



Community Empowerment Program in Bone Bolango Regency, Gorontalo Province, Indonesia: concerning to the unique local Biodiversity conservation

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Introduction

Student Community Services-Community Empowerment Learning (SCS-CEL) is a university wide curriculum in Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia since 1970s.

Bone Bolango is a recent regency growth from Gorontalo province in 2003, located in the southwest of north Sulawesi (Fig. 1.). Bone Bolango area regency is 1,984.54 km² wide with almost 50% of the area is dedicated for forest conservation area, the National Park of Bogani Nani Wartabone (Bone Bolango Statistical Bureau, 2013).

Biodiversity richness

Biogeographically, Sulawesi island is a unique island that have mixture of flora and fauna communities between Asian and Australian types, between Wallace line, and Lyddeker line with 15% of endemic fauna (Moss and Wilson, 1998). Biotic structure and composition of Sulawesi is very specific but species number is relatively low (Whitten *et al.* 1987; and Keßler *et al.* (2002) in Pitopang *et al.* (2004))

Island	Birds	Mammals	Reptiles	Plants
Sumatra	465 (2)	194 (10)	217 (11)	820 (11)
Jawa-Bali	362 (7)	133 (12)	173 (8)	630 (5)
Kalimantan	420 (6)	201 (18)	254 (24)	900 (33)
Sulawesi	289 (32)	114 (60)	117 (26)	520 (7)
Nusa Tenggara	242 (30)	41 (12)	77 (22)	150 (3)
Maluku	210 (33)	69 (17)	98 (18)	380 (6)
Papua	602 (52)	125 (58)	223 (35)	1030 (55)

Source: Bappenas (1993, 2003)

Sastrapradja, 2010

Location of Bone Bolango Regency

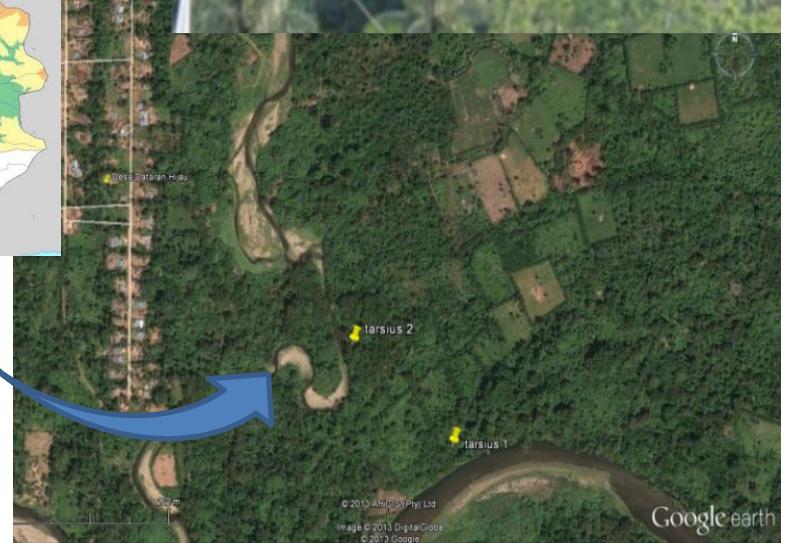


Fig.1. Location of SCS-CEL in Pinogu Sub-sub District on top of National Park

Problems

- Human resources are concentrated in the central-developed area. Development both physically and mentally is still scarce for the remote area
- Gold mining plant that at present attracting more human resources. This makes some farmer abandon their lands and shifted their job to mining
- Health and education facilities are limited in the remote area

Longterm goals Bone Bolango local government that have been divided into five year plans

1. Improve community welfare through:

- a) Improvement of public services in education and community health**
- b) Strengthen economical development in the village and local competitiveness**
- c) Reduce poverty**
- d) Developed village growth and growth area connecting between regency**

2. Improve infrastructure :

- a) Improvement of regional infrastructure**
- b) Maintenance and improvement public facilities**

3. Improvement of public services through government reformation and good governance

Workshop output with local authority (2012)

We suggest the government to prioritize the primary and secondary sectors rather than directly to the tertiary sector, to assure food security, health and basic education for the local people, especially people in the remote area such as in Pinogu Sub-sub districts, and focus on biodiversity-based agribusiness (in this case coffee).



- Food security (crops, cattles, poultry, fishery, orchards, and forestry)
- Public health, education, and citizenship services

- Manufacture (job opportunity, trading, and mining)
- Public Facilities (housing, security, transportation)

- Service Sector (bank, insurance)
- Entertaining industry

Student preparation

Students were recruited from different disciplines, these are: biology, animal husbandry, forestry, agriculture, agro-technology, engineering, communication, culture, and social politics. They had been trained for leadership, thematic program that might solve the village problems

The SCS-CEL program had been conducted from July 1st to August 30th 2013, and 21 students were mobilized to Pinogu sub-district, Suwawa, Bone Bolango Regency, North Sulawesi, and stayed for almost 2 months.

They separated into 4 groups for 4 'dusun' (sub-village), and they stayed for 7 weeks, gave field services to the community through programs that had been set up together with local community before.

SCS-CEL main programs

Two main programs conducted in Pinogu during SCS-CEL, these are:

- 1) coffee-based agribusiness, including rejuvenate local coffee species (*C. liberica*) that had been neglected for decades, and educate society in coffee production, and
- 2) early ecotourism baseline study, habitat analysis for maleo and tarsius conservation and also community education on the unique fauna.

Journey to Nat'l Park B.N. Wartabone



Akbar Reza, 2013

Fig.2. Student mobilization from Yogyakarta to Pinogu

Coffee-agribusiness program (from upstream to downstream)



Fig. 3. Training program for local people in Coffee agribusiness



Fig. 4. Conservation training program of some unique species (Maleo, tarsier, and hornbill) to secondary school students

(Flora-fauna report, NKRI expedition and KKN-PPM-UGM 2013)

Conclusions

1. Two main SCS-CEL programs were conducted successfully with local community. Communication and selection of local key-person is important.
2. Local government support and commitment are also factor for success of program output and outcome.
3. Thematic program based on survey done before SCS-CEL conducted is better, since student programs will be faster and time efficient.
4. Longterm program (2 – 3 years) in a specific district will have more benefit to the local people.

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Some related websites:

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