

Project Update: December 2019

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During this period from September-December 2019 we reached some achievements particularly about community work and the Java sparrow population update. We have conducted village mapping facilitation and Java sparrow population monitoring training as well as monitoring agreement facilitation. In order to give reward as local group participation in the monitoring training we combined with training about how to cultivate ginger. During this period, we also conducted observation to update the population in some location at Song Gobar cliff, Jothak cave and also brief observation in some java sparrow habitat according to local information, in Soka and Tedunan. We observed three individual java sparrows at Soka, six individuals at Jothak cave, while in Tedunan we encounter Flock at least 70 individual flying from Shrub which dominated by *Lantana Camara*.

INTRODUCTION

1. Background

Java sparrow *Lonchura oryzivora* is an endangered bird species, endemic to Java and Bali. The population have been extirpated from their habitat due to poaching activity. The remaining population in Gunungkidul karst region most are located near farming area.

Gunungkidul karst region is part of Gunung sewu karst landscape, which are dotted with thousands limestone hill stretching along the southern coast of Gunung kidul regency, Yogyakarta Province, Java Island Indonesia.

According to our survey in Gunungkidul at 2017-2018 in 15 former breeding sites, only remaining five breeding sites (83-123 individuals) (Yayasan Kanopi Indonesia 2018). Kanopi Indonesia and WCS (2017) in 2016-2017 have conducted bird market survey in three bird markets (Yogyakarta, Surakarta, Purblingga), and found 759 Java sparrows were traded during the survey period. This investigation reveals that significant numbers of these birds were supplied from Gunungkidul Regency. This worrying fact leads us to concludes that the bird poaching activity are still happening as we speak. Thus, being noted, it's very imperative for us to develop conservation activities to protect the remaining population by involving the local communities.

This project will engage with the local farmers and communities near java sparrow habitat. We will actively encourage them to participate in various activities such as safeguarding and monitoring the Java Sparrow Population. We will also actively educate the locals to reduce the number of conflicts between the locals and Java sparrow through participatory mapping and transfer knowledge to tackle the negative stigma of this particular bird in the locals, primarily rice farmers.

2. Objective

- a) Java sparrow habitat distribution survey in the project site.
- b) Capacity building for community to conserve java sparrow and the habitat
- c) Spreading awareness to Local villagers about the important of java sparrow conservation

d) Implementation of the monitoring and conservation mechanism.

3. Methods

Java sparrow habitat survey,

This activity includes interview with local community especially farmers, literature study, and also direct observation. We will use opportunistic species observations data, collected from interview with the local community and other informant. Hopefully, these informants could also share the historical bird's data from the previous years. This survey aims to spot at least 10 the java sparrow feeding site and other encounter site in their home range. Interview will be conducted by purposive method to the potential informant especially farmer which are live or owning area in the village pilot or which located no more than 4 km from java sparrow roost site. We will record the feeding site GPS location, when and how many java sparrows usually come, the owner perception about java sparrow. we also ask them whether he or she will available to be involved in java monitoring as volunteer by sharing the information of java sparrow encounter. To cross check the information we will conduct observation according to the information from informant.

Capacity building for community

This activity will involve around 15 persons from the local community, especially young people and farmer. This activity consists of: (1) Village mapping facilitation. Villagers will be trained to assess the local village landscape (settlement, farmland, forest, etc.) and Java sparrow distribution. The Java sparrow distribution data will also include the data from the previously conducted survey. (2) Bird monitoring training: the training will be focused in bird observation and reporting, and monitoring scheme introduction which will be implemented during this project. (3) Community based conservation training: The training will be about the bird protection technique, field patrol methods, and swift report mechanism to the authorities (BKSDA ranger or police) regarding the poaching activities.

Monitoring implementation:

We will involve the training participant and wider community from the local villager to work with the monitoring program. Hopefully the villagers will also commit in the future as a monitoring volunteer. There will be three type of location to be monitored, including (1) roosting or nesting site, (2) feeding ground – especially on the paddy field and, (3) other locations which are reported to be visited regularly by the Java sparrow. The monitoring will be led by the local coordinator, and three field coordinators (training participant). This team will collect every record from the monitoring volunteers. The data monitoring will only include the occurrence reports that provide date and location information. In this activity, Kanopi Indonesia will only use data collected from pilot village. Any other data collected from another site will be stored in a different database. The monitoring implementation will be conducted for at least for three months at five locations involving 15 volunteers.

Awareness raising:

We will execute these activities through a school visit at two different school, and a village visit into two different villages. Awareness material production: This awareness raising activities will also include the productions of 500 posters, 500 infographic pamphlets and one billboard.

PROGRESS OF ACTIVITIES

1. Socialization and Village Mapping Facilitation

This activity was conducted in 22 September 2019 at Mr Supadi's house, He is chief of village agricultural group in Pejaten (Sedyo dadi). This activity was attended by 25 local villagers consist of 12 women and 15 Mans. The participant which consist of farmer most of them are member of village agricultural group Sedyo dadi. As first activity which engage community, (farmer) we combined this activity with project Socialization. We presented our program first then followed by discussion. After this session we conduct Village mapping facilitation.

We divided the participant into three group, and each group discussed different topic, Group1 discussed about history, boundary, important site in village, heritage location in the village, village ancestor or pioneer, local wisdom, village governmental structure. Group 2: is about biotic natural resources, including flora fauna (wildlife, cattle, agricultural and forestry) In addition, this group also discussed about how the local perception and knowledge about the java sparrow habit, role and function in nature is. Group 3 discussed about season calendar related to social and culture habit. After discussion each group presented the result while the other group give input whether any other information need to be included.



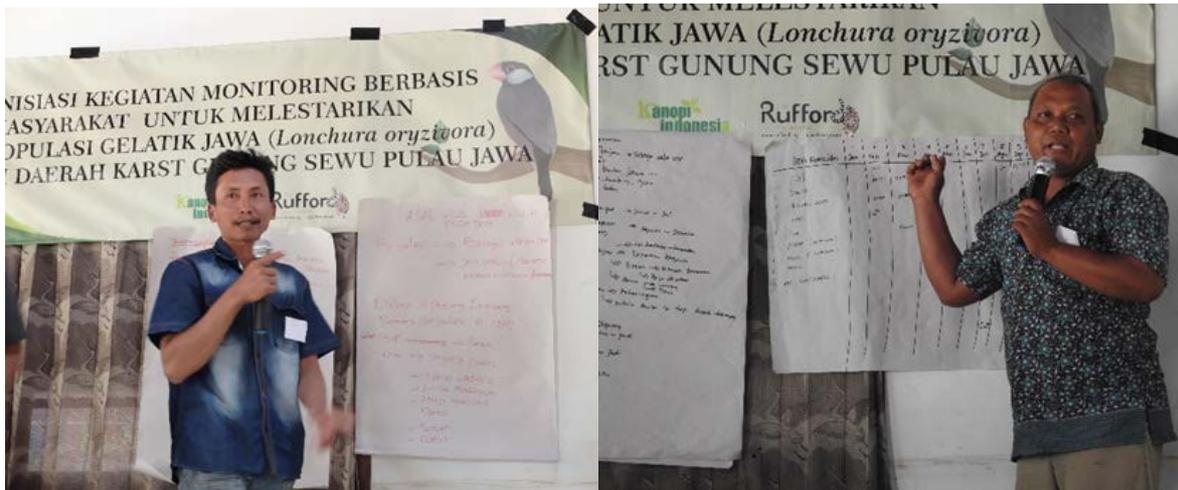


Image 1. Community was involved actively during Village mapping process

At the end of session, we conducted discussion about planning for the next activity series training. The discussion suggested that for training, they need additional training to be inserted into java sparrow training. The training could be about agriculture, forestry or other that will give benefit for local community. the discussion also suggested, based on agreement the local transport cost of participant in this activity will be used to buy water as there have been long time no rain in this village which leads water lack. At 3 October 2019, four tank water (20000 Litters) which was charged from participant local transport was supplied to this village. The first rain season in this village came at the end of October 2019.



Image 2. Water Tank supplied water to the water reservoir in Pejaten village.

According to the discussion we have constructed village profile which describes the information of natural resources, biodiversity, agricultural, social economy as well as culture in the pilot village. The information is combining with the information of java sparrow habitat distribution according to local information and survey. The village profile documents in Bahasa Indonesia is still be under constructed and will be used to support village government.

Summary of the Pejaten village Profile According to the FGD.

<p>Topography and habitat aspect</p>	<p>Pejaten village is one subvillage in Giriwungu, Panggang district Gunungkidul regency, which has characteristic of karst area. This village is spread from 0 -30 0m dpl. The topography is dominated by conical hill (limestone). Vegetation in this area are dominated by <i>Tectona grandis</i>, <i>Accicia sp</i>, stand, combined with other like <i>Alstonia scolaris</i>, <i>Ceiba pentandra</i>, <i>Gnetum gnemon</i> etc. Among limestone is located farm area which is cultivated in dry farming system. There are two dolina ponds in this village which reserve water from rainwater and surrounding. However, during dry season, the water is empty.</p>
<p>Social economic</p>	<p>Pejaten village Population is 774, consist of 377 Man and 397 women, most of villager is farmer which has farmland and area with wood plantation. While woman spend more time in farmland than man. The very limited agriculture product makes it not reliable as livelihood, most of villager particularly man is also work in town Yogyakarta as builder or Laboure.</p> <p>Community in this village is quite active in organization. There are many organizations in this village but some of them have no longer active.</p> <p>Active</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PKK (Pemberdayaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga) woman group 2. LPMP (Lembaga Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa) Village human resources capacity building and empowerment 3. Karang Taruna (Organisasi Pemuda Desa) young group. 4. Dasawisma (woman group) 5. Gapoktan "Sedyo Dadi" (Agriculture group) 6. Posyandu (Pos Pelayanan Keluarga Berencana - Kesehatan Terpadu) community health care service. 7. "Srikandi Manunggal" (gym group for woman 8. Karawitan "Ngudi Laras" (traditional java orchestra group. 9. TPA (Taman Pendidikan Alquran) 10. RISMALA (teenager group) 11. Gejog Lesung (traditional perform art) 12. THEK-THOK(traditional perform art)

	<p>13. "Dwi Manunggal"(food home industry which produce concur</p> <p>14. KTH (Kelompok Tani Hutan) "Sedyo Dadi" Agroforestry group</p> <p>15. Kelompok Lumbung Pangan "Sedyo Makmur"</p> <p>Passive</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jathilan (traditional dance performance) 2. Sholawatan (religious art) 3. Kethoprak (traditional Theater) 4. Rias manten(Wedding makeup artist) <div data-bbox="708 734 1281 1149" data-label="Diagram"> <p>The diagram is a Venn diagram with eight overlapping circles. The circles are arranged as follows: Sri manunggal (top left), Dwi manunggal (top right), LPMP (middle left), PKK (center), Karang Taruna (middle right), RISMALA (far right), Sedyo dadi (bottom left), Sedyo makmur (bottom right), and Gapoktan (bottom center). Overlaps occur between Sri manunggal and Dwi manunggal; LPMP and PKK; PKK and Karang Taruna; Karang Taruna and RISMALA; Sedyo dadi and Sedyo makmur; Sedyo makmur and Gapoktan; and PKK and Gapoktan.</p> </div> <p>Image 3. Venn diagram which show the interaction</p>
<p>Agricultural</p>	<p>However, the in this area the agriculture has characteristic of dry farm with no water irrigation supply but from rainwater. They can only plant during rainy season from November-April. Some important Agricultural commodity in this village are cassava, corn, peanut, and rice some time they also combine with, chili, egg fruit or soybean. During dry season at July-August, usually only cassava which still can be found in field. In 3 years ago farmer in this village also planted Millet, (local name jewawut) but today farmer no longer planted this, seeing this plant cannot be combined by the other plant. Usually Jewawut is grown to produce millet seed to be sell for bird song pet food. This is also known as favorite Java sparrow diet beside rice.</p>

Community forestry	<p>There is no natural forest in this village, vegetation consists of wood plantation which dominated by Teak <i>Tectona grandis</i> and <i>Accacia auriculiformis</i>. These plants are known to be second best class of wood which is good for furniture and building. The residual wood of this usually used for charcoal.</p> <p>Beside known to be have good adaptation in the dry area These trees are also <i>allelopatic</i> which able to inhibit another species seedling grow under their canopy. Although there are some other wild tree found among them like <i>Ceiba pentandra</i>, <i>Gnetum gnemon</i> <i>Alstonia scholaris</i> <i>Schoutenia ovata</i>, <i>Annona squamosa</i>, <i>Ficus ribes</i>, <i>Flueggea virosa</i> and <i>Cinchona spesiosa</i>.</p> <p>Farmers in this area never combine tree plantation with understory or small plant like herba due to the big tree cannot produce good Microclimate. Farmer in this area often harvest young tree which has the diameter less than 30 m. Farmer said that they only growing ginger under melinjo <i>Gnetum gnemon</i> and banana tree.</p>
Cattle and Pet	<p>The cattle are consisting of cow, sheep and chicken. For cow and sheep, they usually build cattle shelter in Field farm. However, they usually keep chicken by release it in the back yard. Dog and cat are most familiar pet in this village. Dog are usually accompanying farmers when work in field, while cats usually stay at home however people let cat to play outside.</p> <p>Some People in Pejaten are also like keeping bird. There are some birds which are popular, including love bird, canary zebra dove, spotted dove, yellow-vented bulbul, ashy tailor bird, oriental magpie-robin, Asian pied-starling.</p>
Biodiversity	<p>Habitat type in this village is community forest with plantation stand which is dominated by <i>Tectona grandis</i>, and <i>Accacia auriculiformes</i>, the other plant is <i>Zwietenia Mahogani</i>, <i>Alstonia scholaris</i>, <i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>, <i>Ceiba pentandra</i>, <i>Arthocarpus sp.</i> At least 30 species can still be found in this area including Java sparrow, Javan coucal, Javan kingfisher, Crested serpent eagle, spotted kestrel, barn owl, Changable hawk-eagle, white-tailed tropicbird (in the beach). However, there are some bird which have been disappear in this area including black-napped oriole, black drongo, the oriental white-eye and red-breasted parakeet. The last-mentioned</p>

	<p>species was known to nest in the cliff hole which is also used by java sparrow</p> <p>For Mammal in this area, squirrel and long tailed macaque are being pest for farm, Locals villager also mentioned <i>Hystrix sp</i>, <i>Paradoxurus sp</i> to still exist. locals also still mentioned that java pangolin, even wild cat can still be found in this area. Some mammal which according to locals disappear is Javan Tiger, and deer.</p> <p>Some reptiles are still possibly found according to local information are cobra snakes <i>naja sp</i>, <i>Bungarus sp</i>, <i>phyton reticulatus</i>.</p>
Culture	<p>People in Pejaten village is transition of gunungkidul which still traditional and Bantul which is relatively more modern. The traditional aspect in Pejaten which still like in gunungkidul is they still celebrate Rasulan, local celebration to thank God by cleaning the village accompany with various tradition and traditional attraction like wayang, kethoprak and campur sari. However, they have some similarity with Bantul is about his Javanese dialect and accent. Young people also tend leave their live as farmer to work in city.</p> <p>This village has important heritage site near dolina pond, this dolina pond is the water reservoir which reserve water from the rain and surrounding. But now the condition is very bad the pond is content water only in some month in rainy season November-May and will be empty at the end of May. There is no local wisdom to preserve this dolina pond water.</p>

TRAINING

The training in 24 November 2012 was conducted in Mr Supadi's house and was attended by 27 participants consist of 17 woman and 10 man. The men participants are all member of village agriculture group, and the woman is actually farmer which is selected as they field farm is often visited by java sparrow. We combined java sparrow monitoring training with growing ginger training. the training is consisting of presentation, discussion and practice. At first presentation is Started with presentation about Ginger and how to cultivate, and then continue with presentation java sparrow monitoring.

Training about how to Cultivate Ginger.

Ginger training is chosen based on community request, some reason for this training are only little number of plant species can be planted in farm because the lack of water, and difficulty to grow plant under domination of *Tectona grandis* and *Acacia sp*. This training aims to give knowledge about how to use back yard to cultivate ginger.

The trainer is conservation hero which live near Mount Merapi National Park named Mr Musimin, he has been long time active in conserving wild orchid in Mount Merapi NP. Along with conserve orchid he has engage local community in his village to improve coffee and ginger plantation in buffer zone of Mt Merapi National Park.

Through his experience, not only about cultivate ginger he also has given inspiration and motivation for the participant to love nature.



Image 4. Situation of ginger training at Mr Supadi's house.

The training contains the introduction about the ginger and its characteristic, the effectiveness of growing ginger in polybag, the ginger planting in dry area. how is the best place as well as time to plant ginger? With no power-point presentation the trainer is preferring to give demonstration and discussion. He also gives motivation for participation to more appreciate and respect nature, so we can improve our nature for our life wisely.

Java sparrow Monitoring training

The activity was consisting of the presentation, discussion and practice in outdoor. During presentation we presented about the important of java sparrow monitoring for conservation and the agricultural. The information about their feeding habit is important for the conflict mitigation between java sparrow and the farmer. The presentation also about java sparrow identification, to ensure all participant know java sparrow well and could distinct to the species which look like java sparrow including like *Lonchura spp* as well as *Passer montanus*.



Image 5. Participants practicing how to observe bird, right facilitator give example regarding how to record java sparrow encountered

We facilitate agreement among participant about java sparrow monitoring, we invited them to take apart in bird monitoring. About this invitation all of participant agreed to share their encounter to java sparrow by recording and reporting. However, there was some question from participant about the monitoring. First is that they still confuse about the method, especially they do not have time to give special time to do observation for bird monitoring. About this issue to monitor java sparrow it is no need to provide special time to observe bird due to Their daily activity in field is enough to give more chance to encounter java sparrow. The second is about how to record and reporting their encounter. We continued with explanation about the monitoring mechanism. In order to guide local's community to participate in monitoring, we have designed monitoring form like Calendar. This form was designed as simple as possible so that the local community could fill it easily.

2019 Desember ampro Indonesia Rufford

MINGGU	SENIN	SELASA	RABU	KAMIS	JUM'AT	SABTU
1 KLIWON	2 LEGI	3 PAHING	4 PON	5 WAGE	6 KLIWON	7 LEGI
8 PAHING	9 PON	10 WAGE	11 KLIWON	12 LEGI	13 PAHING	14 PON
15 WAGE	16 KLIWON	17 LEGI	18 PAHING	19 PON	20 WAGE	21 KLIWON
22 LEGI	23 PAHING	24 PON	25 WAGE	26 KLIWON	27 LEGI	28 PAHING
29 PON	30 WAGE	31 KLIWON				

25 November : Hari Raya Natal

BERTENGGER							MAKAN							TERBANG						
MINGGU	SENIN	SELASA	RABU	KAMIS	JUM'AT	SABTU	MINGGU	SENIN	SELASA	RABU	KAMIS	JUM'AT	SABTU	MINGGU	SENIN	SELASA	RABU	KAMIS	JUM'AT	SABTU
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31					29	30	31				

KOTAK YANG TERDAPAT DI BAWAH TANGGAL DIISI: JUMLAH DAN LOKASI DITEMUKAN GELATIK JAWA

NAMA PENGISI: _____

Image 6. Monitoring form which is designed like Calendar

After presentation and discussion, the training was continued by practicing java sparrow observation and simulation about how to fill the monitoring Form. This activity is conducted in Mr. Supadi Field farm, in this location Mr. Supadi also explain to participant about how java sparrow coming in his field of his cattle shelter. However, during this training there was no java sparrow observed.

Java Sparrow Observation

During September-December 2019 we also conducted observation in some location which have been identified as java sparrow habitat. In our observation during June - August 2019 we only found five individuals at Jothak Cave. In this period, we continue to monitor some location in Giriwungu and Girikarto village through brief observation and interview. The location is Song Gobar, Jothak cave, Soka and Tedunan.



Image 7. Map of java sparrow observation. Red circle is the location of java sparrow encountered during observation in September-December 2019.

Song Gobar

On 9 September, 4 October and 19 November 2019 we have conducted observation in Song Gobar, but no java sparrow was encountered. According to the farmer near location, the bird will Come to this place when approaching Rice Harvest time, in November 2019 the field have been Ploughed and the rice has just been spread.

Jothak cave

Mr. Yono Said that Java sparrow still always can be found in Jothak cave in all time, all year. when visited this location in 4 December 2019 at 15:00-15:30, we found six individuals roost in the cave entrance. During observation Java sparrow was observed coming to ficus tree which grow in the cliff then flying into the horizontal tunnel at the bottom of cave. During this observation we found snake moulting skin in the entrance of cave which suggested that the snake also uses the cave as their habitat.

The observation in August 2019 found that there some bird using this cave to roost or nest including, barn owl, common emerald dove and swift.



Image 8. Java sparrow perch on the tree which grow at the cliff of the cave entrance. Right: Jothak cave entrance panorama, Below Snake moulting skin in the cave entrance.

Tedunan

Tedunan is field farm which is owned by Girikarto village Government. The observation was conducted in 6 December 2019 at afternoon at 17:00-17:15. Flock of Java sparrow was observed perch *Lantana camara* shrub near field farm but soon they were flying. They were seemed very sensitive so that we cannot photograph them but only recording with video. The field in this location have been ploughed and the rice seed has already spread. As rice plantation is planted in dry area so instead of preparing seedling in nursery Farmer will spread rice seed directly.



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Image 9. The image that is made from capturing video: Java sparrow flock flying in Tedunan

Soka

Soka is the place near Pejaten village and Klepu village, which local people often said that this location often to be visited by java sparrow as feeding ground. Moreover, in this area also located cliff which is potential as java sparrow roost site. At 19 November 2019 afternoon (16:00) we observed three individual flying from the cow shelter. According to Farmer in this location Mr. Marno Java sparrow often to visit the

rice straw which usually used to be cow food to find remained rice. At the training activity Mr. Marno's wife was also attended and agree to participate in Java sparrow monitoring.

APPENDIX

Appendix 1 Presence list of participatory rural appraisal of Village Mapping facilitation



Daftar Hadir Kegiatan Sosialisasi dan PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) di Dusun Pejaten

Tanggal 22 September 2019

No	Nama Peserta	Alamat	Tanda Tangan
1	Wartiyem	Pejaten	
2	Pujiyah	Pejaten	
3	Rumini	Pejaten	
4	karmilah	Pejaten	
5	Dwi wongni	Pejaten	
6	Marjiyah	Pejaten	
7	Surati	Pejaten	
8	Subinem	Pejaten	
9	Supomo	- - -	
10	Tuparno	Pejaten -	
11	TUGIYO		
12	WIYONO	Gri KARTO	
13	PAJARI	Pejaten	
14	412 Sat. 20	Pejaten	
15	Subarso	Pejaten	
16	PARJO	Pejaten	
17	Supardi	Pejaten	
18	SUPRATMAN	Pejaten	
19	teyono	Tokoh	
20	Medi Ikranto	Pejaten	



Daftar Hadir Kegiatan Sosialisasi dan PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) di Dusun Pejaten

Tanggal 22 September 2019

No	Nama Peserta	Alamat	Tanda Tangan
1	Karyono	Pejaten	
2	R. C. YA	Pejaten	
3	Suryadi	Pejaten	
4	Sugiyat	Pejaten	
5	Wahyuni	Pejaten	
6	TUSILAH	Pejaten	
7	SUHARTINI	Pejaten	
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Appendix 2 Present List of training activity at 24 November 2019



Presensi kegiatan pelatihan pengamatan dan pencatatan burung Gelatik Jawa (*Lonchura oryzivora*) yang ditemukan masyarakat lokal di Pejaten Gunung Kidul tanggal 24 November 2019

No	Nama	Alamat	Tanda tangan
1	BASUKI	Pejaten RT. 06	1 [Signature]
2	SUPRATMAN	Pejaten RT. 02	2 [Signature]
3	Supomo	Pejaten RT. 01	3 [Signature]
4	Marjiah	Pejaten RT 06	4 [Signature]
5	Dalmini	Pejaten 08	5 [Signature]
6	funiatr	-11 - 08	6 [Signature]
7	suliyah	-11 - 09	7 [Signature]
8	Sumartinah	Pejaten RT 01	8 [Signature]
9	Subinem	Pejaten RT 06	9 [Signature]
10	warti	Pejaten RT 04	10 [Signature]
11	Supari	Pejaten RT 08	11 [Signature]
12	wartiyem	-11 - RT 06	12 [Signature]
13	Surati	-11 - RT 06	13 [Signature]
14	Dwi wongani	-11 - RT 06	14 [Signature]
15	Rumini	-11 - RT 06	15 [Signature]
16	Sugiat	-11 - RT. 02	16 [Signature]
17	Karyono		17 [Signature]
18	PAJARI	Pejaten	18 [Signature]
19	Hari Santoso	Pejaten	19 [Signature]
20	Fuzono	Pejaten	20 [Signature]

Presensi kegiatan pelatihan pengamatan dan pencatatan burung Gelatik Jawa (*Lonchura oryzivora*) yang ditemukan masyarakat lokal di Pejaten Gunung Kidul tanggal 24 November 2019

No	Nama	Alamat	Tanda tangan
1	SULARNO	Pejaten	
2	Suwasano	Pejaten	
3	Supardi	Pejaten	
4	Hesti	Pejaten	
5	Suhartini	Pejaten	
6	Tujinem	Pejaten	
7	TUSILAH	Pejaten	
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