



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



**Pangahu village primary school -
class and teachers**

**Annual Report
April 2005**

Darwin Initiative for the Survival of Species

Annual Report

1. Darwin Project Information

<i>Project Ref. Number</i>	13 - 028
<i>Project Title</i>	Establishment and management of Nantu National Park, Gorontalo Province, Sulawesi
<i>Country</i>	Indonesia
<i>UK Contractor</i>	University of Oxford - Wildlife Conservation Research Unit.
<i>Partner Organisations</i>	Yayasan Adudu Nantu Internasional (YANI, local NGO), Gorontalo University, Bupati and local government in Gorontalo district.
<i>Darwin Grant Value</i>	196,143 pounds
<i>Start/End dates</i>	29 th Nov. 2004 – 29 th Nov 2007
<i>Reporting period</i>	29 th Nov. 2004 – 31 st Mar 2005. Report 1
<i>Project website</i>	http://earth-info-net-babirusa.blogspot.com
<i>Authors, date</i>	Lynn Clayton, Idrus Labantu. 27 th April 2005

2. Project Background

Location: This project is located at the Paguyaman (Nantu) Forest, Gorontalo Province, Sulawesi, Indonesia. 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; the elected head of government in each district is the Bupati (Regent).

Circumstances: The Paguyaman Forest is a site of international importance for Sulawesi's endemic, endangered wildlife. It is one of the few pristine rain forest ecosystems remaining in Indonesia today and is 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 forty babirusa gather at one time. It also 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). This remote area, accessible only by longboat, was formally gazetted as a protected area, the Nantu Nature Reserve (31,215 ha) by the Indonesian government in 1999 and expanded by local legislation to 52,000 ha in 2004. Two settlements are located immediately outside the boundaries of the Nantu reserve, Tangga village (southern boundary, 80 families, established in 1995) and Pangahu village (south-east boundary, 60 families, established 1996). The project builds on extensive foundations already achieved during Darwin Initiative project 162/09/012 (Conservation of the Paguyaman Forest in Northern Sulawesi).

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 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 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 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.

Funding for this project became available from the Darwin Initiative in November 2004. Hence the project start date was delayed from 1st April 2004 to 29th November 2004 and the dates of all outputs and milestones have been advanced by eight months. This report therefore covers the first four months of activities of this project. The outputs and proposed operational plan have not otherwise been modified.

4. Progress

History: The start date for this project was 29th Nov. 2004. The project builds on extensive foundations achieved during Darwin project 162/09/012, including expansion of the Paguyaman/Nantu reserve to 52,000 hectares, completion of local legislation paving the way for local management initiatives and construction of a permanent Darwin training centre. Excellent relationships with local stakeholders are already in place. Project partners have already worked closely on project preparatory activities and extensive consultations took place with many key stakeholders prior to the project start.

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

Nantu Protection Unit operational (original June 2004, revised Feb. 2005): This milestone was fully achieved in Dec 2004. The Nantu Protection Unit, comprising six local field assistants and four special forces police was fully operational at the Nantu

Forest throughout this period. The Unit patrolled the reserve daily and handled one case of illegal logging and two cases of boundary infringement (details below).

Presentations to potential development partners (original date April 2004, revised Dec. 2004): This milestone was achieved. Presentations and meetings were held in Jakarta with the Canadian International Development Agency and the European Union (Dec. 04), The Nature Conservancy (Mar. 05) and with the Whitley Trust in London (Dec. 04). The process of building partnerships with these and other organizations is continuing.

Stakeholder forum established (original July 2004, revised March 2005): This milestone has been partially achieved. Steps towards this milestone were: a focus group discussion was held at Mohiolo village (10th Dec.) attended by thirty village-level stakeholders, Darwin project staff and all partners, who discussed participatory management of the Nantu Reserve, problems requiring priority attention and solutions (details below).

Nantu Management Authority established and operational (original May 2004, revised Jan. 2005): This milestone was partially achieved. Darwin project staff and local partners met with the head of the legal department, Gorontalo government (24th Feb) to discuss the structure of this authority. A draft format for this body has been prepared (Mar 05).

The delayed start date meant that the order in which activities were carried out was slightly altered. Priority was given to alternative livelihood assistance (rather than to establishment of the Management Authority) as it was necessary to demonstrate to local communities that the project was committed to tangible income-generating activities.

Additional outputs and activities between 29th Nov. 2004 to 31st March 2005 were:

Provision of 16,500 cocoa plants to local farmers living around the Nantu Reserve to assist local livelihoods. These were grown from seed in a small nursery provided by the Darwin project (Dec 04 – Mar 05). This milestone was brought forward in response to local request (details below).

Action against misplaced transmigration settlement programme on immediate southern boundary of Nantu Reserve (for 300 families). This included presentations to the Governor of Gorontalo (13th Dec, 24th Feb.), facilitating local television coverage (TVRI, Dec.), three articles in local newspaper, working with the Bupati to protest against this settlement, participation in provincial government meetings and site visits (14th Dec, 5th Jan, 2nd Mar.) and meetings with national government forestry officials (8th Feb, 22nd Mar., details below).

Weekly English language and Environment teaching at Pangahu village primary school, Paguyaman by Australian teacher (Llyn Davies) (April - Dec. 04). This milestone was brought forward in response to local request (details below).

Provision of Indonesian language children's books on forests and wildlife (25 different types) and VCDs (video disc, similar to DVD, 2 types) about Indonesian biodiversity to teachers at Pangahu primary school (Mar. 05), and thirty desks and benches for this school (Dec. 04).

Provision of information and photographs on Nantu Forest for presentation by Governor of Gorontalo province to President of Indonesia (at Presidential Palace, Jakarta). Subject: Eco-tourism in New Indonesian Provinces (Mar. 05).



Figure 1: Cocoa plants were grown from seed at Darwin nursery, Pangahu village.

Provision of legal advocacy for local villagers: a village meeting on this topic was held at Pangahu by Gorontalo University Law and Forestry lecturers and YANI (17th Dec). A trained lawyer (Mr. Syarif Lahani SH, Dean of Law at Gorontalo University) will be available (on a voluntary basis) to support villagers fearful of reporting illegal activities within the Nantu Reserve, and to assist in resolving other cases of conflict.

Interview on project published in European Union's "Forest Initiatives" newsletter (special edition). This newsletter is distributed by the Forest Liaison Bureau, EU Indonesia Forest Program Jakarta to national level stakeholders in the forestry sector (Dec. 04).

Short feature on Darwin children's story book "The Special Place in the Forest" in European Union Jakarta's "Forest Initiatives" newsletter (Dec. 04).

Progress meetings held in Jakarta with Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Ministry of Forestry, Director of Conservation Areas, British Embassy, Bogor Agricultural University and national NGOs (Mar. 05).

Women's programme at Pangahu village established and running weekly throughout this period (led by Gorontalo woman, Mrs. T. Bokings). Activities include traditional Gorontalo embroidery, handicrafts, hairdressing and English language (April 04 – Mar 05).

Field support for Indonesian professional photographer (Mar 05) and also two Swiss eco-tourists (Feb 05) to visit Nantu Reserve. Eco-tourists observed babirusa, anoa, macaques and birds and wrote to Governor expressing delight at forest experience and concern at transmigration project.

Weekly monitoring of wildlife trade in major markets of North Sulawesi throughout this period.

Darwin field station placed on Royal Geographical Society's World Register of Field Centres in order to increase international awareness of this station.

Ten information boards on Nantu Forest prepared by Darwin partners and erected at strategic locations around Nantu Reserve boundary.

Project achievements during the last four months were as follows:

Income-generating activities: Sixteen thousand five hundred cocoa tree seedlings were grown from seed and handed over to local settlers for planting as a bufferzone crop on their land. This activity took place at the two villages immediately bordering the Nantu Reserve, Tangga and Pangahu. Village meetings were held at both settlements (Dec.), at which project staff consulted with settlers on alternative livelihood options. Cocoa was identified by consensus as the preferred option since it was considered well suited to local conditions, a small number of farmers had already established successful cocoa plots, and cocoa beans had a relatively high market price (Rp 60,000/kilo, about 4 pounds/kilo) harvestable within two years of planting. Farmers groups were formed at both villages (forty farmers at Tangga, 30 at Pangahu).

Seed was purchased from cocoa plantations in Central Sulawesi province by project staff (Dec.) and germinated in two nursery sites, one at Tangga village and the other at Pangahu. Three local staff were employed, one village representative at each nursery to learn and undertake daily seedling care and one experienced nurseryman to co-ordinate seedling growing at both sites and pass on technical guidance to farmers. Seedlings were transplanted into plastic growing bags after germination and ready for handing over to farmers at three months old.

A simple ceremony and training day was held at Tangga village (3rd April) and Pangahu village (18th April) at which cocoa plants were handed over to farmers. Nine thousand plants were handed over at Tangga (40 farmers each receiving 225 plants) and seven thousand five hundred at Pangahu (30 farmers each receiving 250 plants).



Figure 2: Cocoa plants being handed over to local farmers, Pangahu village.

Monitoring of plant survival rates will be carried out at two-monthly intervals by project staff over the next two years. During initial village consultations project staff clarified that this livelihood assistance was linked with forest conservation and that farmers' groups would be a foundation for village-based participatory management initiatives. Representatives from each group will be requested to participate in Nantu

Protection Unit patrols (paid at a daily wage) in order to broaden local community involvement in reserve protection.

Schools programme: Australian voluntary teacher Llyn Davies taught English language and Environmental Education at Pangahu primary school weekly each Saturday (a school day) (April to Dec 2004). Teaching methods included dramas, singing and English translation of the Darwin children's book "The Special Place in the Forest". This programme had an extremely positive impact on children, teachers and parents and united village concern for protecting the Nantu Reserve. Pangahu school-children achieved top grades in district English language tests. Materials (posters, folders, VCDs, stickers, 120 children's tee-shirts printed with the endemic Red-knobbed hornbill) and transport were provided by Darwin project staff. Thirty desks and benches (each seating three pupils) were also provided to Pangahu school by the Darwin project (Dec. 04). Local teachers requested curriculum materials on the Nantu Forest and as a first step children's books on forests, wildlife and rivers were given to teachers, to assist them to teach this subject (such materials are extremely scarce in Sulawesi and were purchased in Jakarta).

A Nantu studentship programme has also been developed. This will support initially three children from Pangahu to attend secondary school in Gorontalo. These children would otherwise cease school at eleven years old. Llyn Davies returned to Australia in Jan 2005; contacts are being made with VSO with a view to continuing this work.

Forest protection: The Nantu Protection Unit was active against illegal logging and in preventing agricultural clearance within the reserve boundary throughout this period. This unit comprises six local assistants and four special forces police (Brimob) who are resident at the Darwin field station continuously for one month periods, conducting daily patrols. Log books of daily patrol activities are kept. Acting on information from the local community the Unit encountered a group of six chainsaw operators conducting illegal logging in the remote eastern corner of the Nantu Reserve (Dec.). The perpetrators were arrested by the Unit and detained at the provincial police office in Gorontalo for two months. YANI worked closely with provincial police, forestry officials and legal authorities on this case, including co-ordinating a field visit to the logging site (Dec.) and supporting the prosecution of these offenders. NPU patrols have also been vital in preventing land-clearance within the reserve boundary. Two cases of slash-and-burn incursions were encountered: the offenders were cautioned but continual vigilance remains essential.

Focus group discussion, Mohiolo village (10th Dec.): This discussion was facilitated by project partners from Gorontalo University forestry faculty (Irwan Bempah, Iswan Dunggio, Samad Hiola). Thirty local village stakeholders identified illegal logging, rattan collection, transportation for local people, the need for environmental education and reserve boundary marking as their five key concerns related to the Nantu Reserve. These stakeholders identified i) severe penalties for illegal loggers, ii) clearer regulations and alternative income-generating activities for rattan collectors, iii) improvement of the track linking Mohiolo to Pangahu village, credit facilities for village industry and assistance with agricultural equipment, iv) provision of a full-time teacher and improved school facilities and v) clearer boundary posts and information boards denoting the Nantu Reserve boundary as the solutions to these concerns.

Action against transmigration project: Throughout this period the Darwin project and local partners campaigned against the establishment of a settlement for 300 families (50% from Java, 50% Gorontaloese) on the southern boundary of the Nantu Reserve, less than one kilometer from the Adudu salt-lick. This settlement will have grave negative impacts on the Nantu Reserve. Major burning of secondary forest adjacent to the reserve took place Sept-Nov. 04 to clear land for this settlement, a road was built into the area increasing access to illegal loggers, and some 200 one-roomed houses constructed (to date unoccupied) Unfortunately this



Figure 3: Darwin team visit land cleared for misplaced transmigration settlement on boundary of Nantu Reserve.

project was not located where permission had been granted but instead was positioned on the immediate boundary of the Nantu Reserve (500 metres from the reserve). It was also constructed by the provincial and national transmigration departments without consultation with other provincial government departments. The Darwin team had discussed the settlement location with the appropriate authorities prior to construction and requested that this settlement project was built at an alternative location far from the Nantu Forest.

In response to this situation the Darwin team continued to campaign for this settlement to be moved and for the area to be designated a bufferzone for the Nantu Reserve with appropriate land use (e.g. tree crops). It made two presentations to the Governor of Gorontalo, participated in provincial and national government discussions and site visits and gained strong support the Ministry of Forestry (including a letter from the Minister of Forestry to the Minister of Transmigration requesting this settlement be moved and a debate chaired by the Assistant Minister of this topic), World Bank and Indonesian Institute of Sciences. Transmigration officials continue to lobby for the settlement to remain in its current location. A national-level team will again assess the situation in May; YANI and project partners will participate in this.

Wildlife trade monitoring: Monitoring of the number of babirusa and other legally-protected wildlife, as well as all domestic and wild meats on sale in local markets was carried out every week throughout this period. This data forms part of a long-term study of trade in Sulawesi's protected wildlife over the last ten years. Low numbers of babirusa (1-2 individuals per week) were recorded on sale at Langowan market, Minahasa, Sulawesi's most important local wildlife market. Information from long-term contacts among traders and hunters (that hunters now released babirusa caught in their snares) suggested this was a genuine result of previous Darwin project law enforcement efforts rather than the result of declining populations as could also be the case.

A significant difficulty encountered during this reporting period was the location of the misplaced transmigration settlement project 500 metres from the Nantu Reserve. Campaigning against this diverted time and energy from other activities.



Figure 4: Example of transmigration house recently built on boundary of Nantu Reserve.

The overall design of the project has not been changed. However, following discussions with the World Bank/Indonesian Institute of Sciences Religions and Environment team, an additional workshop on Islam and Conservation has been provisionally planned for July 05 in Gorontalo. It is also planned to discuss with Voluntary Service Overseas Indonesia the possibility of a VSO environmental education teacher working with this project, to support local teachers and carry on the work of Australian volunteer Llyn Davies.

The next reporting period is 1st April to 30th September 05. The **timetable** for this period is:

April 05: Two guardposts constructed.

June – Aug 05: Schools programme continuing. Follow-up to potential development partners. Training needs assessment carried out.

Sept. 05: Law enforcement unit and village Nantu Protection Teams established and operational hereafter.

2005: National Park established.

Work will also continue on establishing the Nantu Management Authority and Stakeholder Forum. Additionally a workshop on Islamic religion and the Environment is planned (July). Lynn Clayton must visit Singapore (30th April) in order to obtain a new research visa from the Indonesian Embassy there.

5. Actions taken in response to previous reviews

Not applicable.

6. Partnerships

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

The project has begun collaboration with the World Bank Conservation and Religions project in Indonesia. It has established new links with The Nature Conservancy Indonesia program and the EU Indonesia Forest Programme. Links with the Centre for International Forestry (CIFOR) and USAID established during the previous Darwin project have also been maintained.

7. Impact and Sustainability

The project has a **good profile** locally in Gorontalo province and nationally in Indonesia. Idrus Labantu (YANI) and Lynn Clayton promoted this work to the following national institutions in Jakarta (Mar): the Indonesian Institute of Sciences, the Ministry of Forestry, the Centre for Research and Development in Biology (Bogor) and CIFOR (Bogor). The project was also promoted through two articles in the EU "Forest Initiatives" newsletter, which is circulated in both Indonesian and English languages to all national level forestry stakeholders, and in which Darwin support was clearly acknowledged. One new local television feature and repeated screenings of films produced during the previous Darwin project on national television have helped maintain a high project profile.

There is substantially increased interest in biodiversity at Pangahu village as a result of this project's environmental education programme. Local teachers have made written formal requests to the Bupati (head of local government) for environmental curriculum materials.

A satisfactory **exit strategy** for this project is in place, involving the local management authority and project partners who will be vital in ensuring continuation of project work. The project will equip local partners to manage the Nantu National Park in collaboration with the management authority after the end of this project.

8. Post-Project Follow up Activities

Not applicable.

9. Outputs, Outcomes and Dissemination

The delayed project start had some impact on the order in which outputs were achieved. Income-generating activities (the provision of cocoa seedlings to local farmers) were brought forward in the implementation timetable. This step was taken in order to demonstrate to local communities that the project was committed to tangible alternative livelihood options. Two of the four planned outputs (presentations to potential development partners and Nantu Protection Unit operational) were fully achieved. Two outputs (establishment of the Nantu Management Authority and establishment of local stakeholder forum) were partially completed. The project's schools programme was also brought forward in response to local demand. Extensive additional outputs contributing to the project purpose were also achieved (listed in section 4).

One hundred and fifty copies of the EU newsletter were **disseminated** at a major event, the Gorontalo People's Forum, held in Gorontalo to commemorate the province's creation (17th Feb 05). This was attended by representatives of all levels of Gorontaloese society from all parts of the province.

Dissemination activities will be implemented by project local partners and Nantu Management Authority after project completion.

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

Code No.	Quantity	Description
8	13	LMC in Indonesia for 13 weeks.
15A	2	Two articles in EU Indonesian Forest Programme

15B	3	newsletter (national and international circulation). Three articles on transmigration project at Nantu in local "Gorontalo Post" newspaper (Dec 04, Jan 05).
18C	2	Two local television news features (TVRI) on provision of legal advocacy at Pangahu and misplaced transmigration project at Nantu (Dec. 04). 16,500 cocoa trees grown from seed and handed over (three-months old) to settlers around Nantu Reserve as bufferzone income-generating crop. Nantu Protection Unit established and operational. One case of illegal logging at Nantu handled by NPU. 30 desks and benches provided for Pangahu village primary school.

Table 2: Publications

Type * (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)	Cost £
Newsletter* (copy by post to ECTF)	Interview – Dr. L. Clayton. Forest Initiatives. Special Edition, Dec. 2004.	Forest Liaison Bureau, European Union, Jakarta.	The European Commission Indonesia Forest Program, Gedung Manggala Wanabakti Blok VII – Lt. 6, Jl. Jend. Gatot Subroto, Jakarta Selatan, Indonesia.	
Newsletter* (copy by post to ECTF)	"Raising awareness through Children's Story Books". Forest Initiatives 18, 2004.	Forest Liaison Bureau, European Union, Jakarta.	As above.	

10. Project Expenditure

Table 3: Project expenditure during the reporting period Dec 04 – March 05 (Defra Financial Year 01 April to 31 March)

11. Monitoring, Evaluation and Lessons

Monitoring and evaluation are in the early stages as the project has only been running for four months. **Indicators** of achievements to date are the condition of the Nantu Forest Reserve, Nantu Protection Unit log books, and the experience of eco-tourists visiting the site. The Nantu Reserve has remained safe from incursions during this period and the Adudu salt-lick continues to be well visited by babirusa. Eco-tourists visiting the site expressed delight at their forest experience, observing babirusa, anoa, macaques, hornbills and a wide diversity of other birds during a six-day visit and recording their satisfaction in a letter to the Governor. Nantu Protection Unit log books indicate that the NPU is active and vigilant against illegal logging and slash-and-burn destruction of the Nantu Reserve. Schools and women's programmes at Pangahu village have also had a genuine impact in increasing local support for the reserve; indicators of this have been a strong demand from local teachers for teaching materials about the reserve and an increased willingness by local people to supply information on illegal activities within the reserve.

Lessons learned have been as follows:

1. Many local people in Gorontalo from village to government level are still unaware that Sulawesi's biodiversity is special and hence they do not value it. This point will continue to be stressed in the project's biodiversity training and awareness programmes.
2. Islamic teaching on the environment is a highly appropriate means of explaining conservation in Gorontalo (90% Muslim majority). A workshop on Islam and the Environment is planned by the Darwin project for July 05.
3. Committed volunteers can have a dramatic grass-roots impact in remote communities. A VSO will be sought to continue and expand the environmental education work of Llyn Davies, and to train and resource local teachers to carry forward this work.
4. Focus group discussions are a useful way to give traditionally quieter, more marginalized community members a voice in discussions, compared with general village meetings. These will be increasingly used in project activities.
5. Substantially increased co-ordination is necessary between different departments of the Gorontalo provincial government. The Darwin project will liaise between departments wherever possible.

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

Key achievements in the first four months of this project have been the provision of local **livelihood assistance** (16,500 cocoa trees) as a bufferzone crop for communities living around the Nantu Forest Reserve. Weekly **provision of environmental education** and English language teaching (through drama, songs and classes) at Pangahu village primary school, a remote school accessible only by longboat, has also had a considerable effect in uniting community support for the reserve. An **innovative forest law enforcement unit** comprising local police, project assistants and local community members has also been established which is protecting this reserve from illegal logging and slash-and-burn clearance, hence assisting Indonesia to implement its CBD and FLEG commitments.

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

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year: 2004/2005

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements Dec 2004-Mar 2005	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>Nantu Forest safe and protected from illegal logging and slash-and burn at time of rampant destruction of most Indonesian legally protected forests. Adudu salt-lick intact and frequently visited by babirusa. Minister of Forestry supports Darwin team campaign that misplaced transmigration project be moved.</p> <p>Increased support for reserve through provision of 16,500 cocoa trees to local settlers.</p> <p>Progress meetings held in Jakarta to national and international bodies. 2 articles in EU newsletter. Darwin field station publicised on internet and eco-tourism potential of Nantu Forest</p>	<p>Key actions planned: Liaison with national government on National Park status for Nantu Forest Reserve. Extra attention given to developing eco-tourism potential. Darwin team to participate in national government site visit to Pangea transmigration project. Management Authority and Stakeholder Forum establishment completed.</p>

		publicised in presentation to President of Indonesia.	
Outputs		Activities and outcomes	Lessons and actions planned
A functioning and protected rain forest national park of 52,000 hectares.	Pristine ecosystem with no incursions; local communities fully participative in Park management; law enforcement unit operational.	<p>Nantu Protection Unit established and patrolling reserve daily. One case of illegal logging within reserve and 2 cases of incursions handled.</p> <p>Sustained campaign against misplaced transmigration settlement on Nantu reserve boundary by project team resulting in Minister of Forestry recommending settlement be moved.</p> <p>Provision of legal advocacy (a trained lawyer) for villagers at Pangahu to resolve any issues of conflict.</p> <p>Ten information boards erected at Nantu Forest.</p> <p>Field visits by professional photographer, Swiss eco-tourists and local government planning officials facilitated.</p>	<p>Lessons: Assurance of legal advocacy support encourages local villagers to report incidences of illegal activities by outsiders. Increased co-ordination needed between provincial government departments.</p> <p>Key actions planned: NPU operational throughout. Law enforcement unit and village Nantu Protection teams established (Sept 05). Campaign against transmigration project continuing. Two guard posts constructed. Visit by Governor to Nantu Forest.</p>
Short, medium and long-term park management plans developed using participatory	500 copies of short, medium and long-term plans produced and distributed by	Feb 07.	-

processes.	project partners.		
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.	16,500 cocoa trees grown from seed and handed over to settlers as bufferzone crop in two local villages. English language and environmental education taught weekly in Pangahu primary school. Women's programme including English language and handicrafts run weekly at Mohiolo and Pangahu villages. Presentations to potential development partners carried out.	Lessons: Volunteer teachers have valuable impact in remote communities. Special nature of local biodiversity is not known by local stakeholders. Key actions planned: Schools programme, income-generating activities and women's programme continue. Liaison with potential development partners 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.	Structure of Management Council prepared. Project partners (Gorontalo University, NGO YANI and local district government) active in all aspects of project. Provision of conservation books and VCDs to local communities.	Key action planned: Management council established. Training needs assessment carried out.
The results of participatory research programmes orientated to alternative livelihoods and to Sulawesi's	At least three local undergraduate theses produced and two papers published in scientific journals.	Nov. 07.	-

endangered biodiversity.			
A local stakeholder forum to ensure full dialogue with all stakeholder groups.	Resolution of conflict issues through bi-monthly meetings attended by at least 30 persons from all local stakeholder groups.	Focus group discussion meeting of 30 village stakeholders held at Mohiolo village (Dec. 04) identified problems and solutions associated with reserve.	Lesson: Focus group discussions allow more marginalized villagers a voice, compared to village meetings. Key action planned: Completion of stakeholder forum.
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.	Two local television features, 3 local newspaper articles, 2 national/international (EU) newsletter features. Progress meetings held in Jakarta with key national government bodies and international organizations. Darwin field station publicised on Royal Geographical Society World Register of Field Stations website.	Lessons: Religious leaders have important role in conservation awareness and dissemination in Indonesia. Many local stakeholders still unaware of, and have no information on, the importance of biodiversity conservation. Key action: Workshop on Islam and Environment planned for July 05 in Gorontalo.

Note: Please do NOT expand rows to include activities since their completion and outcomes should be reported under the column on progress and achievements at output and purpose levels.