

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.

Thank you for your help.

Josh Cole, Grants Director

Grant Recipient Details	
Your name	Arif Setiawan
Project title	Conservation of Endangered Primates, in Central Java, Indonesia
RSG reference	66.05.09
Reporting period	July 2009- July 2010
Amount of grant	£5983
Your email address	Wawan5361@yahoo.com
Date of this report	

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
<p>1. To investigate seed dispersal on primate communities in Sokakembang forest, through:</p> <p>a. determining population and distribution of <i>Hylobates moloch</i> and <i>Presbytis fredericae</i></p> <p>b. determining whether the two species of primates are effective seed disperser according to number of species of seeds dispersed and comparing diversity pattern of seed deposition generated by them</p>		x (objective 1.b)	x (objective 1.a)	<p>We have success to know the distribution and population of Javan gibbon and <i>Presbytis fredericae</i> in the new area of Central java, excluding Mt. Slamet. We found 16 localities of fragmented forest habitat where gibbon and <i>fredericae</i> still exist, some of them are new locations which not visited by previous researcher.</p> <p>We have difficulties to habituate with group of gibbon and leaf monkey, due to geographical condition; it's hard to follow them continuously. However, for preliminary data we have tried to follow and habituate a group of gibbon, to record their behaviour. For leaf monkey it's much more difficult to follow them because they move very fast. However, we have tried to make a list of their food resources to compare with Javan gibbon food resources at least.</p>
<p>2. To raise conservation awareness to minimise forest exploitation through creating alternative energy (biofuel) using their cattle's dung and promoting Javan endemic primates' conservation through school visits.</p>			x	<p>We have success to initiate biofuel system in the village as alternative energy using cattle dung. We have trained three families how to build this biofuel system based on lowest cost materials.</p>

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

Following a group of gibbon and a leaf monkeys is the most difficult to be implemented due to geographical condition, and wild gibbon and monkeys were fast moving, we have tried to train two

local villagers who are familiar with the condition in the mountainous area, to follow the gibbon and leaf monkeys.

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

1. We have provided the current data on distribution and population estimate of Gibbon in Central Java, and published in the three international symposium (a poster in SCCS Bangalore, India, a talk in ATBC meeting Bali, and a talk in the XXXIII IPS congress, Kyoto, Japan).
2. List of food resources were identified based on vernacular name, especially for Javan gibbon during wet season.
3. An example of biofuel system was established in Sokokembang village, and preparing a family in Sokokembang as home stay for community based ecotourism to support Javan gibbon conservation in Sokokembang village.

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

1. Local community involved and get new experiences to utilise their cattle's dung for alternative energy and estimate cost to build the system.
2. Ecotourism in Sokokembang village has been initiated especially for Javan primate tour, students, visitors from other town such as Jakarta, Surabaya were arrive to know and feel experience to observe wild primate in the Sokokembang forest.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

Yes,

1. Establishing Sokokembang forest as long-term research station for Javan endemic primates.
2. Establishing Sokokembang village as community-based ecotourism in Central Java.
3. Continue research and conservation awareness on forest and primate conservation in Central Java
4. Continue survey on the most endangered primate (Javan slow loris), the existence of this very rare animals will be significant to enhance forest status and promoting Javan endemic primates.

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

1. Presented the result on national and international scientific meetings.
2. Published in scientific journals (a manuscript has been sent to Indonesian scientific journal).
3. Coverage from local media (such as television, news paper and adventure magazine).
4. Invite other researcher to conduct collaboration research and conservation activities.

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

Actually our field work is on scheduled, especially to collect data, analysis and writing some publications, however during this report writing we need to extend our schedule due to other field work, and our two team members (Tejo and Wibi) switch to other job.

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
Office base activities, permits, administration etc	100	-	100	We use previous research permits, no need for funds for these activities.
Fieldwork, research activities	5183	5583	400	We have more activities on distribution study of the Javan gibbon in central Java, we rent a 4wd car, to survey the forest those gibbons still exist. Thus we spent much money on fuels for the car including car maintenance. However, this car is our main stuff to bring all equipment during conservation road show, and transport among remote location.
Equipment	100	-	-	We didn't buy any binoculars, because some team members use their own binocular.
Bio fuel workshop	300	300	-	-
Conservation road show	200	-	200	Included in field work and research activities
Publication and dissemination	100	100	-	-
Total	5983	5983		

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

It's important to talk to government and local authority to promote and enhance forest protection of Sokokembang forest and other fragmented forest in Central Java, its represent of all Javan unique and endemic flora and fauna.

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 printed RSGF logo in all materials related to this project such as DVD cover, posters, leaflets, also in our 4 WD car for conservation road show, see in [this link](#) . Acknowledgement and logo presented on posters and presentation (presented SCCS Bangalore- India –[download here](#), ATBC Bali ([download here](#)), and IPS congress in Japan, [download here](#))

11. Any other comments?

We still in process to submit our result to scientific journal.

Our effort to know seed dispersal by the gibbon and leaf monkey not completely done, due to geographical condition of study site, and we need more time to habituate the gibbon and monkeys (*Presbytis fredericae*); the data are insufficient for analysis. However, we have collected preliminary data on this study to be continued and as baseline in the next project.