participants attendance and feedback records will assist evaluation of training programmes. The number of **successful prosecutions** completed will provide a guide to the effectiveness of the law enforcement unit. The **quality of theses** completed, number of self-funding international students which can be attracted and level of local participation will be used to evaluate project research programmes. **Attendance at "Café Nantu"** and the **quantity and innovativeness of dissemination materials** produced will assist evaluation of project

dissemination. The success of the **NGO YANI** in obtaining future international funding will provide a measure of the NGO's self-sufficiency.

25. How will host country partners be involved in monitoring and evaluation of the project?

Host country partners will be fully involved in monitoring and evaluation of project progress through six-monthly monitoring meetings of all partners held in Gorontalo. They will also be fully involved in assessing minutes of stakeholder meetings, proceedings of seminars and in evaluation of the indicators described in the Logical Framework.

26. How will you ensure that the project achieves value for money?

Value for money will be ensured by the project facilitator (LMC) being based in Sulawesi throughout the project, hence ensuring she is intimately involved in the day-to-day running of the project. Most expenditure will be carried out at **grass-roots level**, ensuring it is targeted directly to local need and most efficiently used. The current favourable exchange rate of Sterling to the Indonesian Rupiah ensures that each pound spent can have a very significant impact on reducing the rate of biodiversity loss in the host country.

27. Reporting Requirements. All projects must submit six monthly reports (by 31 October each year) and annual reports (by 30 April each year). Please check the box for all reports that you will be submitting, dependent on the term of your project. You must ensure that you cover the full term of your project.

Report type	Period covered	Due date	REQUIRED?
Six month report	1 April 2004 – 30 September 2004	31 October 2004	Yes
Annual report	1 April 2004 – 31 March 2005	30 April 2005	Yes
Six month report	1 April 2005 – 30 September 2005	31 October 2005	Yes
Annual report	1 April 2005 – 31 March 2006	30 April 2006	Yes
Six month report	1 April 2006 – 30 September 2006	31 October 2006	Yes
Annual report	1 April 2006 – 31 March 2007	30 April 2007	Yes
Six month report	1 April 2007 – 30 September 2007	31 October 2007	No
Final report	1 April 2004 – March 2007	June 2007	Yes

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

28. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex B of the Guidance Note. This should not have substantially changed from the Logical Framework submitted with your Stage 1 application. Please highlight any changes.

Project summary	Measurable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
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

- 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>Pristine ecosystem supported by local stakeholders and strong management plans.</p> <p>Reports, publications and tangible results of sustainable livelihood programmes.</p> <p>Documentation of quantity of project materials disseminated nationally and globally.</p>	<p>National and local stakeholders continue to support project and results are widely disseminated.</p>
<p>Outputs A functioning and protected rain forest national park of 52,000 hectares.</p> <p>Short, medium and long-term park management plans developed using participatory processes.</p> <p>Enhanced sustainable livelihood options for local communities around the Nantu National Park.</p> <p>Nantu Management Council established; strengthened local organizations, trained local individuals and a self-sufficient NGO equipped to manage</p>	<p>Pristine ecosystem with no incursions; local communities fully participative in Park management; law enforcement unit operational.</p> <p>500 copies of short, medium and long-term plans produced and distributed by project partners.</p> <p>Programmes in agroforestry, animal husbandry, visitor guiding, English language and other needs carried out in three local villages.</p> <p>Demonstrated capability of these groups to manage reserve and increased knowledge about biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>Nantu Protection Unit daily log books; local communities discourage/ prevent illegal activities; number of successful prosecutions.</p> <p>Three copies sent to Darwin Initiative.</p> <p>Participants attendance and feedback records; records of tree survival rates. Number of partnerships developed with other actors. Results of training needs assessment.</p> <p>Contribution to stakeholder workshops, seminars and other project activities (recorded in minutes and reports). Reports and feedback from training activities. Fund-raising success</p>	<p>Continuing support for innovative reserve management amongst local government.</p> <p>Willingness of diverse range of stakeholders to work towards common vision for Park management.</p> <p>Other partners prepared to assist with funding in order to expand these activities.</p> <p>Continued commitment of local partners to project.</p>

<p>the Nantu National Park beyond the lifetime of donor assistance.</p> <p>The results of participatory research programmes orientated to alternative livelihoods and to Sulawesi's endangered biodiversity.</p> <p>A local stakeholder forum to ensure full dialogue with all stakeholder groups.</p> <p>Extensive dissemination of lessons learned.</p>	<p>At least three local undergraduate theses produced and two papers published in scientific journals.</p> <p>Resolution of conflict issues through bi-monthly meetings attended by at least 30 persons from all local stakeholder groups.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>of NGO. Staff member from Gorontalo University completes MSc course in West Java.</p> <p>Summaries of theses and copies of publications sent to Darwin Initiative.</p> <p>Records of meetings.</p> <p>Copies of all materials sent to Darwin Initiative. Minutes of workshops.</p>	<p>Well motivated and committed field researchers available.</p> <p>Commitment to dialogue and conflict resolution by diverse stakeholder groups.</p>
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Activities	Activity Milestones (Summary of Project Implementation Timetable)
Forest protection and management activities	Nantu Management Authority established and operational (May 04 onwards). Nantu Protection Unit operational (June 04) and conducting daily patrols throughout project duration. Stakeholder forum established by July 04, first meeting held and thereafter at two-monthly intervals. Two guard posts constructed (Aug. 04). National Park gazetted (04). Boundary marking carried out (05). Law enforcement unit and village Nantu Protection Teams established (Jan. 05) and operational throughout project duration. Management plans prepared (June 05 onwards) and completed (June 06).
Carry out income-generating activities and build development partnerships	Presentations to potential development partners (April 04). Training needs assessment (Oct. 04). Darwin-supported income-generating programmes begin (Mar.05). Follow-up to partners (Oct.04). Programmes with partners begin (05).
Capacity building and training	MSc student begins course (Sept. 05). Training seminars at Darwin training centre and UG in biodiversity conservation and reserve management (April 05 – March 07). Site visits by key stakeholder groups throughout.
Field research programme	Selection of students, topics and local community participants (Feb. 05). Establishment of Nantu as "Educational Forest" for Gorontalo University (April 05). Projects begin (May 05). Seminar to present research findings (Jan. 07). Biodiversity monitoring throughout (1 day/week by field assistants).
Awareness, publicity and dissemination	Schools program begins (Oct. 04); activities include field visits, drawing competitions, animated television cartoon from already published Darwin children's story book, twinning to UK primary schools. Café Nantu established (April 06). Project website created by Dec. 05. TV, radio and newspaper coverage, t-shirt, sticker and calender campaigns throughout; simple field guide to Nantu prepared (Oct.06). Two seminars for dissemination of lessons learned (Dec. 06). 2 scientific publications by March 07.