

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	Coffee and Primate Conservation Project
RSG reference	11008-B
Reporting period	January 2013-March 2014
Amount of grant	£11,964
Your email address	Wawan5361@yahoo.com
Date of this report	March 16th 2014

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
1. To improve law enforcement on habitat protection and species conservation.				Needs more talk and formal meetings among stakeholders in Petungkriono forest to enhance of forest protection and species conservation. However, unscheduled and informal forest patrols have been working in the field between Perhutani, and BKSDA as forestry and species authority in Petungkriono forest. Moreover, we have good relationship personally with forest rangers in the area, and supporting each other for law enforcement activities, including endangered primate trading and hunting.
2. Raising conservation awareness and to provide scientific information on endangered primates and habitats.				<p>Raising Conservation awareness: Public rising conservation awareness activities were done to promote not only for Javan gibbon but also coffee product from Sokokembang village. It's very useful to communicate our conservation activities conducted along with gain economic value of villager's around the Javan gibbon's habitat. Posters, stickers, Javan gibbon movies, leaflets and conservation education movie were distributed already through exhibitions, meetings and during village visits. Internet and social media are also useful to distribute the conservation message.</p> <p>Latest output from this conservation awareness campaign was <i>photovoice</i>. This activity was changed from previous plan "wildlife photography", we change to photovoice based on benefits of the activities to the local people, and photovoice as participatory photography gives a new experience, knowledge and fun as well for villagers in Sokokembang. As a result from the photovoice was 2014 calendar printed and distributed to the all families in Sokokembang village.</p> <p>Provide Scientific information on endangered primate and habitat :</p> <p>1. A survey to update recent distribution of</p>

			<p>Javan gibbon was done in early of 2013; our survey was confirmed that there are no gibbons in Pembarisan mountain.</p> <p>2. As local professional capacity development, we have succeed in inviting 15 local university students and forestry staff to participate in primate survey training. Significant impact of the training, two students conduct study on Javan gibbon and Javan langur in Sokokembang forest, and a master student conduct study on Javan gibbon. Another students in another Javan gibbon habitat's conducted a study on Javan surili in Mt.Slamet (it's also our previous project's site), we provide assistant to develop the study/research design. Last but not the least, primate survey training will be conducted annually, inviting new participants from central java.</p> <p>3. Finding of Kukang, the Javan slow loris. This latest update during our primate survey in the unstudied area in central java. We found a Javan slow loris in the fragmented, its new record on Loris distribution in Java.</p>
<p>1. Reducing habitat degradation and fragmentation in Western part of Dieng Mountains.</p>			<p>We selected Sokokembang village to be involved in primate conservation. Its a complicated situation actually, where people live in nearby the forest and have been dependent on natural forest resources. The point here is forest coffee, that connected forest as habitat for Javan gibbon, and coffee as economic product that grown under shade forest trees. This activity needs more attention, to change and enhance knowledge, attitude and practice of villagers. More intensive assistant and strategic plans are needed to help villagers realise that coffee also has potential to gain their economic income. However through this project, we have encouraged them to produce better quality coffee and we have proved that they received a fair price as well. A lot of things to do with coffee and conservation can be implemented together in this Javan gibbon's habitat, but the first step to a bigger goal for coffee conservation</p>

			<p>was done.</p> <p>A single family now focused on coffee production, and coffee labeled “Kopi Sokokembang” can be purchased based on order.</p> <p>We have succeeded in establishing farmers group and women’s group organisations. However, due to some internal conflict among members until the end of project period women’s group was not as active as we planned before.</p> <p>The farmer’s group now have been able to manage and continue their organization; in fact they still need assistance to make their organisation run well.</p> <p>We have done with KAP (Knowledge Attitude and Practice) survey in Sokokembang village, this report as baseline information to support conservation activities and also developing community empowerment related to coffee from the Javan gibbon’s habitat.</p>
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2. Please explain any unforeseen difficulties that arose during the project and how these were tackled (if relevant).

We cancelled one of the proposed activities, training on proposal writing. However, we supported and assisted personally other young primatologists in central Java to write proposals to get funding.

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

1. Sokokembang coffee, the project succeeded in proving that coffee from Sokokembang village is marketable, at least at local regency (Pekalongan). It has potential to grow and will gain economic value to people nearby to the forest. Our raising of conservation awareness activities about Javan gibbon, a regional event “Kajen Expo” 25th-31st August was significant event when we exposed the coffee product and first time attract public attention about Javan gibbon conservation programme in Pekalongan regency. From that event, now we are receiving attention from the local government, local communities and of course coffee buyers and potential business network, its really important network for next step for developing Fairtrade coffee from Sokokembang
2. Two abstracts: 1. “Coffee and Primate Conservation: a cup of Java for Gibbon” submitted by Arif Setiawan; and 2. “: Forest Coffee and Conservation of Javan Gibbon in Central Java” submitted by Agnes. All have been submitted and registered in the International Primatological Congress, August 2014 in Vietnam. It will be a good chance to promote our conservation activities at an international level. This is also important to support our team member to joint international primate communities and encourage our careers in primatology.

3. Finding the Javan slow loris (*Nycticebus javanicus*). By the end of 2013, our primate distribution survey found a critically endangered primate of Java. It's one of the 25 most endangered primates in the world, and we found it in the unstudied area in Temanggung region, about 4 hours from Sokokembang forest to the east. The finding was confirmed by Javan slow loris expert, and it's a new record on Javan slow loris distribution in Java. This finding has been followed up for further study and conservation action.

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

The project were involved local communities intensively, especially in Sokokembang village:

1. Farmer's group was established during project period in 2013. Several activities were done to enhance knowledge and organisation experience of selected farmers in Sokokembang village. Until now this farmer's group has goat farm and in the future it will be also additional income and processing organic fertiliser.
2. Through series of training activities in the project we were able to encourage women's groups how to process their coffee to produce a better quality and also more marketable coffee. Until the end of the project period there is one family that produces coffee intensively, and Fairtrade coffee has been implemented, however marketing assistants are still needed.
3. Sokokembang Coffee and Javan gibbon, is very attractive to invite people to come, and visiting Sokokembang village. Guests/visitors, were visiting and staying in the village, spending their money for village accommodation, forest and coffee trip, field guide, etc.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

Yes, we will continue the project. Its a connecting programme in-situ and ex-situ. By the end of 2013, the project was receiving continuation grant from Fortwayne Children Zoo and Singapore Zoo, both of these zoos have Javan gibbons and our field work linked with global conservation initiative for Javan gibbon. Moreover, Singapore Zoo is interested in supporting us by selling our coffee and sending all the money back from coffee to the field for the Javan Gibbon Conservation Programme. We have been preparing to export coffee to Singapore Zoo but we still need to increase quality, product legalisation, permits, and preparing farmers that will produce the coffee.

With support from local government, coffee farmer groups in Sokokembang have been proposing to get coffee production equipment; it will enhance coffee production in Sokokembang, and we will assist the farmer group to manage equipment, and support marketing strategies to promote coffee from Sokokembang as conservation product and Fairtrade as well.

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

We share our project result trough different ways:

1. Reports were free to download from our internet link, i.e. personal blog, e-mails, and Rufford website as well.

2. Hard copies of reports were sent to relevant stakeholders in central Java, such as BKSDA, Perhutani, Pekalongan Regency, and local government in the District of Petungkriono.
3. Scientific publications - two abstracts were submitted to the International Primatological Congress in Vietnam.
4. Establishing collaboration with local government and local communities in Pekalongan to continue and developing Fairtrade coffee that supports conservation of Javan gibbons, especially in Petungkriono forest.

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

The project ran for 13 months, starting March 2013, as we planned before. We were able to run the project activities with very positive results.

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.

Received from Rufford (GBP) 11,964 = (IDR) 175,172,960

Currency rate 1 GBP = IDR 14,640

Item	Budgeted Amount	Actual Amount	Difference	Comments
Personnel	7340	5450.8	1889.20	We reduced personnel salary in each month during 8 months.
Equipment and supplies	419	688.6	(269.60)	We bought additional supplies for community service in Sokokembang village. We include here also fuel for our field vehicle.
Training and workshops	2890	1278.1	1611.90	We changed our planned activities, i.e, fundraising training. However, we do support personally and assist other young primatologists in central Java to write proposals, and we change wildlife photography to photovoice.
Project office activities	800	983.40	(183.40)	We added budget for project publications.
Travel and Subsistence	550	3567.1	(3017.10)	Our actual amount exceeded the planned expenditure due to: 1. Increasing fuel price, 2. Field vehicle needs more maintenance and also high mobility between (Yogyakarta and Sokokembang), 3. Additional primate survey in central Java, and 4. Unscheduled field work during November, December 2013 and January and February 2014 (its including transport, meals, accommodation)
Total	11,999	11,968	31.00	

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

Coffee and primate conservation, now is like our conservation marketing to help save the gibbon as well as people who live around the forest. The important next steps are to continue assisting coffee farmers near the forest of Petungkriono district, receiving Fairtrade certification for the forest coffee product, and developing a strategy for marketing, that combines economic value and primate conservation. Scientific activities on Javan gibbon and its habitat are also important to encourage young primatologists to be involved. Some expected results from these scientific activities are very important to support the conservation education programme.

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 used RSGF logo in all material publications, such as presentation, posters, leaflets, and our field vehicle.

11. Any other comments?

Project in Sokokembang forest also invited other researchers and conservationists to come. The coffee product from Sokokembang village also attracted public attention but we still need more intensive activities to encourage villagers and coffee farmers to produce their coffee for Fairtrade and conservation purposes as well. We are still doing field work now, and the coffee and primate conservation project 2014 has started.