

Project Update: February 2020

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

From December 2019 to February 2020 we have reached some achievement including, monitoring implementation involving at least 34 local's community. At least 30 individuals were observed in 7 different location in Giriwungu and Girikarto village. We have got an important finding during our observation at January when we observed java sparrow flock eating moth caterpillar *Hyblaea puera* at teak tree which suggested that Java sparrow help farmer to reduce teak tree pest. We have facilitated revitalization of village women farmer's organization in Pejaten village through organization management training. During this period, we have conducted Socialization for broader community in Giriwungu village that was agreed to install billboard about java sparrow conservation.

A. INTRODUCTION

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 Gunung kidul 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 Gunung kidul 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.

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.

Methods

Java sparrow habitat survey:

These activities include 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, Yayasan 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 ACTIVITY

Monitoring implementation

For java sparrow monitoring we have distributed monitoring sheet to all training participant and other potential key local villager. During November 2019-February 2020 about 34 villagers (24 women and 10 men) have been engaged in bird monitoring. According to the agreement during training in November 2019, all monitoring sheet have to be returned to Pak RT house (lower villager leader who lead about 20-30 households), but after meeting at 25 January 2020 was changed to. After that all participant will return their monitoring sheet back to Mr Basuki (Chief of Pejaten subvillage) every month.

However Not all participant was return back their monitoring sheet. Some of them said that they did not give back the sheet because the sheet still blank due to no java sparrow encounter. From all monitoring sheet which have been returned back only few of them reported to encounter Java sparrow, in November only 1 record, December 3 record, January 3 record, and February no record.

The little number of records presumably represents little population of java sparrow in the project site. This also possibly caused by all record was from the encounter without special effort, instead of use special time to conduct monitoring intensively, they only record their encounter from incidentally moment.



Figure 1 Our field facilitator guided Mr Wiyono to fill the monitoring sheet

We also engaged potential locals' community from Girikarto village to participate in java sparrow monitoring. We have trained Mr Wiyono personally who's the house located near to Jothak cave by practicing how to fill the monitoring sheet. Fortunately, at 16 November 2020 he encountered to java sparrow in front of his house while perch on teak tree. We accept his record because he still remembers the time as well as the location.

Table 1. java sparrow monitoring record form all participant in Giriwungu and Girikarto village. Note, Dist: monitoring sheet distributed to participant, rep: monitoring sheet collected /returned from participant, rec: monitoring sheet with encounter record

No	Nama	November			December			January			February		
		dist	rep	rec	dist	rep	rec	dist	coll	rec	dist	rep	rec
1	Basuki	1	1	0	1			1	1	0	1	1	0
2	Supratman	1			1			1	1	0	1		
3	Supomo	1			1								
4	Majiyah	1			1								
5	Dalmini	1			1								
6	Yuniati	1	1	0	1			1	1	0	1		
7	Suliyah	1			1								
8	Sumartinah	1			1								
9	Subinem	1			1								
10	Warti	1	1	0	1			1	1	0	1		
11	Supanti	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
12	Wartiyem	1	1	0	1			1	1	0	1	1	0
13	Surati	1	1	0	1			1	1	1	1	1	0
14	Dwi Wuryuni	1	1	0	1			1	1	0	1		
15	Rumini	1			1			1	1	0	1		
16	Sugiyat	1			1								
17	Karyono	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1		
18	Pajari	1	1	0	1			1	1	1	1		
19	Hari Santoso	1			1								
20	Tujono	1			1			1	1	0	1		
21	Sularno	1			1			1	1	0	1	1	0
22	Suwasono	1	1	0	1								
23	Supadi	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1		
24	Hesti	1	1	0	1			1	1	0	1	1	0
25	Suhartini	1			1								
26	Tujinem	1			1								
27	Tusilah	1	1	0	1			1	1	0	1		
28	Wiyono	1	1	1	1			1	1	0	1		
29	Sudalginah							1	1	0	1		
30	Sutiyah							1	1	0	1		
31	Wiyanti							1	1	0	1		
32	Susanti							1	1	0	1		
33	Wasini							1	1	0	1		
34	Sumaryani							1	1	0	1		
Jumlah		28	14	1	28	3	3	23	23	3	23	5	0

During November 2019-February 2020 we have collected nine records from seven monitoring sheet. In first trial at November 2019 only one record, at December there was 5 records from 3 participant, during January there was 3 records but in February

2020 there was no record. All bird encounter was occurred at the new location where never reported before. From the monitoring sheet we have found some new information. Some participant mentioned Nglangarangan here possibly related to java sparrow feeding site. The record also gives interesting information as java sparrow reported to fly over village residential area, as well as to visit yard next to villager house. Many of them report java sparrow in small group form 8-25 individual, and only Mrs Surati which reported single individuals in her farm field which located next to Song gobar.

We highlight two participants which have reported more than one time, Mrs Supanti reported three record from different month while Mr Supadi reported two records in one Month. By no mean neglecting other participant, but these reports suggested that they give more effort and attention to observe java sparrow.

Table 2. Sorted list with java sparrow record

No	Name	November			December			January			February		
		Σ		Location	Σ		Location	Σ		Location	Σ		Location
		min	max		min	max		min	max		min	max	
1	Supanti	0			5	5	Flying over Mrs Supanti's house	15	15	Near Supanti's house			
2	Supanti				8	8	Flying over Mrs Supanti's house						
3	Surati	0						1	1	Near Song gobar	0		
4	Karyono	0			10	20	Karyono's Farm field	0					
5	Pajari	0						8	10	Pajari's farm field			
6	Supadi	0			15	15	Nglarangan field	0					
7	Supadi				12	12	Supadi's Field						
8	Wiyono	8	8	Wiyono's house yard				0					
Total		8	8		45	55		24	26				

Training for women's farmer group

This training was conducted on 25 January 2020 and attended by 23 participants (15 women and 6 men) the training was about monitoring scheme agreement and combined with organization management for group. this training aims to build local group capacity to manage the monitoring process

Before monitoring scheme discussion, we conduct organization management training by facilitate participant to construct the organization structure. The training participant have agreed to revitalize local group in Pejaten village which have been vacuum for long-time named KWT Kelompok wanita tani (female farmer group). During this training we discussed about the important of the organization for community development and continued by choosing the organization's management among the participant.

After discussion and voting process, the forum have chosen the organization management, Chief: Ibu tusilah, Vice: Ibu sudalginah, secretaries: Ibu wahyuni and Wasini while the finance is Sutiayah and Yuniati. They named this organization KWT (Kelompok Wanita Tani) "Karya Pertiwi".

After this session we continued with monitoring scheme construction facilitation. According to the agreement during training in November 2019, all monitoring sheet have to be returned to Pak RT's house(lower villager leader who lead about 20-30 households), but at the first trial at from 28 monitoring sheets they have distributed to participant, only 14 monitoring sheets was returned back, while in December only three was returned which all of them with bird encounter record (Table 1). There some reason which lead this situation comprising:

1. There are no regular meeting in KWT group yet, make they have to go to the coordinator house (chief of village) to return back the monitoring form.
2. They hesitate to return back the monitoring sheet with no bird record.

In this discussion we evaluated monitoring sheet collection method, we encourage this group to organize monitoring, we hope the group would distribute the monitoring sheet to the participant, every month they will collect and give it to Yayasan Kanopi Indonesia staff without entry them into the table. But the discussion suggest that they prefer to return the monitoring sheet to Pak Kadus (head of village) than to group or organization.

During this training we also conducted discussion about bird observation with participant especially with those who has java sparrow encounter record in December 2019 Mrs Supanti, Mr Karyono and Mr Supadi. They were very enthusiast to describe about their experience about observing java sparrow.



Figure 2 Process of discussion about organization structure (left) and check the monitoring sheet which have been collected from participant (right)

Mrs Supanti said that at 17 December she saw 5 individuals java sparrow while flying passing over her house. The bird flying from farm area named Nglarangan toward song Gobar. She also saw another flock (8 individuals) at 29 December 2019.

Mr. Karyono, In the morning 31 December 2019 java sparrow around his cowshed which is located at his farm field at Nglarangan area near Pejaten village. At same day afternoon he saw 14 individuals come at the same place. At this time, he really counts the number of the individuals

Mr. Supadi at 20 December 2019 *Mr. Supadi* saw 15 individuals in front of his house at 11:35, While at 25 December he saw 12 individuals flying at *Komesi's* farm field toward Nglarangan Farm field at 15:20 o'clock afternoon.

Socialization for community regarding java sparrow conservation

The socialization was conducted at Thursday Night 4 March 2020, inserted in the village meeting at Balai Desa Giriwungu. This meeting was actually arranged by chief of village for socialization about village land measurement program. The meeting was attended by 75 villagers from Giriwungu village. During this meeting they give us a time to disseminate information about java sparrow conservation program in this village. We described the java sparrow conservation status, introduced participative monitoring to them, and invite them to participate in java sparrow monitoring.

Chief of village "Kepala Desa Giriwungu" initiatively give additional message about java sparrow conservation, He said that currently java sparrow is being rarer, and the population tends to be decreasing. Therefore, now days our Government have been listed this species into protected species so that it is prohibited for everyone to poach them. In this meeting we also conducted consultation about our planning to install billboard contains java sparrow conservation awareness. The meeting forum have agreed this planning and will support it.



Figure 3. Village meeting at Balai Dusun Pejaten, Desa Giriwungu.

Another java sparrow monitoring by Afrizal Nurhidayad

During December-February we also conducted observation at some location we have identified as java sparrow habitat at Girikarto and in Giriwungu. Observation at Giriwungu was conducted at Song gobar and Song soka, while in Girikarto observation was conducted at Jothak cave, Tedunan farm field and Goseng cave. All observation was conducted at afternoon to evening

Tedunan (Girikarto) At 17 January 2020 we conducted observation in tedunan and saw 87 individuals of java sparrow in the Teak *Tectona grandis* tree while foraging caterpillar (moth larva of *Hyblaea puera* (figure 4). This insect is known as Teak tree pest as they used to live and eat the teak leaf. Some of them was also found at *Lantana camara* bush, possibly they are eating the fruit.



Figure 4. Java sparrow foraging caterpillar at Teak tree.



Figure 5. Habitat condition at Tedunan where the bird was observed (below)

Jothak cave at the same days we visit *Jothak cave* and we observe 8 individuals in the cave wall. We found snake shedding hanging on the small tree seedling at the cave cliff at *Jothak cave*. This snake possibly used this cliff as their home. This snake is also possibly a potential predator for java sparrow.



Figure 6. snake shedding at jothak cave cliff

Tedunan and Goseng cave. we conducted observation two times in *Tedunan* at December and January. At December we observed 3 individuals at field farm near *Goseng cave* and 12 individuals at *Tedunan*. However, that two group possibly one population. Seeing they are close with only 500-meter distance.

During December-February 2020, we have conducted four times observation in *Song gobar* at 6 December 2019, 19 December 2019 and 23 January 2020, 14 February 2020. In May 2018 we have observed at least 50 individuals visiting this cliff, which at least 12 of them were still juvenile. However, during we didn't encounter java sparrow. When we visit this location, the field have been planted with rice combined with corn and cassava.



Figure 7. Field farm around Song Gobar Cliff, farmer planted rice combine with Corn.

UP COMMING ACTIVITY

At 20 February 2020 we have conducted coordination with Headmaster of SDN Pejaten elementary school to schedule "visit to school" activity. we have met with headmaster and we have agreed to visit at 19 March 2020. We have also arranged the next meeting with the women's farmer group at around April 2020. However due to current situation regarding COVID-19 outbreak, so we rearrange both visit to school and community meeting activity considering our government the authority instruction. Our government has advised us to restrict travel, to avoid community gathering and to limit direct interaction, (socio-distance).

For community awareness raising we will produce poster and information billboard where the content has been discussed in village meeting at 4 March 2020. We will continue java sparrow monitoring implementation through participative monitoring by monitoring sheet which have been distributed to all monitoring participant.

Monitoring sheets with java sparrow record from six participant.



Image of the sorted monitoring sheet with the java sparrow record



Present list of the Training Participant at 25 January 2020



Presensi kegiatan pelatihan Monitoring ke-2 burung Gelatik Jawa (*Lonchura oryzivora*) yang ditemukan masyarakat lokal di Pejaten Gunung Kidul tanggal 25 Januari 2020

No	Nama	Alamat	Tanda tangan
1	Hesti Wahyuni	Pejaten RT 06.	
2	Rumini	pejaten rt 06	
3	WARTIEM	Pejaten RT 06	
4	Dwi wuryani	Pejaten RT 06	
5	Surah	Pejaten RT 06	
6	Supadi	Pejaten RT06	
7	tyano	Pejaten RT 04	
8	SULARNO	Pejaten RT 07	
9	Paxari	Pejaten RT 07	
10	Supratman	pejaten RW.07	
11	Susakirah	Pejaten RT04.	
12	Sutiyo	Pejaten RT 04	
13	Niyanti	Pejaten RT 05	
14	Antati	Pejaten RT 08	
15	Warti	pejaten RT 04	
16	Susanti	pejaten RT 08	
17	Supanti	pejaten RT 08	
18	Wasini	pejaten , RT .05	
19	Sukentia	Pejaten	
20	Basuki	Pejaten RT. 06	

Presensi kegiatan pelatihan Monitoring ke-2 burung Gelatik Jawa (*Lonchura oryzivora*) yang ditemukan masyarakat lokal di Pejaten Gunung Kidul tanggal 25 Januari 2020

No	Nama	Alamat	Tanda tangan
1	Sumaryani	pejaten MT 01	
2	TUSLAH	pejaten MT 06	
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			