

Darwin Initiative Annual Report

Darwin Project Information

Project Ref Number	13 - 028
Project Title	Establishment and management of Nantu National Park, Gorontalo Province, Sulawesi
Country	Indonesia
UK Contract Holder Institution	University of Oxford – Wildlife Conservation Research Unit
UK Partner Institution(s)	-
Host country Partner Institutions	Yayasan Adudu Nantu Internasional (YANI, local NGO), Gorontalo University, Bupati and local government in Gorontalo district
Darwin Grant Value	£ 196,143
Start/End dates of Project	29 th November 2004 to 29 th November 2007
Reporting period and annual report number	1 April 2006 to 31 st March 2007. Annual Report 3.
Project Leader Name	Lynn Clayton M.A. (Oxon), DPhil
Project website	http://earth-info-net-babirusa.blogspot.com (currently being upgraded)
Author(s), date	Lynn Clayton, Idrus Labantu. 30 th April 2007

1. Project Background

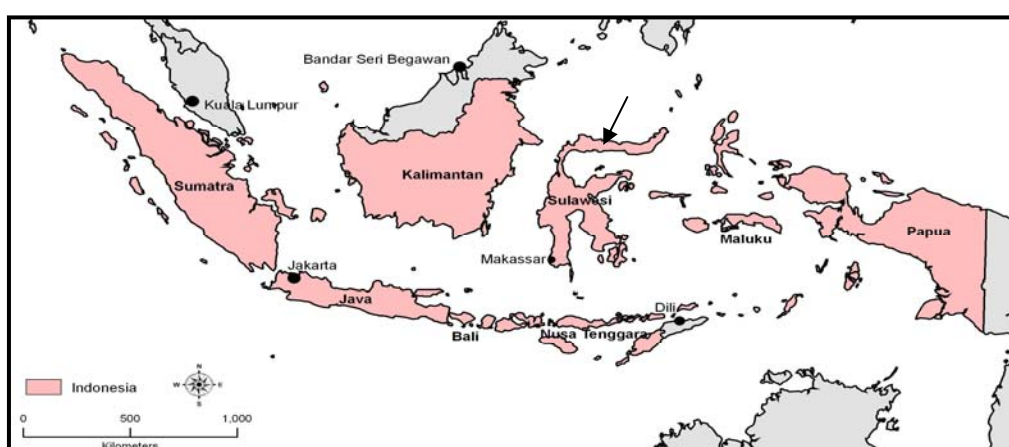
Background: Indonesia is one of the most megadiverse countries in the world yet its forests are being destroyed at an estimated rate of two million hectares per year. It is the third largest emitter of greenhouse gases in the world. Indonesia is, however, currently in a dynamic governance transition: attitudes are gradually changing with democratization and decentralization of government providing new opportunities for improved forest management. Gorontalo is a new Indonesian province, created in 2000. The Nantu Forest in Gorontalo Province, Sulawesi, is excellently placed to become a global case study of sound forest management for Indonesia. It has been the site of pioneering forest protection methods, funded by the Darwin Initiative, since 1997 and as a consequence is one of Indonesia's few remaining pristine forest ecosystems. It is the last global stronghold of earth of the endangered babirusa pig and is of international importance for Sulawesi's other endemic, endangered species.

Sulawesi is a global hotspot for biological diversity, with roughly half its vertebrate species found nowhere else on earth. A unique feature of the Nantu Forest is a large natural salt-lick where babirusa (congregations of up to thirty individuals), a rare endemic dwarf buffalo called the anoa, groups of locally endemic macaques and a diversity of endemic birdlife can be observed.

Location: This project is located in Sulawesi at the Nantu Forest, Gorontalo Province (0°46'N 120°16'E, Figure 1). Nantu is accessible only by longboat, a journey of at least half a day upriver from the nearest road. This forest was gazetted as the Nantu Nature Reserve (31,215 hectares) in 1999 and expanded to 52,000 hectares by the Gorontalo district government in 2004. Nantu lies in the upper reaches of northern Sulawesi's largest river, the Paguyaman (99.9 km); more than 25,000 people downstream are dependent on this river for their only water supply.

Problem and Opportunity: This project aims to fulfil the overwhelming need for sound forest management in Indonesia's provinces by establishing the Nantu Forest as a case study of sound forest management and environmental governance.

Figure 1: Location of Nantu Forest (arrow), Gorontalo Province, Sulawesi.



2. Project Partnerships

Strong partnership between the UK lead institution scientist and host country partners has continued throughout the last year. The partnership has strengthened local capacity through facilitating direct action by host country institutions on CBD articles 8,12 and 13. Specific examples include:

Institution	Activity/Experience	CBD article
POLRI (Indonesian Police Forces – Brimob)	Combating illegal logging. Biodiversity protection patrols. Forest law enforcement.	8
KSDA (Indonesian Wildlife Department, Gorontalo)	Protected area management (including boundary marking, public awareness to local settlements around reserve)	8, 13
UG (Gorontalo University)	UG graduate research staff is counterpart to Ani Kartikasari. Undergraduates implement Nantu participatory management activities, primary schools awareness,	8, 12,13

	active in training workshops.	
PEMDA - Gorontaloese local government	Implemented training workshop, co-ordinator of stakeholder forum, implement public awareness activities, active in all project activities.	8,12,13
YANI	All project activities	8,12,13

Regional Partnerships and Collaborations: The project has developed collaborations with the Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), both in West Java, following meetings with the Director General and other scientists there (March 07). Planned collaborations include joint publications, collaborative analysis of the Nantu success story to identify generic lessons and training in measurement of carbon storage at Nantu by ICRAF scientists (July 07). CIFOR scientist Dr. Patricia Shanley promoted the project's successes via email to international research colleagues.

The project has also established links with Mr. Farquhar Stirling (Managing Director, Asean, A.C. Nielsen, Jakarta, via Mr. Pat Hardcastle), partner in Darwin project 14-031. Mr. Stirling is supporting the Nantu project by spear-heading efforts to establish a Nantu Trust Fund in Jakarta. Mr. Stirling has facilitated introductions to a diverse range of corporate contacts in Jakarta.

Presentations on this project were also given to the Ford Foundation (Jakarta) and Flora and Fauna International International (Jakarta). Links were also established with the Alliance for Tompotika Conservation (ALTO, Indonesian NGO): Darwin project staff facilitated a visit to the Nantu Forest by ALTO's director (ex The Nature Conservancy Indonesia staff).

Link with CBD focal point: Dr. Effendy Sumardja, Indonesia's CDB focal point, has supported this project since 1990, including personal support for gazetation of the Nantu Nature Reserve.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Good progress was made during the year as follows:

Functioning and Protected Rain Forest:

Protection: The Nantu Protection Unit (NPU) was operational continuously throughout this period, conducting daily patrols to protect the Nantu Forest from illegal logging, slash-and-burn clearance and wildlife poaching. As a result of the activities of this forest law enforcement unit Nantu and the Adudu salt-lick were safe from destruction throughout the last year. The Unit encountered 3 cases of illegal logging and 2 of rattan collecting within the reserve. The Darwin team and partners conducted surveys to the northern boundary of the reserve (Dec. 06, Feb. 07) which revealed increasing threats in this area, specifically encroachment from illegal logging just inside the reserve boundary, and illegal gold mining. The remote south-eastern corner of the reserve (Limu, 20 km from the Darwin field station/NPU guard post) is being continuously targeted by illegal loggers for the high value *Agathis* timber there, although NPU patrols have slowed destruction.

Boundary marking: The entire southern boundary of the reserve (20 km) was surveyed by the project team and partners (Gorontalo University undergraduates, local wildlife department staff) to check the condition of wooden marker posts placed by the government mapping department in 2000 (June 06). A joint team comprising project staff, partners and government mapping

department personnel reconfirmed the position of all markers along the most threatened 8 km of this boundary (Dec 06). Ninety cement posts have been prepared by



Figure 2: Project partner Rahmat Biki distributes calendars promoting the Nantu Reserve boundary to local settlers.

project field assistants and will be used to replace wooden posts in May 07. Two thousand five hundred calendars publicising the reserve boundary were prepared and distributed to local settlers living along the reserve boundary (Figure 2, Jan 07, copies sent to DI) and twenty large framed posters (1m x 70 cm) of the reserve boundary were distributed to key village, transmigration, police and government offices (Figure 2). The Bupati of Gorontalo further publicised the reserve's boundary to villagers during a visit to Pangahu (Sept 06).

Progress on National Park status: This proposal is currently being processed by the Government of Indonesia. Given the rampant destruction taking place within Indonesia's forest protected areas National Park status for Nantu will only provide improved protection if accompanied by continued forest law enforcement patrols by committed and non-corrupt personnel.

Participatory Management Plans:

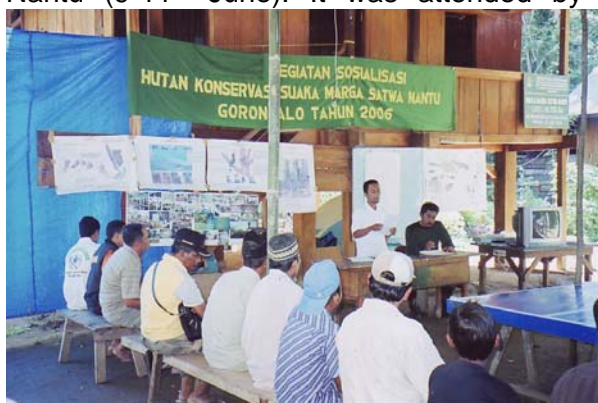
Completion of this output has been hampered by the need to devote time to project fund-raising. Preparatory work towards this output was carried out: one hundred and twenty households located along the southern boundary (20 km) of the Nantu Reserve were visited by the Darwin team, Gorontalo University students and local wildlife department staff (August 06). Discussions were held at each household about local participation in reserve protection, specifically regarding participation in protecting the section of boundary nearest to their house. This activity encompassed both local and transmigration areas.

Enhanced Sustainable Livelihoods:

Work on this output was timetabled for and completed in the reporting year 2005/06. Funds continue to be sought from international development partners to extend livelihood assistance activities.

Strengthened local organizations, trained local individuals and a self-sufficient NGO equipped to manage the Nantu National Park, Nantu Management Authority established:

A three-day residential awareness and training event was held at the Darwin training centre, Nantu (9-11th June). It was attended by 45 local participants (including villagers, local



parliament members, provincial police, village heads, transmigrants, village teachers and Gorontalo University undergraduates). Material presented included the Islamic basis for Conservation (Idrus Labantu), Forest Law Enforcement (Police Captain Mohammed Harun), Chronology of the Nantu Forest Reserve (Rahmat Biki, Gorontalo Wildlife Dept) and Wildlife of the Nantu Forest and its Eco-tourism Value (Lynn Clayton). Participants visited the Adudu salt-lick to observe babirusa and other wildlife and a selection of films on the

Nantu Reserve were shown in evening sessions. Small group discussions were co-ordinated by Salim Umar (graduate of Gorontalo State University) and resulted in recommendations of boundary marking and participatory management. Reports and copies of national television documentaries on Nantu on CD were widely distributed to key participants.

Public awareness work was undertaken at Limu (12th-16th March) and Tangga transmigration area (22nd – 25th April 07) by a team of local partners. This mobile awareness unit conducted door-to-door awareness, small group discussions and school visits/teaching at these particularly threatened locations. The unit comprises Gorontalo University undergraduates and Gorontalo wildlife department staff. Materials distributed included calendars and 40 wall-clocks which featured the reserve boundary and local villagers themselves, to foster local ownership and pride.

Mr. Rachmad Djaba began an MSc. in Environment and Conservation at Gorontalo State University in Sept. 06 with part funding from this project. Mr. Djaba is a local environmental NGO co-ordinator in Gorontalo province.



Figure 3: Design on calendars and posters publicizing Nantu Forest Reserve boundary. This features local villagers at locations where they live around reserve.

The project's **school's programme** organised a highly popular Nantu Forest colouring competition in collaboration with the Gorontaloese local government's environment department, to coincide with Indonesia's National Environment Day. Fifty children and their parents attended this event, held at the Grand Tower, Limboto (2nd June) and awards were presented to the winners at the National Environment Day ceremony in Gorontalo (17th June). Work on the children's educational film on the babirusa at Nantu continued with completion of the script by professional writer Ilsa Sharp. Nantu scholars Rofika Lihawa and Tonis Gole from Pangahu village continued to make excellent progress at junior high school in Gorontalo city. Darwin Initiative assistance to these children has had a very positive impact on attitudes towards the Nantu Reserve in their home village of Pangahu.

Biodiversity **educational resources** were widely distributed to local stakeholders during the year. These included a book of Islamic sermon materials on Conservation and the Environment (by Dr. Arie Budiman, Indonesian Institute of Sciences), Forest Conservation books ("Dalam Sengketa" ["At Loggerheads? Agricultural Expansion, Poverty Reduction and Environment in the Tropical Forests"] by Kenneth Chomitz, "Misteri Kekayaan Hayati Hutan Lambusango" ["Rich Mysteries of Lambusango Forest"] by Henry Ali Singer) and two hundred compact disc copies of Indonesian and international television documentaries about this project and biodiversity conservation topics.

Establishment of the **Nantu Management Authority** is currently being reviewed. The reason for this is that a Gorontaloese Wildlife Department will probably be established in 2008, under whose jurisdiction the Nantu Nature Reserve will fall. Hence duplication of management systems should be avoided. Until now Nantu has been under the authority of the North Sulawesi wildlife department, located 550 km away in Manado, with only a poorly resourced sub-section office in Gorontalo.

Participatory research programmes:

PhD data analysis by Ani Kartikasari (University of Lincoln, New Zealand) on local perceptions about biodiversity in Gorontalo Province continued. One publication on this work is in press (see Annex 3) and another in preparation. Research findings were also presented in a paper at the 10th Australasian Conference on Environmental Research, Macquarie University, Australia (Dec. 06). This research will continue in November 07 with an in-depth examination of local perceptions immediately around the Nantu Reserve (funded by a studentship from Lincoln University).

Weekly monitoring of Sulawesi's bushmeat trade continued in local markets near Manado, North Sulawesi throughout this period. Analysis of this long-term data set, in collaboration with Dr. E.J. Milner-Gulland, Imperial College London, is ongoing. 1-2 babirusa per week were recorded on sale at Langowan, the main meat market of North Sulawesi, during this period. This figure compares with 8 babirusa per week in 2001 and represents a sustained reduction in sales of this legally-protected species following Darwin project (162-09-012) law enforcement actions in 2002.

This project also hosted Dr. Cam Webb (Harvard University, June 06) as part of his Indonesia-wide survey for forests at which to establish a long-term forest monitoring plot.

Stakeholder forum:

Meetings of this forum took place in June and October 06, and March 07. The forum comprises provincial and district planning and forestry offices, Gorontalo University, parliament, police and transmigration representatives, village heads and youth representatives (25 persons). Items discussed included irregularities in provincial government's processing of illegal logging cases, participatory management of Nantu reserve and increased attention to Nantu by international eco-tourists. This forum provides an excellent opportunity for dialogue and conflict resolution amongst local stakeholders.

Dissemination of lessons learned:

Information on project achievements was disseminated during presentations at CIFOR, the World Bank, Ford Foundation, ICRAF and to various companies in Jakarta during a visit there by LMC (18th March – 6th April 07). Following these presentations World Bank and CIFOR scientists also spontaneously disseminated project successes to the international development and scientific communities both in Indonesia and worldwide by email, (describing this project as “much more than a conservation project this project should be considered as a case study and success story on all the following issues: Decentralized forest governance, Community based natural resource management, Forest law enforcement, community empowerment and Carbon storage”). Presentations were also given to the Indonesian Institute of Sciences and the Ministry of Forestry, Jakarta (March 07).

Project research on perceptions of Gorontaloese stakeholders on biodiversity was presented by Ani Kartikasari at The 10th Australasian Conference on Environmental Research, Macquire University, Australia (Dec. 06, awarded commendation by judges) and at Ilam Primary School, Christchurch, New Zealand (Oct. 06).

One national newspaper feature has been prepared (Jakarta Post “Weekender” magazine interview and field visit, Annex 3). The project’s website is currently being upgraded by Oliver Tickell (Oxford). The project also hosted a team of 16 persons from French television, who filmed project work at Nantu (15th-17th April 06). This will be featured in their TF1 “Ushuaia Nature” documentary to be screened on French national television in 2007. Darwin Initiative support will be acknowledged.

Additional activities:

This project facilitated a two-day health clinic by doctors and medical students from Sam Ratulangi University Faculty of Medicine at Pangahu village (Dec. 06). Pangahu is one hour by boat and several hours by road from the nearest basic medical help. This project also facilitated a visit to Pangahu by two American medical doctors (June 06); these doctors were seeking a site to establish a clinic, where medical provision would be linked to forest conservation but following an Indonesia-wide survey they selected West Kalimantan.

The project received increased interest from eco-tourists and hosted Marcy Summers (formerly of TNC Indonesia, March 07). The team facilitated informal presentations by Marcy at both Tangga and Pangahu villages. Several further visits by English eco-tourists are planned in 2007.



Awareness at Limu village school.



Eco-tourist Marcy Summers at Nantu Forest.

3.2 Progress towards Project Outputs

Good overall progress was made towards project outputs and it is expected that most outputs will be achieved by the close of this project. Preparation of participatory management plans has however been delayed by financial difficulties, as a result of which time and energy have had to be used for fundraising (see section 6). Verification of output indicators has proceeded according to the project's original logframe, (by Nantu Protection Unit daily log books, minutes and reports from stakeholder workshops and meetings, publications and dissemination materials). Output level assumptions remain true.

3.3 Standard Output Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	TOTAL
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification: Mr. Rachmad Djaba part-funded to study at Gorontalo State University for MSc in Conservation.			1	
4A	Undergraduate training/work experience		2	2	
4B	Number of weeks		2	4	
4C	Postgraduate students		2	1	
4D	Number of weeks		10	10	
5	Long-term training: 6 local project assistants in reserve protection and management.		6	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 English language and Environmental Education (1 day/ week (April-Dec.04); v) 1 local bushmeat market monitor (1 day/week for 4 months); Year 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); Year 3: i) 45 local stakeholders in biodiversity conservation (3 days); ii) 48 special forces police in reserve protection (1 month each); iii) 1 local bushmeat market	171	209	94	

	monitor (1 day/week for 12 months).				
6B	Number of training weeks	390	223	231	
7	Number of types of training materials: 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. Year 3: i) 2500 poster calendars publicizing the Nantu Reserve boundary distributed. ii) 20 framed posters publicizing the Reserve boundary.	1	1	2	
8	Number of weeks LMC in Indonesia.	13	40	44	
11A	Number of papers to be published			1	
14A	Number of seminars/workshops: Year 2: 1 seminar organized by this project on Islam and Conservation. Year 3: 1 training workshop on biodiversity conservation.		1	1	
15A	Year 1: Articles on project in EU Indonesian Forest Programme newsletter. Yr. 3. Feature on project in national newspaper (Jakarta Post "Weekender" magazine).	2		1	
15B	Articles on project in local "Gorontalo Post" newspaper.	3	3	1	
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. Repeated.	2 4	1 6	 1	
19C	Local radio interviews (RRI) on project	1	5	1	

23	<p>i) US\$30,000 from Singapore Zoo for educational films with Alain Compost.ii) 1000 Euros from Nicholas Hulot Conservation Foundation.</p> <p>In kind: Time contribution by Mr. Farquhar Stirling (Managing Director ASEAN, A.C. Nielsen, Jakarta), 10 hours.</p> <p>House lent by Bupati (Regent) for 16 months.</p> <p>District government staff time and meeting rooms.</p> <p>Special forces police personnel staff time</p>	<p>£1750</p> <p>£200</p> <p>£1000</p>	<p>\$30,000</p> <p>Euros: 1000</p> <p>£750</p> <p>£3200</p>	<p>£500</p> <p>£750</p> <p>£3400</p>	
New	Darwin Nantu Scholarships to 2 children from Pangahu village (3 years – junior high school).		2	cont	
	Cases of illegal logging and illegal rattan collection handled by NPU.	3	8	5	
	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 * (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £ (if applicable)
Journal: International Journal of Environmental Management and Decision Making (<i>in press</i>)	“Seeing the Forest as More than its Trees: Local Stakeholders Perceptions of Natural Forest Benefits in Gorontalo, Indonesia” Kartikasari, S.N. et al, 2007 (appended in Annex 3)			-

3.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

Excellent progress has been made towards the project purpose, namely to establish the Nantu Forest as a beacon of sound rain forest management and sustainable development for Indonesia. The project has assisted the Government of Indonesia to implement its CBD and FLEG commitments and prevented extinction of Sulawesi's endemic biodiversity. It has empowered local communities for livelihoods and conservation and has been described by the World Bank and CIFOR scientists as a **successful case study**, through which better conservation outcomes elsewhere in Indonesia and worldwide can be achieved. Purpose level assumptions remain true and indicators are adequate towards measuring outcomes.

3.5 Progress towards impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits

The project had a **major impact** on biodiversity conservation. Its activities have **protected 52,000 hectares** of Indonesian rain forest from destruction. It has **prevented extinction** of the endangered babirusa pig through preventing destruction of its last global stronghold and bringing about a cessation of illegal babirusa poaching. It has protected Sulawesi's endangered, endemic species and their habitat, including the anoa (a dwarf buffalo), a locally endemic species of macaque, more than 90 species of birds and thousands of other rain forest species, many unknown to science. It has also **prevented destruction** of the Adudu salt-lick, where large congregations of babirusa and Sulawesi's other wildlife can be directly observed. Its approach will also **impact biodiversity worldwide** as CIFOR plan to use the Nantu case study in their on-going site comparisons to identify better conservation and development outcomes in Central Africa and the Lower Mekong.



4. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

Two monitoring meetings of all project partners were carried out in Gorontalo (June and Nov. 06). Indicators of achievements are the fact that Nantu is one of Indonesia's few remaining pristine forest ecosystems, from which illegal logging, slash-and-burn clearance and wildlife poaching are almost entirely absent. Eco-tourists, television crews, workshop participants and other guests all successfully observed babirusa at the Adudu salt-lick (Marcy Summers describing the Nantu experience as "fabulous"). Training, awareness and schools' programmes have had a genuine impact in **increasing local capacity** for reserve protection both immediately around the reserve and in Gorontalo city. Evidence for this includes the fact that illegal loggers were evicted from Pangahu village by villagers themselves and the dramatic increase in local groups from Gorontalo wishing to make study visits to Nantu. Strengthened local capacity is evidenced by increased pressure on provincial government by project partners for transparency and accountability in forest-related governance decisions, and in stopping illegal logging both within the Nantu Reserve and throughout Gorontalo Province. Dissemination activities have successfully promoted Nantu as a case study of sound Indonesian forest management.

Lessons learned: some local NGO's claiming to support environmental conservation have alternative motivations, specifically financial gain. These NGOs' activities are frequently sponsored by local timber barons and land speculators. The Gorontaloese NGO "Japesda" exemplifies this circumstance.

5. Actions taken in response to previous reviews

The issues raised in the review of last year's annual report were clarified during the visit of Darwin reviewer Mr. Pat Hardcastle to this project 6th-9th December 06. Project partners expressed their appreciation that a field visit to their province was made.

6. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The project is facing **significant financial difficulties**. Specifically funding for the project leader's salary expired on March 31st 2007. This is due to the late start of the project by eight months, due to being placed on a reserve list by Darwin while awaiting availability of funding (proposed start date 1st April 04, actual start date 29th November 2004). The project leader's salary was funded until September 05 by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (via the British Embassy Jakarta), and thereafter from the Darwin Initiative.

As a result of this situation intense efforts are being made to obtain funding. Between November 06 - March 07 formal applications were made to: UNDP Equator Initiative, WildAid, Wildlife Conservation Network (unsuccessful) and Whitley Trust and Wildlife Trust International (pending). Efforts are also being made to establish a Nantu Trust Fund, and during March 07 meetings were held in Jakarta with UniLever, HSBC, British Chamber of Commerce, World Bank, Ford Foundation and FFI Asia in search of funding support (19th March – 6th April).

The sum immediately needed is £28,400 (8 months @ £3550) or 55 pence per hectare for the Nantu rain forest reserve.

The project design has not been enhanced over the last year. The **main risk** faced by the project relates to the financial difficulties described above, which are jeopardizing progress and achievements.

7. Sustainability

The project has a **good profile** within Indonesia. This work has been promoted through presentations/progress updates to various international institutions in Jakarta (CIFOR, World Bank, Ford Foundation) and to the Indonesian Institute of Sciences and Indonesian Ministry of Forestry (March 07). Project achievements have also been promoted via an interview given to the main English language national newspaper "The Jakarta Post" (May 07 edition) and recent field visit to Nantu by Jakarta Post journalist. The project website is currently in the process of being upgraded.

Substantially increased capacity for and interest in biodiversity conservation has resulted from this project. Evidence for this is increased pressure for transparency in forest governance decision-making by project partners upon provincial government, and increased empowerment of local communities, particularly at Pangahu village, to protect their own water-supply catchment area. A significant change in attitudes towards forest conservation is also observable in Gorontalo province, both as a result of this project and national government policy. This is evidenced by recent provincial parliament hearings and Governorial decree on combating illegal logging, student and village demonstrations against irregularities in processing illegal logging perpetrators and increased concern to protect the province's remaining forest resources.

Following the site visit by Mr. Pat Hardcastle it is expected that a further phase of Darwin Initiative involvement will be necessary in order to achieve sustainability of outcomes and impacts. This is a reflection of the critically endangered nature of Indonesia's rain forest ecosystems.

8. Dissemination

Copies of project CDs, publications and childrens' materials (two thousand copies of the Darwin children's book on Nantu "The Special Place in the Forest") have been disseminated to a wide variety of stakeholders within Gorontalo and North Sulawesi Provinces and in Jakarta. Framed posters illustrating the Nantu reserve boundary have been distributed to twenty strategic locations in Gorontalo province. Two thousand five hundred calendars publicizing the Nantu Reserve boundary and forty clocks publicizing the reserve were distributed to villagers around the Nantu Reserve. Presentations of project progress were also given to the Indonesian Institute of Sciences and the Ministry of Forestry (Secretary General of Planning), Jakarta (March 07).

9. Project Expenditure

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

10. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period

This project was described as "much more than a conservation project and should be considered as a link/example/case study and **success story** of Decentralised forest governance, Community based natural resources management, Forest law enforcement (illegal logging and wildlife trade), Community empowerment and Carbon storage" by the World Bank Jakarta's Senior Natural Resource Management specialist (4th April 2007). This Darwin project is **directly implementing "avoided deforestation"** through its forest protection patrols (continuous since 1997) and hence contributing to reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in Indonesia, the third largest global greenhouse gas emitter.

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



Wildlife department staff survey area cleared by slash-and-burn outside the Nantu Forest Reserve Boundary: Indonesia is the world's third largest emitter of greenhouse gases.

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year: 2006/07

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2006 - March 2007	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><i>Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve</i></p> <p><i>The conservation of biological diversity,</i></p> <p><i>The sustainable use of its components, and</i></p> <p><i>The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</i></p>		<p>Rate of global forest biodiversity loss reduced.</p> <p>Last global stronghold in world of endangered large mammal (babirusa) and other highly endangered rain forest biodiversity actively protected from destruction. Avoided deforestation implemented. Genuine change towards forest conservation accountability by Gorontaloese provincial government.</p>	<p>-</p>
<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>Indonesia assisted to implement CBD and FLEG commitments. Extinction of endangered large mammal, the babirusa, prevented. Nantu Protection Unit operational throughout.</p> <p>Community empowerment for livelihoods and conservation: increased support for reserve and</p>	<p>NPU operational throughout. Fund-raising for Nantu Trust Fund to support continued activities ongoing.</p> <p>Funds sought for further livelihood assistance activities.</p>

	Project widely known as national and international case study.	reduced economic dependence on forest through provision of agricultural assistance. Extensive progress presentations and dissemination have resulted in project becoming known as success story/case study on community based NRM, decentralized forest governance, forest law enforcement, community empowerment and carbon storage.	Continued dissemination of project progress/lessons learned at local, national and international level. Continued efforts to establish Nantu as biodiversity training and education centre through implementing collaborative activities with CIFOR, ICRAF etc. Expanded hosting of international eco-tourists planned.
Output 1. 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.	Nantu Forest remained pristine and largely safe from incursions throughout this period due to Nantu Protection Unit being operational throughout, conducting forest law enforcement patrols. Increased empowerment of local communities in reserve protection. Indicators for all outputs below are appropriate.	
Activity 1.1 Nantu Protection Unit operational, boundary marking carried out.		NPU patrolling reserve daily and handled 3 cases of illegal logging and 2 cases of illegal rattan collecting. 20 km southern boundary re-checked and 90 permanent posts prepared for replacing existing wooden posts in May 07. Reserve boundary publicised through distribution of calendars (2500) and posters (20). National Park upgrade being processed by central government. Special law enforcement operations against illegal loggers and gold miners within Nantu Reserve (northern boundary and Limu) planned for next period.	
Output 2. Short, medium and long-term park management plans developed using participatory	500 copies of short, medium and long-term plans produced and distributed by project partners.	Significant progress at ground level on participatory management; preparation of plans delayed due to financial difficulties.	

processes.		
Activity 2.1. Build local support for participatory reserve management.		Informal door-to-door discussions on this topic with all households along southern and eastern reserve boundaries conducted (Aug. 06, March 07). Two village Nantu protection teams established on northern boundary (March 07). Villagers increasingly willing to provide information in confidence on illegal activities, despite high levels of intimidation from illegal logging “mafia”.
Output 3. 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.	Agro-forestry livelihood programmes were conducted in 05/6 as planned. Other activities are dependent on further availability of funds.
Output 4. Strengthened local organizations, trained local individuals and a self-sufficient NGO equipped to manage the Nantu National Park beyond the lifetime of donor assistance; Nantu Management Council established.	Demonstrated capability of these groups to manage reserve and increased knowledge about biodiversity conservation.	Good progress made. Increased capability and knowledge by local stakeholders is observable. Improvement towards transparency on forest governance issues (granting of logging permits and proper processing of illegal loggers by Gorontalo’s provincial and district forestry offices) as a result both of project influence and current national government policy).
Activity 4.1. Training/capacity building activities		Three-day workshop held at Darwin field station for 45 local stakeholders (June 06) on conservation and reserve management. Six local assistants and 48 special forces police personnel trained in reserve protection and forest law enforcement. Local NGO members , University students and Wildlife Department staff facilitated to implement awareness and management activities. One Gorontaloese graduate assisted to study for MSc. degree in Environment at Gorontalo State University.

		Biodiversity educational resources (books, Islamic sermon materials on Environment and conservation, CDs, children's story book) widely distributed to stakeholders in Gorontalo Province, where such resources are scarce/non-existent. Project partners active in all project activities.
Activity 4.2. Public awareness conducted.		Darwin team and local partners conducted door-to-door awareness campaigns at Limu (March 07) and along the entire southern boundary of the Nantu Reserve (Aug. 06). Awareness materials distributed (see Activity 1.1). School's programme continuing: Nantu Forest colouring competition held at Grand Tower, Limboto (attended by 50 primary school children and their parents, June 06). Darwin Nantu scholarship programme continuing.
Activity 4.3 Management council established.		Further progress on this milestone has been delayed, pending consideration of whether a further management body for Nantu is now appropriate. The reason for this is that Gorontalo Province is expected to acquire its own Wildlife Department in 2008, under whose management Nantu comes (i.e. no longer under North Sulawesi).
Output 5. The results of participatory research programmes orientated to alternative livelihoods and to Sulawesi's endangered biodiversity.	At least three local undergraduate theses produced and two papers published in scientific journals.	One PhD thesis in preparation on Local perceptions of Biodiversity amongst Stakeholders in Gorontalo Province (by Ani Kartikasari). One publication in press (appended) and at least two more (on local perceptions and bushmeat trade) in preparation. Ongoing efforts to encourage Gorontaloese undergraduates to conduct research at Nantu.
Activity 5.1. Social research on Local perceptions of Biodiversity in Gorontalo Province.		Data analysis and preparation of publications ongoing. Ani Kartikasari will return to Gorontalo in Oct. 07 to focus in on local perceptions immediately around the Nantu Reserve (funded by Lincoln University, New Zealand).

Activity 5.2. Market monitoring of bushmeat trade in Sulawesi's endemic and legally-protected wildlife.		Data collection continued weekly throughout period and data analysis is ongoing.
Output 6. 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.	Stakeholder forum (25 persons) met four times during this reporting year and provided important mechanism for dialogue and conflict resolution.
Activity 6.1. Stakeholder forum meetings convened.		Meetings held (April, June, Oct 06 and March 07) at Darwin field station. Forum comprises village heads, district and provincial government officials, local police, University and transmigration representatives, and Darwin/YANI team. Issues discussed included need for transparency by forestry and police processing illegal logging cases, Nantu community/police patrol operations, eco-tourism potential of Nantu and updates from key villages (Pangahu, Mohiyolo, Sari Tani/Tangga). Forum activities will continue in 07.
Output 7. 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.	Good progress made. Project increasingly promoted as case study.
Activity 7.1. Presentations to local, national and international stakeholders		Presentations made to CIFOR, World Bank, international companies in Jakarta, and to Ministry of Forestry and Indonesian Institute of Sciences (March 07). Website currently being upgraded. Further national level presentations planned for June 07 in Jakarta. Research findings disseminated at 10 th Australasian Conference on

	Environmental Research, Australia (Dec. 06).
Activity 7.2. Media coverage	<p>Project hosted 16 French television (“Ushuaia series”) personnel (April 06) and project will be featured in Ushuaia nature series documentary to be screened in France in 2007. One national newspaper article (“Jakarta Post” appended), 1 article in “Gorontalo Post” newspaper, 1 repeat screenings of earlier project documentaries on Indonesian national tv, 1 local radio feature.</p>

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

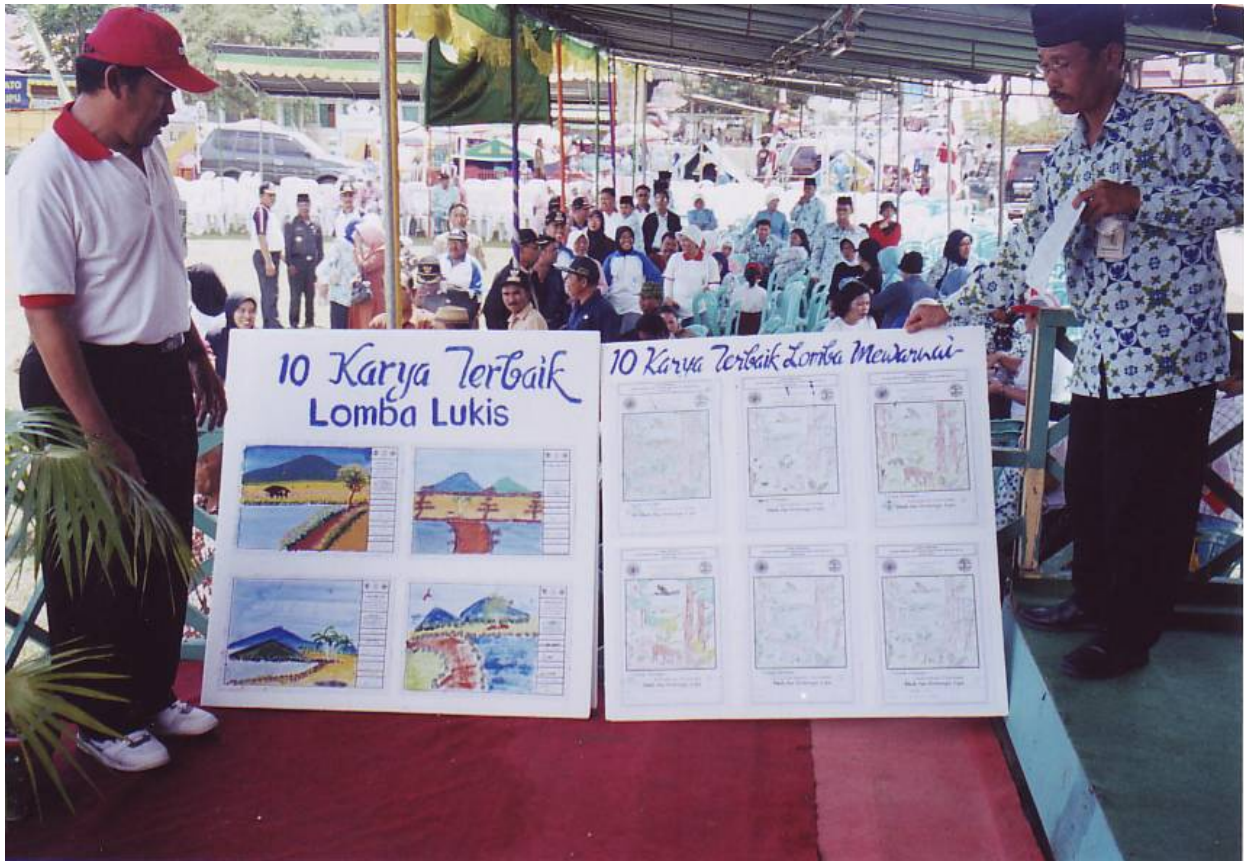
Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
<p><i>Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve</i></p> <p><i>The conservation of biological diversity,</i></p> <p><i>The sustainable use of its components, and</i></p> <p><i>The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</i></p>			
<p>Purpose:</p> <p>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</p>			

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.	Nantu Protection Unit daily log books; local communities discourage/prevent illegal activities; number of successful prosecutions.	Continued support for innovative reserve management amongst local government.
Short, medium and long-term park management plans developed using participatory processes.	500 copies of short, medium and long-term plans produced and distributed by project partners.	Three copies sent to Darwin Initiative.	Willingness of diverse range of stakeholders to work towards common vision for Park management.
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.	.Participants attendance and feedback records; records of tree survival rates. Number of partnerships developed with other actors. Results of training needs assessment.	Other partners prepared to assist with funding in order to expand these activities.
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.	Contribution to stakeholder workshops, seminars and other project activities (recorded in minutes and reports). Reports and feedback from training activities. Fund-raising success of NGO. Staff member from Gorontalo University completes MSc course in West Java.	Continued commitment of local partners to project.
The results of participatory research programmes orientated to alternative livelihoods and to	At least three local undergraduate theses produced and two papers published in scientific journals.	Summaries of theses and copies of publications sent to Darwin Initiative.	Well motivated and committed field researchers available.

Sulawesi's 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.	Records of meetings.	Commitment to dialogue and conflict resolution by diverse stakeholder groups.
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.	Copies of all materials sent to Darwin Initiative. Minutes of workshops.	

Annex 3 onwards – supplementary material

1. "Seeing the Forest as More than its Trees: Local Stakeholders' Perceptions of Natural Forest Benefits in Gorontalo, Indonesia". Kartikasari, S.N., Rixecker, S., Espiner, S.R. and Colfer, C.J.P. *Journal of Environmental and Decision Making*. (in press). (sent as separate email).
2. "Guardian of the Forest", Jakarta Post "Weekender" magazine. Feature on project (sent as separate email).



Idrus Labantu (YANI) with the winner entries of the National Environment Day Nantu Children's Colouring Competition.