

Final Project Evaluation Report

We ask all grant recipients to complete a project evaluation that helps us to gauge the success of your project. This must be sent in **MS Word and not PDF 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 – remember that negative experiences are just as valuable as positive ones if they help others to learn from them.

Complete the form in English and be as concise as you can. Note that the information may be edited before posting on our website.

Please email this report to jane@rufford.org.

Your Details	
Full Name	Sitta Yusti Azizah
Project Title	Biodiversity-Conservation Initiative in Mount Ungaran, Central Java: Identify Javan Hawk-Eagles's Spatial Distribution and Develop the Citizen Scientist
Application ID	18876-1
Grant Amount	£4948
Email Address	sittayustiazizah@yahoo.com
Date of this Report	August 2017

1. 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
Collecting distribution information of Javan Hawk Eagle in Mt. Ungaran.				We already conducted the survey around Mt. Ungaran and all the recorded distribution points were already mapped.
Educating local youth about biodiversity conservation and encouragement to become citizen scientist				Local youth members have Better knowledge about biodiversity at Mt. Ungaran, their skills on biodiversity survey and recording data have improved. These young members needs to getting used to research as their main activities.

2. Please explain any unforeseen difficulties that arose during the project and how these were tackled.

In the beginning, we've had problem about different views about Mt. Ungaran conservation, they thought that Mt. Ungaran didn't need to to be conserved, but after we built a communication and intensive training, now we have better conditions and synergy.

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

Table 1. Javan Hawk-eagle Distribution

No	Recorded Point of JHE		NDVI Value	Slope Value (%)	Elevation (m.asl)
	X	Y			
1	425346	9206504	0,289289	40	1268,54
2	427248	9207496	0,377678	34	1297,76
3	428797	9209473	0,283848	9	1001,49
4	425359	9206033	0,362705	10	1301,14
5	425800	9206927	0,372888	32	1278,72
6	427395	9206558	0,420462	31	1562,1
7	427240	9208511	0,358772	38	1109,87
8	425546	9207320	0,391071	20	1236,75
9	426622	9208121	0,450726	26	1093,57
10	429945	9206651	0,478035	15	1457

11	430363	9205951	0,372181	34	1186,43
12	429769	9209763	0,385655	18	884,641
13	430694	9208682	0,412596	24	944,04
14	429676	9208700	0,326549	17	1177,85

- a) So far, we have 14 records of Javan hawk-eagle, with some of them are still in immature form. However, the exact population is still difficult to be determined, due to resemblance to each individual recorded. We have recorded two sightings of juvenile individuals, with different moult in each individuals, which means there are at least two active nests at Mt. Ungaran. But the exact population is still difficult to determine. The Javan hawk-eagle population in Mt. Ungaran distributed in area with NDVI value from 0,283848 to 0,478035 (table. 1)
- b) From the local youth community involvement at Ngesrepbalong village, there are 14 local youth joined as volunteers in citizen scientist programme. Nine of them are from Medini sub-village and five of them came from Gunungsari sub-village. These involved local youth are aged 16 to 20, with most of them working as high school and college students. In citizen scientist activities, participants are educated about how important it is to conserve the wildlife at Mt. Ungaran through biodiversity survey. To prepare these volunteers in these activities, they have undertaken courses about field survey skills. These field survey skills include how to make field notes and navigation with GPS. Bird, mammal and other biodiversity identification practices are taught as well. They already have been taught about biodiversity documentation through photography.

From the education programme, participants are skilled at field navigation with GPS and combined with their reliable knowledge about Mt. Ungaran forest, they have been able to identify some of the encountered wildlife species, although some them are still getting used to local names. But the participants have been able to explain physical characters of each species they have encountered and then wrote them down in the field notes, according to their observations. From biodiversity documentation, they have already collected some wildlife photographs, which they will use that for introducing biodiversity in their area through social media.

- c) So far, local youth that already participated in citizen scientist activities have already collected their own checklist of biodiversity such as birds and mammals species listed as below.

Table 2. Bird diversity recorded by citizen scientist of Mt. Ungaran

1	Spotted Kestrel	20	Lesser Forktail
2	Eye-browed Thrush	21	Yellow-vented Bulbul
3	Green Junglefowl	22	Blue Nuthatch
4	Long-tailed Shrike	23	Horsfield's babbler
5	White-breasted Munia	24	Sunda Minivet

6	Orange-bellied Flowerpecker	25	Scarlet Minivet
7	Collared Kingfisher	26	Yellow-throated Hanging parrot
8	Striated Grassbird	27	Pied Flycatcher
9	Sooty-headed Bulbul	28	Indigo Flycatcher
10	Black Eagle	29	Oriental Honey Buzzard
11	Javan Hawk Eagle	30	Black Drongo
12	Changeable Hawk-Eagle	31	Blue-eared Barbet
13	Crested Serpent Eagle	32	Grey-rumped Treeswift
14	Grey-cheeked Bulbul	33	Cave Swiftlet
15	Black-winged Flycatcher-shrike	34	Pink-headed Fruit Dove
16	Wreathed Hornbill	35	Javan Fulvetta
17	Chesnut-breasted Malkoha	36	Plaintive Cuckoo
18	Red-billed Malkoha	37	Rusty-breasted Cuckoo
19	Striated Swallow		

Table 3. Mammals diversity recorded by citizen scientist of Mt. Ungaran

1	Javan Langur
2	Long-tailed Macacque
3	Barking Deer
4	Black Giant-squirrel
5	Plaintain Squirrel
6	Black -eared Pygmy Squirrel
7	Javan Mongoose
8	Asian Palm Civet

4. Briefly describe the involvement of local communities and how they have benefitted from the project.

Before we started the programme, the youth communities, both at Medini and Gunungsari sub-village already have some knowledge about wildlife of Mt. Ungaran. They have already heard that there's some rare wildlife species at Mt. Ungaran. But some of them still did not know how to find them and how important their conservation is. So before they involved in field activities, we educated them about how important nature conservation is, and what they can do to conserve nature around them.

We have tried to educate them by starting an upgrading programme. We taught them skills that are required for citizen scientist activities. We started the programme with wildlife survey and identification, information documentation, and navigation skills. First we gave them preparation class, then the participants were given the opportunity to practice the next day.

From the preparation programme, they are already skilled in biodiversity identification, mainly focused on birds, mammals, reptiles and orchid identification. They are also already skilled at documenting field discoveries through making a field note, as well as nature photography as biodiversity documentation. They already have skills to disseminate the biodiversity information through social media, such as Instagram, to promote the biodiversity around them to other people.

With their new skills, they are now involved in biodiversity survey around their areas. They are already efficient hikers on Mt. Ungaran. Through our programme, their abilities have been upgraded. They can do more than just hiking at Mt. Ungaran, such as biodiversity monitoring and doing nature photography. From their information, we look forward to supporting village governance in nature preservation process.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

Yes, the local youth now have better skills and knowledge in biodiversity monitoring in Mt. Ungaran, since they know their own place better. But there is room for improvement. We will keep our communication with local youth and keep motivating them to do biodiversity surveys and spread the information in online media. Besides, we motivate the local youth to cooperate alongside village government, which is an important thing to do.

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

We are going to keep promoting the biodiversity of Mt. Ungaran through social media page and blog. The information about Javan hawk-eagle and other biodiversity will be used as education material for students and youth. The photographs collection will be updated at every future field activities

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

The grant was used from July 2016 to May 2017, to fund the whole project.

8. Budget: 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. It is important that you retain the management accounts and all paid invoices relating to the project for at least 2 years as these may be required for inspection at our discretion.

Item	Budgeted Amount	Actual Amount	Difference	Comments
Rent a car	936	107.4	828.6	We rent a vehicle less often than predicted, difference used for another operational
Acomodation for team	993	1074.4	-81.4	
Fuel		805.8	-805.8	Not included
Food for team	993	1208.7	-215.7	
Expandable suplies & material	49	131.6	-82.6	AA batteries, AAA bateries and other disposable materials
Field Guides, books,and journals etc.	61	40.3	20.7	
Communications	98	274.9	-176.9	
Equipments	484	725.2	-241.2	More equipment for field survey needed, such as binocular, GPS and camera
Medicine	97	26.9	70.1	
campaign material	483.38	241.7	241.6	
Meeting consumption	753	214.9	538.1	
	£4,948	£4,851.8	95.5	

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

We keep maintaining our communication with local youth, keep motivating them to contribute to Mt. Ungaran conservation act through technical conservation abilities improvement and publication. And also, we keep motivating local youth to work alongside village government to make a village-level conservation act.

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

We used the RF logo for banner, publication about Mt. Ungaran and survey invitation for birdwatchers community in Central Java.

11. Please provide a full list of all the members of your team and briefly what was their role in the project.

12. Any other comments?

Thank you for Rufford Small Grants, for this valuable opportunity. It is an important experience to learn and spread the information about one of the most endangered eagles in Indonesia, alongside with local youth community at Ngesrepbalong village. And also we would like to say thank you for Paguyuban Pengamat Burung Jogja (Jogjakarta Birdwatchers Association), RAIN (Indonesia Raptor Conservation Network) and Pelatuk BSC UNNES (Birdwatcher club of Biology Faculty, Universitas Negeri Semarang) for working together during fieldwork, in field survey as well as education programme.

Revised June 2017