

## The Rufford Small Grants Foundation

### Final Report

Congratulations on the completion of your project that was supported by The Rufford Small Grants Foundation.

We ask all grant recipients to complete a Final Report Form that helps us to gauge the success of our grant giving. The Final Report must be sent in **word format** and not PDF format or any other format. We understand that projects often do not follow the predicted course but knowledge of your experiences is valuable to us and others who may be undertaking similar work. Please be as honest as you can in answering the questions – remember that negative experiences are just as valuable as positive ones if they help others to learn from them.

Please complete the form in English and be as clear and concise as you can. Please note that the information may be edited for clarity. We will ask for further information if required. If you have any other materials produced by the project, particularly a few relevant photographs, please send these to us separately.

Please submit your final report to [jane@rufford.org](mailto:jane@rufford.org).

Thank you for your help.

**Josh Cole, Grants Director**

#### Grant Recipient Details

<b>Your name</b>	Alimaturahim
<b>Project title</b>	Increasing the indigenous forest peoples' capacity to establish participatory forest management
<b>RSG reference</b>	83.05.09
<b>Reporting period</b>	September 2009 - September 2010
<b>Amount of grant</b>	£ 12,000
<b>Your email address</b>	<a href="mailto:alimaturahim@telkom.net">alimaturahim@telkom.net</a>
<b>Date of this report</b>	8 September 2010

**1. Please indicate the level of achievement of the project's original objectives and include any relevant comments on factors affecting this.**

Objective	Not achieved	Partially achieved	Fully achieved	Comments
Indigenous forest peoples' capacity in investigating PFM increased significantly.	---	---	√	By the end of project calendar, with significant gender sensitivity, the indigenous forest peoples (IFPs) began to have a basic capability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪Identify and analyse forest stakeholders based on 4Rs (Rights, Responsibilities, Relationships, and Revenues) – namely: Rights to use the forests, Responsibilities to manage the forests, Relationships between different forest stakeholders, and Revenues (benefits) obtained from the forests.</li> <li>▪Gather vital information regarding forest users and forest uses by using four basic tools, namely: forest area mapping, forest species use matrix, forest condition historical trend analysis, and forest use seasonal calendars.</li> <li>▪Set up forest management institutions.</li> <li>▪Conduct Participatory Forest Resource Assessment.</li> </ul>
Indigenous forest peoples' capacity in negotiating PFM increased significantly.	---	---	√	By the end of project calendar, with significant gender sensitivity, the IFPs began to have a basic capability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪Set up forest management planning primarily includes forest protection, utilisation, development, and monitoring.</li> <li>▪Negotiate the forest management agreement.</li> </ul>
Indigenous forest peoples' capacity in implementing PFM increased significantly.	---	---	√	By the end of project calendar, with significant gender sensitivity, the IFPs began to have a basic capability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪Facilitate the roles of the community as forest managers.</li> <li>▪Change roles for professional foresters, so ever since the government foresters are supporters and promoters of community-based forest management.</li> <li>▪Establish new forestry/silviculture practices for the foresters and community forest managers in order to work together to develop, adapt and share technical forestry knowledge, skills, and practices.</li> <li>▪Conduct monitoring and evaluation of the Forest Management Plans.</li> </ul>

**2. Please explain any unforeseen difficulties that arose during the project and how these were tackled (if relevant).**

In October 2009 (by the second month of project calendar), a serious conflict broke out among the leaders of the 29 indigenous forest peoples. The conflict was triggered by some ethnic groups' suspicion that this project was merely some ethnic groups' tactic to take over the customary tenure of the entire forests in the region while shoving other ethnic groups aside. As we described previously in our proposal, there are 29 indigenous forest peoples living around the S.E. Sulawesi Province comprising over 200,000 people; conflicts among them are a business as usual. The conflict this time caused at least 12 people to get serious to minor injuries. To overcome the problem, the project team immediately held a traditional deliberation by fully involving all the key stakeholders primarily the leaders of indigenous forest peoples, the local government leaders, the forest authorities, and the police. Thank to the best cooperation and understanding of all parties, the conflict was completely resolved.

In December 2009 (by the fourth month of project calendar), a group of eight government foresters entered a harsh protest against the project team. They accused that through this project, the project team would remove their position. The project team tried to explain that this project even would help lightening the foresters' workload in better managing the forests. Finally the misunderstanding was settled, primarily when the project team showed the foresters key documents and evidences that ensure the foresters' full involvement both in the ongoing and post-project phases. The foresters fully understand the project ever since and provide their best support in promoting the participatory forest management around the province.

In April 2010 (by the seventh month of project calendar), we faced a serious problem with illegal loggers who were personally backed up by a group of local policemen and soldiers. By then they were trying to illegally cut off dozens of old-growth trees standing around a natural forest comprising the project's primary target area. Some 18 indigenous forest leaders (as the primary target group of this project) stopped them straightaway. The illegal loggers and their supporting policemen and soldiers were very angry and threatened to harm the indigenous forest leaders if they kept blocking their way. The indigenous forest leaders quickly reported the case to the project team. The project team then rushed to the Provincial Police Department and Army Headquarter to ask for help. Before the illegal loggers could do anything, the provost marshals of the Police Department and Army Headquarter together with a big group of police and army provosts suddenly appeared and arrested all the illegal loggers and the policemen and soldiers who supported them. Ever since, there is no more illegal logging ever took place around the region.

**3. Briefly describe the three most important outcomes of your project.**

- The indigenous forest peoples' capacity in establishing participatory forest management (PFM) has increased significantly.
- The indigenous forest peoples have been fully involved in the forest policy and decision-making.
- The traditional rights of indigenous forest peoples to manage natural forests have been properly revitalized.

**4. Briefly describe the involvement of local communities and how they have benefitted from the project (if relevant).**

Since the beginning, local communities (primarily the indigenous forest peoples and other forest-dependent communities) were fully involved in all phases of the project development, namely the problem identification/needs assessment, strategic planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation phases.

The indigenous forest peoples significantly benefit from the project primarily through the enjoyment of an array of prerogatives that they never obtained before. These include the rights to use and co-manage the forests, to obtain revenues from the forests, and to establish new forestry / silviculture practices that enable them to cooperate with the foresters and other community forest managers in developing, adapting and sharing technical forestry knowledge, skills, and practices.

**5. Are there any plans to continue this work?**

Absolutely, there are, as conservation should be an endless effort to be effective. The plans are an indivisible part of our all three completed projects to date, namely: RSG 3.9.05, RSG 28.05.07, and RSG 83.05.09. See section 9 below for more details.

**6. How do you plan to share the results of your work with others?**

We will identify the best practices from the implementation of this completed project and share them with other nature conservation actors (both non-state and state entities) through press releases, seminars/workshops, discussions, media (printed, electronic, and traditional), and other means of communication.

We are also preparing a manual on Participatory Forest Management based on our experiences with this project.

**7. Timescale: Over what period was the RSG used? How does this compare to the anticipated or actual length of the project?**

The RSG was used over a 12-month period. This was in line with the actual length of the project and what we previously scheduled in our proposal.

**8. Budget: Please provide a breakdown of budgeted versus actual expenditure and the reasons for any differences. All figures should be in £ sterling, indicating the local exchange rate used.**

Item	Budgeted Amount	Actual Amount	Difference	Comments
A-Subsistence	2,160 <b>RSG: 1,080</b> Others: 1,080	1,809 <b>RSG: 1,080</b> Others: 729	+ 351 <b>RSG: 0</b> Others: -351	This surplus was primarily caused by the then rocketing of Pound Sterling value against Indonesian Rupiah.
B-Administration, communication & local transportation	3,480 <b>RSG: 2,280</b> Others: 1,200	2,996 <b>RSG: 2,280</b> Others: 716	+484 <b>RSG: 0</b> Others: -484	Same as above

C-Training in investigation of participatory forest management (PFM)	2,700 <b>RSG: 2,500</b> Others: 200	2,505 <b>RSG: 2,500</b> Others: 5	+195 <b>RSG: 0</b> Others: -195	Same as above
D-Training in negotiation of PFM	2,040 <b>RSG: 1,915</b> Others: 125	1,942 <b>RSG: 1,915</b> Others: 27	+98 <b>RSG: 0</b> Others: -98	Same as above
E-Training in implementation of PFM	3,030 <b>RSG: 2,780</b> Others: 250	2,900 <b>RSG: 2,780</b> Others: 120	+130 <b>RSG: 0</b> Others: -130	Same as above
F-Fieldwork of PFM investigation	840 <b>RSG: 550</b> Others: 290	1,206 <b>RSG: 550</b> Others: 656	-366 <b>RSG: 0</b> Others: +366	This deficit was primarily caused by the then decline of Pound Sterling value against Indonesian Rupiah.
G-Fieldwork of PFM negotiation	550 <b>RSG: 290</b> Others: 260	989 <b>RSG: 290</b> Others: 699	-439 <b>RSG: 0</b> Others: +439	Same as above
H-Fieldwork of PFM implementation	962 <b>RSG: 605</b> Others: 357	1,415 <b>RSG: 605</b> Others: 810	-453 <b>RSG: 0</b> Others: +453	Same as above
Total	15,762 <b>RSG: 12,000</b> Others: 3,762	15,762 <b>RSG: 12,000</b> Others: 3,762	0 <b>RSG: 0</b> Others: 0	Finally reconciliation of the surpluses and deficits was made.

## 9. Looking ahead, what do you feel are the important next steps?

Our former, current, and next activities constitute an integral part of the strategic framework we designed at the outset together with the key stakeholders on site primarily the indigenous forest peoples and other forest dependent communities, local government leaders primarily the forest authorities, conservation NGOs, academicians, forest-related enterprises, etc.

The super-goal or vision of the strategic framework is: **natural forests in S.E. Sulawesi restored to their pre-1992 level or even better**. To this end, we need to accomplish five objectives as described in the following order:

- 1) Poverty of indigenous forest peoples and other forest-dependent communities reduced through development of sustainable livelihoods.
- 2) Forest fire prevention, control, and mitigation at local level enhanced.
- 3) Good forest governance established.
- 4) Destructive practices within natural forests, primarily illegal logging, eliminated.
- 5) Mining within natural forests eliminated and banned.

The objective #1) – namely Poverty of indigenous forest peoples and other forest-dependent communities reduced through development of sustainable livelihoods – had been substantially achieved through the implementation of our first RSGF-supported project entitled “Reducing the Poverty of Indigenous Forest Peoples while Conserving Natural Forests” (RSG 3.9.05).

The objective #2) – namely Forest fire prevention, control, and mitigation at local level enhanced – also had been substantially achieved through the implementation of our second RSGF-supported project entitled “Building the Capacity of Indigenous Forest Peoples to Control Forest Fires” (RSG 28.05.07).

And, the objective #3) – namely Good forest governance established – was just substantially achieved through the implementation of our third RSGF-supported project entitled “Increasing the Indigenous Forest Peoples’ Capacity to Establish Participatory Forest Management” (RSG 83.05.09) for which this report was prepared.

The important next step, based on the strategic framework, will be Eliminating destructive practices within natural forests, primarily illegal logging. To this end, the indigenous forest peoples (who play vital stewardship roles over the natural forests, and – at the same time – the primary subject as well as object of the strategic framework) will need to be well facilitated to physically and legally fight against all forms of anthropogenic forest destructions.

**10. Did you use the RSGF logo in any materials produced in relation to this project? Did the RSGF receive any publicity during the course of your work?**

Yes, we always used the RSGF logo in any materials produced in relation to this project.

Yes, RSGF received publicity during the course of our work including the publication in the local newspaper in August 6, 2010 (we had submitted the news clipping in August 31 to RSGF).

**11. Any other comments?**

Since the past three consecutive periods (namely 2005-2006, 2007-2008, and 2009-2010) RSGF had provided its enormous trust and vital financial support to save natural forests and their incredible ecosystems through the empowerment of the indigenous forest peoples of S.E. Sulawesi Province. For the last 5 years, many constructive and structural changes and improvements have been made – as reflected by the result indicators (both quantitative and qualitative) of the projects’ achievements – all of which have clearly demonstrated that the super-goal or vision of the strategic framework we formulated since the earliest phase, namely: natural forests in S.E. Sulawesi restored to their pre-1992 level or even better, had been significantly achieved. In addition, the main conservation goal of the greatest majority of nature conservationists around the province – namely to conserve biodiversity while using it in sustainable ways and sharing its benefits equitably within the framework of the ecosystem approach – had been substantially attained through the implementation of the three completed RSGF-supported projects.

Therefore, on behalf of the people of S.E. Sulawesi Province in general, and the indigenous forest peoples and other forest-dependent community in specific, my team and I (Alimaturahim) would like to express our deepest gratitude to the Rufford Small Grants Foundation for granting us a great, exciting opportunity to participate in saving the planet.