

## 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. 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. 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>	Indra Yustian
<b>Project title</b>	Ex situ conservation of <i>Tarsius bancanus saltator</i> on Belitung Island – A pilot project near their natural habitat
<b>RSG reference</b>	16.02.10
<b>Reporting period</b>	2011
<b>Amount of grant</b>	£5868
<b>Your email address</b>	<a href="mailto:Indra.yustian@gmail.com">Indra.yustian@gmail.com</a>
<b>Date of this report</b>	March, 31st 2012

**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
to studying the enclosure design and enrichment of the captivity			V	We have built two semi-permanent enclosures and one as a pilot design for tarsier captivity. One student (Nadya Silva Lestari) has finished her bachelor degree in the topics of enclosure design and its enrichment for tarsier.
to provide information of the diet consumption of <i>Tarsius bancanus</i> ssp <i>saltator</i> in captivity			V	In Gn. Tajam area, we have studied the diversity and abundance of insects as tarsier's main prey. Two students has finished their bachelor degree in this topic. (Ade Syahfitri Sroel for the "diet consumption" and Risa Syanofa for the "insect diversity" topics).
to provide information of the feeding behaviour of <i>Tarsius bancanus</i> ssp <i>saltator</i> in captivity			V	One student (Catur Devi Nofrina) has also finished her bachelor degree in the topic of: Feeding behaviour of <i>Tarsius bancanus saltator</i> in Captivity on Belitung Island)
to increase the awareness of the local people to this intriguing nocturnal primate; this will be accomplished by making leaflets, t-shirts, and conduct presentation to the local stakeholders (people and authorities)			V	We distribute leaflets and t-shirts to the local people and authorities to increase their awareness. We also conducted some informal meetings with various stakeholders. Despite not only supported by this project, since January 2012, tarsier became one of the faunal icon for the Province of Bangka-Belitung Islands. We also had an intensive discussion with KPLB Care (local NGO) which promote the tarsier sanctuary in Batu Mentas (at the opposite site of our pilot project in Gn. Tajam area). However, in order to promote the protected forest status of Gunung Tajam Forest to a higher status like Wildlife Reserve, it's still need more efforts.

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

One of the unforeseen difficulties that arose during the project is we have problem in breeding insects (cricket for example) for the tarsier's feed. We had to buy in the market and sometimes the supply does not continue. We also have to build a temporary captivity before the enclosure finished and ready to use.

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

The three most important outcomes of the project are:

- Pilot design of the enclosure and enrichment (size: 5 m x 4 m x 3 m). The captivity succeeds to perform animal husbandry for at least 3 months. Afterwards, the animals (one male and one female in each enclosure) has released back to their natural habitat.
- Insect's abundance and diversity around the Gn. Tajam area is expected to be sufficient to support the tarsier's life.
- The awareness of local people and authorities has increased. This was proven by the enactment of tarsier as faunal icon of the Province of Bangka-Belitung Islands and encouraged local NGO to be more intensively involved in the tarsier conservation action in the Belitung Island itself.

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

The involvement of local communities is still limited to the dissemination of information that tarsiers including rare and endangered animals that should not be hunted. The benefit from the project to local communities only make their village known well as one of the place that people can see tarsier in the captivity.

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

Yes, we have planned to continue the project. Cooperation with local NGO and authorities should be more intense in order to promote the status of Gn. Tajam from Protected Forest into Conservation Area.

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

We will be very happy if we can publish one or two article in peer review journal (national or international).

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

The RSG covered for most part of the project, in the first 3 months of the preparation and three months of the project implementation. RSG also covered the one year rent of the land for the enclosure.

**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 from RSG	Actual Amount	Difference	Comments
<u>Living expenses:</u>				
Housing	596.88	348.18	248.7	we just rent the house for 7 months
Food	994.8	1253.45	-258.65	we provided food for 8 team members for 7 months, cost about 5.98 £sterling per day
Local Transport	363.2	696.36	-333.16	All amount was covered by RSG, rent + benzene for two motorbikes, 7 months. Cost about 99.5 £sterling per month for 2 motorbikes
<u>Travel expenses</u>	596.88	696.36	-99.48	We have 6 trips to Belitung from Palembang. Cost about 116.06 £sterling per trips.
<u>Materials:</u>				
Enclosure design	1989.6	1658	331.6	we built only 2 units of enclosure (semi permanent) because the high price of the materials
Insect nets	0	66.32	-66.32	we bought 12 local made mist nets (to capture tarsiers) as a substitution for the insect nets
Leaflet	331.6	265.28	66.32	we just printed 1000 sheets
T-shirt	994.8	1492.2	-497.4	We distributed 250 T-shirts
<u>Other expenses:</u>				
Land owner	0	994.8	-994.8	covered by other funding
Refreshment presentation	0	232.12	-232.12	covered by personal funds
Communication	0	497.4	-497.4	covered by personal funds
Administration	0	198.96	-198.96	covered by personal funds
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5867.76</b>	<b>8399.43</b>	<b>-2531.67</b>	RSG covered about 70 % of the total budget. The rest was covered by other funding and personal funds

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

More intensively meeting and discussion with the authorities to insert the conservation action to the local regulation is the most important next step.

**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