

Asian Waterbird Conservation Fund

亞洲水鳥保育基金

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project title:

Capacity Building for Local NGO's on Migratory Shorebirds Conservation in North Sumatera

Project starting and finishing date:

April 2008 - August 2008

Name of organisation:

Yayasan Akasia Indonesia/Sumatra Rainforest Institute (YAI/SRI)

Project person in charge:

Hasri Abdillah

CONTENT OF FINAL REPORT

1. Aims / Objectives

1. To develop asian waterbird monitoring skill of local NGO's human resources
2. To improve well knowing of migratory shorebirds to local NGO's
3. To develop migratory shorebird anti-poaching network

2. Summary on project activities

Asian Waterbird Census Training (I) & (II)

Capacity training for the local NGO's development of shorebirds monitoring was done as one of the socialization existence efforts of shorebirds in Sumatera Utara was hoped could caused the awareness to save shorebirds and its habitat. Based on this activity could increased the capacity and local NGO's knowledge including the student organization in shorebird and waterbird monitoring especially in Sumatera Utara.



This activity was done in two stages, each training followed by 15 participants who came from the local NGO's and student organization in Sumatera Utara. This training were done by theory session, field study, game and participant presentation towards the result of their observation.

The first stage of the training was done on June 20-21, 2008 in Medan municipality and

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Komplek Perumahan Cemara Asri, Percut village and Tanjung Rejo village, Percut Sei Tuan subdistrict, Deli Serdang district. The second stage was done on July 25-26, 2008 in Percut and Tanjung Rejo villages.

Goal of the Activity:

1. Knowledge increasing and participant's expertise concerning monitoring and census of shorebirds/waterbirds including these management habitat.
2. The increasing number of birds observer in Sumatera Utara especially shorebirds and waterbirds.
3. The participant knowledge increasing in design and observation of shorebirds and waterbirds monitoring activities.
4. The increasing of knowledge and the participant understanding concerning the wetland ecological function as shorebirds habitat and the important meaning to maintain the persistence habitat.
5. The increasing of participant understanding concerning in conservation values to maintain the shorebirds and waterbirds habitat.
6. Participant learned the technique and proposal method preparation especially in monitoring and maintaining the shorebirds and waterbirds habitat including the efforts on fund for this activity.

Organising Date:

The first training was done during 2 days, Friday-Saturday on June 20-21, 2008.
The second training was done during 2 days, Friday-Saturday on July 25-26, 2008.

Actual Number and Group of Participants:

The first stage of this training was followed by 15 participants, 6 participants from 6 local NGOs and 9 students from 8 student organisations. Ferry Hasudungan from Wetland International – Indonesian and Hamdan from Green Community – Indonesia were the speaker.

	Name of participant	NGO / Student Organisation
1.	Mukriz Damanik	Aron Lestari
2.	Saud Daniel S.	HIMAS
3.	Senti Florensi Tarigan	HIMABIO - UMA
4.	Robin Ginting	KSRM - Paluh
5.	Nova Nur Maulida	UNIMED – BIOTA
6.	Annis Amalia	JALA
7.	Israni Hafifah	GASI - UMA
8.	Nikmah Ridha B.	HIMABIO
9.	Marzuki Rahman Srg.	Biopalas FMIPA - USU
10.	Erna Afri Ningsih	Biopalas FMIPA - USU
11.	Buttiar	LSM Wahana Lestari
12.	Riama Napitupulu	P3MN
13.	Andi M.	KOMPAS - USU
14.	Mhd. Yasir Nielri	PEKAT
15.	Susy D. T	MAHATALA – NOMENSEN

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The second stage of this training was followed by 15 participants, 7 participants from 6 local NGO and 8 students from 8 student organisations. Ferry Hasudungan from Wetland International – Indonesian and Wahdi Azmi from Flora Fauna International (FFI) were the speaker.

	Name of participant	NGO / Student Organisation
1.	Kamiaseh	KSRM Paluh
2.	Abdullah	KSRM Paluh
3.	Desy Hikmatullah	HIMABIO USU
4.	Khairul Umri	Biopalas FMIPA – USU
5.	Ria Sri Hartaty Sidauruk	Parintal FP USU
6.	Reza Perdana	Yayasan Leuser Lestari (YLL)
7.	Amarpin Pinem	Mahatala – Nomensen
8.	Agus Nurza	Cicem Nanggroe
9.	Suci Ayu Lestari	GASI UMA
10.	Raja Iman Sinaga	Himas USU
11.	Alfi Syahrin S.	Aron Lestari
12.	Novva	Biota UNIMED
13.	Antoni	P3MN
14.	Dhiny Luna Wulandari	PEKAT
15.	Theresia Christa Sitompul	HIMABIO UMA

Evaluation of the Activity Goal:

Generally, goal of this training activity could be achieved like it hoped, including participants could know and distinguish the characteristics of shorebirds and waterbirds morphology in observation location as well as carried out counting of the waterbirds and shorebirds number, whichever this was basic knowledge to carry out the activities about shorebirds and waterbirds census. Besides, the participants were



understood about the important meaning of wetland, especially mangrove and mudflat region towards the shorebirds and waterbirds existences.

Participant feedback during the training activity are:

- All of participants could be fully present in every session of the training, both for theory and field practice where participant followed seriously and enthusiastically.
- Participant enthusiasm in material discussion (see attached).
- The seriousness of participant in following all of the training stage, especially when they were in monitoring and counting on waterbirds and shorebirds in field.
- Observation result from each group, which is consist of the species number and the identification of each species of birds that found in the field.

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Next, the participant survey result are monitoring data for the species and the number of waterbirds and shorebirds by every group during 2 days activity in Danau Buatan Komplek Perumahan Cemara Asri and mudflat region in Percut and Tanjung Rejo villages.

For the game activity, were carried out in indoor and outdoor. The indoor game was carried out through giving the picture of the bird colony and asked to count the number. There were several slides given to the participant, from the rare colony or a few colonies to the solid colony of the birds. Besides, participants were also asked to be able to pictures bird grouping based on morphology characteristic. Game was continued by brought the participant to Danau Buatan Komplek Perumahan Cemara Asri. In this location the participant carried out counting and species of bird identification that were found. This activity was carried out on the first day after the theory session was given finished.



On the second day followed by the practice field to shorebirds and waterbirds monitoring of mudflat region in Percut and Tanjung Rejo villages. The participant divided into 5 groups and were spread in 5 different locations, Group I in estuary of Percut river/mudflat region (N 03°43'18,"; E 098°47'37,6"), Group II in estuary of Percut river/mudflat region (N 03°43'33,0"; E 098°47'27,0"), Group III in mudflat region Paluh 80 of Percut village (N 03°43'52,7"; E 098°47'30,2"), Group IV in mudflat region of Paluh Getah, Tanjung Rejo village (N 03°44'08,7"; E 098°46'19,1"), and Group V in mudflat region of Paluh Getah, Tanjung Rejo village (N 03°44'14,9"; E 098°46'15,1"). In practice activity the participant carried out waterbirds and shorebirds identification and counting each number of species (result attached.).

The hindrance during this training were monitoring location condition which consist of the very wide of mudflat region and caused difficulties for the participant monitoring activity, while generally the participant were not yet usually facing this condition, moreover their limiting knowledge in species introduction, tools function (monocular and binocular).

Some efforts that could be carried out to overcome these problems are:

1. Must continuously be striven for participant expertise increasing in carrying out

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monitoring of waterbirds and shorebirds by means of participants must consistently and continuously carried out the monitoring of waterbirds and shorebirds to train and sharpen capacity in knowing the species of kind, which finally make easier to them to monitoring and census the waterbirds and shorebirds.

2. Must be striven for by help in the equipment procurement and guidebook of waterbirds and shorebirds, binocular and monocular that were enough representatives used in monitoring.
3. Must be striven for the further training to increasing participant capacity in monitoring and census of shorebirds and waterbirds activities.

3. Overall Evaluation of the Project

3.1 Achievement of the aim / objective:

From the two trainings stage that were carried out, the aim of expertise development and the increasing knowledge about shorebirds and waterbirds for the local NGO's human resources could be reached well. This could be known by the results of their monitoring towards shorebirds and waterbirds both local and migrant where generally all of the participant could carry out number counting and distinguished these kind of birds based on morphological characteristic and it was the beginning stage to species identified.



Whereas for the anti-poaching network of shorebirds was still continuing to be carried out. However through this training all of the participants received knowledge and basic understanding about shorebirds and waterbirds habitat existence in the eastern coastal of Sumatra Utara which is continued by wild hunting threat.

3.2 Implementation of the project:

The implementation of this training activity was well managed in accordance with the schedule that was made. However concerning on the fund used, the executive agency (Sumatra Rainforest Institute) experienced few hindrances especially the fund for the tools preparation to the activity implemented (monocular and binocular). Through this fund, evidently did not suffice to lease equipment both for monocular and binocular which are good enough and representative for shorebirds and waterbirds monitoring as happened at the first training. While in the second training was tried to maximise the available fund to be able to receive the good implement and representative to be used for the training. If in the first training generally used the limited extension of binocular, but in the second training used totalling 4 monocular and used the wide extension and representative of binocular.

3.3 Constrains and problem:

Some problems during the training activity are:

1. Participants election who followed the training, where in Sumatera Utara was not gotten which have focusing in shorebirds and waterbirds monitoring. It caused to all of

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participants generally not having the enough basic knowledge to carry out the monitoring activity. Through this condition, the executive agency (SRI) having the enough difficulties to determined the institution who followed the training.

2. Short time of the training (2 days) could not be covered all of the materials about shorebirds and waterbirds introduction. If the training time was extended by the participants would not be followed because of the institution in Sumatera Utara especially in Medan municipality had the program regularly by themselves and personal activity which was not linked to the shorebirds and waterbirds conservation.
3. The time of implementation which was not in accordance with shorebirds migration schedule (shorebirds migrated schedule to the eastern coastal of Sumatera Utara around November to April). It caused the birds number of monitored being not enough so as the producing data from this training could not give some enough description about the approximate number in the eastern coastal of Sumatera Utara.
4. The amount equipments limitations (binocular and monocular) which are representative to carry out the monitoring of shorebirds and waterbirds as well as monitoring books of guide and identification.

3.4 Recommendation:

Some recommendations to solve the problems or further action could be taken in the future are:

1. Must be carried out by the training continuation to expertise and knowledge increasing of the institutions for the shorebirds and waterbirds monitoring activity especially in Sumatera Utara.
2. Must be striven to looking for the people who had wish to be involved in birds preserving, especially shorebirds so they would be able to following the training activity.
3. Birdwatching activity must be done more often and continuously by all of the institutions were had been followed the training.
4. The training activity have to be matched with the shorebirds and waterbirds migrating time in monitoring location in a sufficient number and it was hoped will increasing the enthusiastic feeling and the spirits of the participants in carrying out of shorebirds monitoring because this was the new experience for them saw birds in a sufficient number. Besides from the training also produce the data which is give the description of shorebirds number migrating available in the eastern coastal of Sumatera Utara.

5. To support the shorebirds monitoring continuously to have to be carried out by some efforts in the equipment monitoring provision, such as binocular and monocular, monitoring and identification guidebook of shorebirds and waterbirds. These were necessary because of this equipment are expensive for the local institution, besides the identification guiding books are really hard to find. With the lack of the monitoring



equipment and the guiding books would become the hindrance to carry out of

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shorebirds and waterbirds monitoring activity continuously.

6. Must be formed by the observer network of shorebirds and waterbirds to protect their existence in annual monitoring activity.
7. YAI/SRI will invite all of participants to participate in Asian Waterbird Census which is going to be held on January, 2009.





Speaker : Hamdan

Material : Fundraising

Results of Discussions:

1. Mukriz Damanik – Aron Lestari

The Fundraising in the organization of the student tended to be difficult to carried out, claimed because of not having the legal body. In fact could or not the student got help of the fund?

Answered: To get this solution fund we must having the organization/the agency that this fund could be secured from the donor. For example, the student organization forum which is strong because under the University.

2. Senti Florensi – HIMABIO UMA

We did not know the donator needed, so how is the methods so that we know the donator needed?

Answered: To know the needed from the donor agency then must be looked for some information about the appearance of the donor agency. The aim in our proposal must be in accordance with the donor agency. Afterwards we must have the structure of the strong organization, because usually the donor checks our agency in a manner gave details. Further relations with the donor agency always must be established well and intensely (telephone/email).

3. Marzuki Rahman Srg. – Biopalas USU

If needing help of the fund, donator definitely will ask about the profit what would the donor received. While we did not yet know definitely the aim of our proposal, so how this solution?

Answered: The donor's Agency will see our work program before. The implementation will be measuring by them in part of our output, outcome, and impact that all of it that must clear and was directed. After the donor studied the proposal will be asked for by the budget of the fund from our proposal. The liquefaction of the fund after the budget of the fund was agreed to will be given in stages. Usually the beginning fund that was secured still is relatively small. Basically we must develop the belief of the donor agency in us.



4. Mhd. Yasir Nielri - PEKAT

If an agency introduced the proposal for example in environment program so it will going to be rare of successful. However if having the recommendation from the bigger agency then generally the proposal will be accepted by the donor agency. How is the response about this?

Answered: Generally the agency funding more will pay attention to proposals that were introduced by the bigger agency. But for small agencies also having an opportunity, if the proposal that was introduced appropriate and good as well as this agency was having a strong structure organization.

5. Erna Afri Ningsih – Biopalas USU

Whether the good reputation of an agency could be influence the success of this agency in getting the donor? For example an agency that was left by some seniors where at the same time of some juniors introduced the proposal to a donor agency, this proposal submission always failed.

Answered: Each donor's certain agencies saw and analyzed each proposal as well as the agency. The aim so that the fund that was spent by them could be used appropriately. Some factors that affected the donor to accept the proposal of an agency was the structure of the organization from this agency.



Speaker : Ferry Hasudungan

Material : - Wetland Ecology Introduction
- Shorebird and Waterbird Introduction Method
- Designing of Shorebird and Waterbird Cencus

Results of Discussions:

1. Mukriz Damanik – Aron Lestari

Why apparently the existence of shorebird more urgent to be protected compared with the existence of the wetland, in fact we knew if the wetland not only the habitat for birds but many animals as well as plants that also really depended on the existence and the condition for this wetland?

Answered: The existence of wetland or shorebird but also plants as well as animals around the wetland were to be the same importance to be protected by us and conserved. Caused between one and other connected mutually and supported each other, then if one of the components was lost will influence the existence of other biotic components, like birds and these plants. The existence of shorebird was rumours that have been secular and many sides that really pay attention to even protected and conserved.

2. Marzuki Rahman S. – Biopalas USU

Was earlier explained that birds carried out the migration, in fact is there adaptations that happened to birds when carrying out the migration?

Answered: From several researches concerning the behaviour of the shorebird migration, was learnt that the shorebirds carried out the adaptation behavior if carrying out the migration like heavy increasing of the body. This was carried out so that birds that carried out this migration that tended measuring small could remain against tight air when migrating.



3. Buttiar – Wahana Lestari

Whether always birds migrated in the group?

Answered: Generally shorebird carried out the migration in the group, good that the big group (as far as tens of thousands of tails) and the small group (dozens of tails). However, there was also the solitary kind of shorebird was explained that carried out the migration of the individualist.

Shorebird migrated in Indonesia with the aim of looking for food and not multiplying during was in Indonesia, why was like this?

Answered: Shorebird carried out the migration because of being of the life cycle, time and the decisive location when during him looked for the couple, grew, searched ate, and carried out the migration. Be based on survey that was carried out during the last few years it was known that shorebird looked for the couple and grew only in one territory in the month May-June-July, but did not close the possibility if these birds also carried out the multiplying phase in other places. Shorebird will look for food in the month November-March spread in several territories and one of them was in Indonesia.

4. Saud Daniel S. – HIMAS USU

Whether having the difference between shorebird and the seabird, while we knew that some shorebird really depended on the life of the sea coast?

Answered: Shorebird were different from the seabird and shorebird not including into the seabird group (seabird) because shorebird did not finish the life cycle in sea waters only in wetland area.

5. Nikmah Ridha B. – HIMABIO USU

How shorebird knew the locations to do aim in carrying out the migration?

Answered: Partly was expert that be an expert in ecological these shorebird believed that these birds carried out the migration was guided by the location of the sun, stars in sky, and was based on the capacity from respectively this kind.



6. Mhd. Yasir Nielri - PEKAT

Concerning the census of waterbird, could be carried out by the individual?

Answered: Certainly the bird census could be carried out by anyone and at any time. We could carry out or in the group. However, will be better if we the observer of the beginner's birds then observation better be carried out minimal 2 people. If we were a professional observer could carried out observation by ourselves and must be supplemented with the identification book and monocular/binocular.

How if we were an observer of the beginner and had the wish that was very strong to become the professional observer. What must and might not to be carried out by us?

Answered: as the observer of our beginner's birds must have the will to study about birds especially shorebird, afterwards tried to search and consultations of the birds experts (through mailing list), carried out observation to the locations of the habitat of waterbird that was closest with your house, bought or borrowed identification books of the birds kind, tried the identification afterwards counted the amount. Don't carry out observation alone, asked your friend that understood and often carried out observation of birds as the friend of discussions when observation.



Speaker : Ferry Hasudungan

Material : - Wetland Ecology Introduction
- Shorebird and Waterbird Introduction Method
- Designing of Shorebird and Waterbird Cencus

Results of Discussions:

1. Amarpin Pinem – Mahatala NOMENSEN

What kind of requirement to become the observer of birds (AWC)?

Answered: Gathered with the friend who had been combined in observer group and joined the training activity that was supported by WETLAND or NGO's which have been concern with conservation of shorebird, there will be given by help apart from knowledge will also be given material or identification.

Whether the benefit from us did the kind of birdwatching?

Answered: This activity apart from could be made the hobby, increased the concept and our knowledge. Moreover, we could give the contribution in conserving and protecting shorebird and its habitat.

2. Theresia Sitompul – HIMABIO UMA

Whether having the follow-up to this training activity?

Answered: This training activity aimed at developing the local expertise and the organization of the student of the NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION's human resources about monitoring Asian waterbird (birds of the shorebird), increased the NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION's local knowledge and the organization of the student about shorebird, and developed the network anti trade in birds of the shorebird. This activity held by the co-operation with AWCF (Asian Waterbird Conservation Fund) and WI-IP that was known by us very active expressed the protection of shorebird and its habitat. Respectively the side will carry out the follow-up with the support and help for the lovers of shorebird. For the participants in this training also was expected to be able to continue the observation activity and conservation of shorebird.

3. Abdullah – KSRM Paluh

The fishpond that more often in visited by a kind of *Egretta* species compared with mangrove original area. How is the response?

Answered: First must be seen by us the location. Birds looked for the place that was safest for them to rest and look for food. There was the Mangrove possibility that was received in the middle of this fishpond was safer for these birds (possibly because rarely in touched by humankind) was compared the mangrove original area.

4. Alfi Syahrin S. – Aron Lestari

Whether the migration route of these birds always will be the same? Why this could be like that?

Answered: Birds carry out the migration usually to avoid the cold condition that was extreme in their multiplying location. They migrated to the warmer area and looked for food as much as possible to afterwards again migrated towards the multiplying location. Until this was not yet known definitely factor whether actual pushed these birds to carry out the trip in an orderly fashion, both in the matter of time and the aim of they trip. The opinion of the experts said that birds aim as well as migration time by seeing the sun, the wind direction, stars and their own instinct.

Why birds migration must in a crowd? Is that possible just one or several tails then?

Answered: Generally birds carried out the migration in groups that consisted of tens, hundreds, thousands, in fact millions (in flyway). However, was learnt also occasionally several kinds migrated solitarily.

5. Desy Hikmatullah – HIMABIO USU

Why the formation flew of the shorebird must have the shape of like the arrow eyes or the other formation?

Answered: Birds carried out the adaptation in migrating. Preparations before migrating also when carrying out the migration. One of them was by forming the formation flew occasionally like the arrow eyes, and other forms. This could have a function of protecting them from the strong wind attack in air.

6. Antoni – P3MN

Earlier was mentioned concerning breeding and feeding zones. What are the differences? And whether could feeding zone also was breeding zone?

Answered: Breeding zone was a location that was set aside for shorebird to look for the couple and grow, whereas feeding zone was a location that was visited by shorebird with the aim of looking for food as much as possible. The differences both of them were in factors biotic and a-biotic of these location. If this location was often gotten by the source of food then this location including feeding zone and if this location consisted of the cover mangrove that was luxuriant, safe from the predator, not to the location of the rise and fall then this location including breeding zone.

Why the resident bird did not carry out the migration like that was carried out by kinds of shorebird?

Answered: Resident bird was kinds that always multiplied here. Now, shorebird carried out the activity looked for the couple and grew to different areas.



7. Khairul Umri – Biopalas USU

Any efforts that were carried out by YAI/SRI, AWCF and WETLAND to conserve the habitat of coastal birds?

Answered: WETLAND carried out planting mangrove in Pantai Utara Jawa, moreover also to areas of the coast that was barren. YAI/SRI often carried out planting mangrove in the fishpond area that lefted unfinished and carried out seedling cultivation mangrove with the local organization partner in Tanjung Rejo village, Percut Sei Tuan subdistrict. For policy, WETLAND only gave some recommendation while AWCF provided the fund for conservation programs of shorebird and its habitat.

How far that the international agreement like that it was mentioned earlier could protect the existence of this shorebird?

Answered: Until now has had several international agreements in connection with the protection of this shorebird, among them Ramsar, CBD, CMS, Asian Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy, etc.. Agreements and this dismissed and determined regulations or the regulation that took action against each crime against shorebird. For the moment indeed that was not yet enough to stop the activity illegal from shorebird hunters, but was needed also the awareness to ourselves was their respective to protect shorebird and its habitat.

8. Reza Perdana – Yayasan Leuser Lestari

Could we counting the number of birds through the photograph?

Answered: Certainly yes it could, but continued to be carried out by manual counting. Made an effort to get the photograph that was taken in the perfect condition. The condition for nature must also to be recorded.

How is the counting number of birds in a large number to be accurately and exactly? **Answered:** To count the number of birds was needed by care and high patience, because of this population not only hundreds in fact hundreds of thousands of as far as millions. It was very first that we must estimate the number of the total whole of shorebird, then identified kinds of shorebird that were received in the location of this observation. Afterwards counted the number of each species.

9. Agus Nurza – Cicem Nanggroe

Occasionally met by flag-flying of shorebird (the ring). In fact why was this is carried out? **Answered:** As the management material and the estimate of the number of populations then was carried out of counting number of birds and grating of birds morphology that will continue to be observed by means of marked by giving the ring/the flag in foot of this shorebird.



10. Dhiny Luna Wulandari - PEKAT

How is the method of gathering in the network of bird observer?

Answered: gathered in mailing list of ornithologist, such as Suara Burung Indonesia, Burung Air etc.

If we were the beginner observer that did not have the telescope and the identification book, but the wish to observe birds being very big. What must be done by us?

Answered: Find the friend/your acquaintance that understood concerning observation of birds, often discussed and carried out small observations around your house. Search some literatures about birds and studied with really. After that you could gather with the observer's groups of available birds in your area and joined the observation activities of birds that often were held.



Speaker : Wahdi Azmi

Material : Fundraising

Results of Discussions:

1. Antoni

Whether the difference between the donor agency and the company that really the fund giver?

Answered: The donor Agency only gave the specific fund for the program that in accordance with this agency, whereas the company is normally more flexible in giving of the fund depended our proposal.

2. Reza Perdana

If in a project/the program had many donors. Will not make more difficult and the overlap? **Answered:** Not, because in the budget was seen and divided that the fund knowing by each donor. More donors then will be increasingly good managing agency that was undertaken by us.

3. Ria Sri Hartaty S.

How was the fundraising carried out for an activity that was carried out suddenly? **Answered:** Better be planning that was good beforehand. This could happen usually if having the natural disaster like the Tsunami Aceh, some fundraisers emerged suddenly for the aim of humanity.



MONITORING RESULTS PHASE I

Group 1

Participants : 1. Mhd. Yasir Nielri
2. Nikmah Ridha B.
3. Senti Florensi

1. Location : Danau Buatan Komplek Cemara Asri

Monitoring Results:

No	Species	English Name	Amount
1	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	7
2	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-heron	49
			16 (imm.)

2. Location : Muara sungai Percut/mudflat (N 03^o43'15,7'';E 098^o47'31,6'')

Monitoring results:

No	Species	English Name	Amount
1	<i>Egretta alba</i>	Great Egret	14
2	<i>E. garzetta</i>	Little Egret	2
3	<i>Mycteria cinerea</i>	Milky Stork	12

Group 2

Participants : 1. Annis Amalia
2. Israni Hafifah
3. Saud Daniel S.

1. Location : Danau Buatan Komplek Cemara Asri

Monitoring Results:

No	Species	English Name	Amount
1	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	515
2	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-heron	
3	Waterbird	Waterbird	

2. Location : Muara Sungai Percut/Restauran (N 03^o43'33,0''; E 098^o47'27,0'')

Monitoring results:

No	Species	English Name	Amount
1	<i>Egretta alba</i>	Great Egret	2
2	<i>E. garzetta</i>	Little Egret	2
3	<i>Mycteria cinerea</i>	Milky Stork	3
4	<i>Numenius sp.</i>	-	120
5	<i>Limosa sp.</i>	-	73



PELATIHAN PENGEMBANGAN KAPASITAS UNTUK LEMBAGA SWADAYA MASYARAKAT (LSM)
LOKAL DAN ORGANISASI MAHASISWA DALAM KONSERVASI BURUNG PANTAI MIGRAN
DI SUMATERA UTARA (TAHAP I)

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Group 3

Participants : 1. Marzuki Rahman Srg.
2. Mukriz Damanik
3. Susy D. T

1. Location : Danau Buatan Komplek Cemara Asri

Monitoring Results:

No	Species	English Name	Amount
1	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	-
2	<i>A. cinerea</i>	Grey Heron	-
3	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	-
4	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-heron	-
5	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen	-

2. Location : Kawasan *mudflat* Paluh 80 Desa Percut (N 03⁰43'52,7''; E 098⁰47'30,2'')

Monitoring results:

No	Species	English Name	Amount
1	<i>Egretta</i> sp.	-	74
2	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	Striated Heron	3
3	<i>Mycteria cinerea</i>	Milky Stork	4

Group 4

Participants : 1. Buttiar
2. Erna Afri Ningsih
3. Robin Ginting

Location 1 : Danau Buatan Komplek Cemara Asri

Monitoring Results:

No	Species	English Name	Amount
1	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	444
2	<i>A. cinerea</i>	Grey Heron	
3	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	35
4	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-heron	1385
5	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen	6

Location 2 : Kawasan *mudflat* Paluh Getah Desa Tanjung Rejo

(N 03⁰44'01,9''; E 098⁰46'17,7'')

Monitoring results:

No	Species	English Name	Amount
1	<i>Egretta garzetta</i> .	Little Egret	2
2	<i>Egretta</i> sp.	-	30
3	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	Striated Heron	2
4	<i>Mycteria cinerea</i>	Milky Stork	5
5	<i>Numenius</i> sp.	-	30



PELATIHAN PENGEMBANGAN KAPASITAS UNTUK LEMBAGA SWADAYA MASYARAKAT (LSM)
LOKAL DAN ORGANISASI MAHASISWA DALAM KONSERVASI BURUNG PANTAI MIGRAN
DI SUMATERA UTARA (TAHAP I)

Asian Waterbird Conservation Fund
亞洲水鳥保育基金

Medan-Percut, 20-21 Juni 2008

Group 5

Participants : 1. Andi M.
2. Nova Nur Maulida
3. Riama Napitupulu

Location 1 : Danau Buatan Komplek Cemara Asri

Monitoring Results:

No	Species	English Name	Amount
1	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	77
2	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	4
3	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	Striated Heron	60
4	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-heron	110
5	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen	2

Location 2 : Kawasan *mudflat* Paluh Getah Desa Tanjung Rejo
(N 03⁰44'16,7''; E 098⁰46'15,1'')

Monitoring results:

No	Species	English Name	Amount
1	<i>Ardea cinerea.</i>	Grey Heron	24
2	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	Striated Heron	2
3	<i>Mycteria cinerea</i>	Milky Stork	3
4	<i>Numenius sp.</i>	-	69
5	Shorebird	Shorebird	465

MONITORING RESULTS PHASE II

Group 1

Participants : 1. Khairul Umri
2. Novva
3. Raja Iman Sinaga

Location I : Kawasan Pertambakan dan Mangrove Desa Percut
Monitoring Results:

No	Species	English Name	Amount
1	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	-
2	<i>A. cinerea</i>	Grey Heron	-
3	<i>Egretta alba</i>	Great Egret	-
4	<i>E. garzetta</i>	Little Egret	-
5	<i>Egretta sp.</i>	-	-
6	<i>Mycteria cinerea</i>	Milky Stork	-

Location II : muara Sungai Percut/mudflat (N 03⁰43'15,7'';E 098⁰47'31,6'')
Monitoring results:

No	Species	English Name	Amount
1	<i>Egretta alba</i>	Great Egret	14
2	<i>E. garzetta</i>	Little Egret	5
3	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	Striated Heron	2
4	<i>Mycteria cinerea</i>	Milky Stork	18
5	<i>Numenius sp.</i>	-	828
6	<i>Tringa sp.</i>	-	135
7	Shorebird	Shorebird	1281

Group 2

Participants : 1. Antoni
2. Desy Hikmatullah
3. Theresia Sitompul

Location I : Kawasan Pertambakan dan Mangrove Desa Percut
Monitoring Results:

No	Species	English Name	Amount
1	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	-
2	<i>Egretta alba</i>	Great Egret	-
3	<i>E. garzetta</i>	Little Egret	-
4	<i>Mycteria cinerea</i>	Milky Stork	-

Location II : Muara Sungai Percut/Restauran (N 03°43'33,0''; E 098°47'27,0'')

Monitoring results:

No	Species	English Name	Amount
1	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	Striated Heron	3
2	<i>Mycteria cinerea</i>	Milky Stork	12
3	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	Lesser Adjutant	2
4	<i>Charadrius sp.</i>	Plovers	46
5	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Far-eastern Curlew	30
6	Shorebird	Shorebird	1180
Other Species			
7	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	Brahminy Kite	2
8	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Fish-eagle	1
9	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	37
10	<i>S. sumatrana</i>	Black-naped Tern	10

Group 3

Participants : 1. Agus Nurza
2. Kamiaseh
3. Ria Sri Hartaty S.

Location I : Kawasan Pertambakan dan Mangrove Desa Percut

Monitoring Results:

No	Species	English Name	Amount
1	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	-
2	<i>A. cinerea</i>	Grey Heron	-
3	<i>Egretta sp.</i>	Little Egret	-
4	<i>Numenius sp.</i>	Curlews	-
Other Species			
5	<i>Todirhamphus chloris</i>	Collared Kingfisher	-

Location II : Kawasan *mudflat* Paluh 80 Desa Percut (N 03°43'52,7''; E 098°47'30,2'')

Monitoring results:

No	Species	English Name	Amount
1	<i>Egretta alba</i>	Great Egret	9
2	<i>E. intermedia</i>	Intermediate Egret	2
3	<i>E. garzetta</i>	Little Egret	1
4	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	Striated Heron	4
5	<i>Mycteria cinerea</i>	Milky Stork	3
6	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	Lesser Adjutant	5
7	<i>Charadrius sp.</i>	Plovers	7
8	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	40
9	<i>N.phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	23
10	<i>N. madagascariensis</i>	Far-eastern Curlew	52
11	<i>Tringa sp.</i>	-	1
Other Species			
12	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	3
13	<i>Todirhamphus chloris</i>	Collared Kingfisher	2

Group 4

Participants : 1. Abdullah
2. Alfi Syahrin S.
3. Dhiny Luna Wulandari

Location I : Kawasan Pertambakan dan Mangrove Desa Percut

Monitoring Results:

No	Species	English Name	Amount
1	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	-
2	<i>A. cinerea</i>	Grey Heron	-
3	<i>Egretta alba</i>	Great Egret	-
4	<i>E. garzetta</i>	Little Egret	-
5	<i>Egretta</i> sp.	-	-
6	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	Striated Heron	-
7	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	-

Location II : Kawasan *mudflat* Paluh Getah Desa Tanjung Rejo
(N 03^o44'01,9''; E 098^o46'17,7'')

Monitoring results:

No	Species	English Name	Amount
1	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron	1
2	<i>Egretta alba</i>	Great Egret	12
3	<i>E. garzetta</i>	Little Egret	14
4	<i>Mycteria cinerea</i>	Milky Stork	2
5	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	113
Other Species			
6	<i>Todirhamphus chloris</i>	Collared Kingfisher	1

Group 5

Participants : 1. Amarpin Pinem
2. Reza Perdana
3. Suci Ayu Lestari

Location I : Kawasan Pertambakan dan Mangrove Desa Percut

Monitoring Results:

No	Species	English Name	Amount
1	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron	-
2	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	-
3	<i>Egretta alba</i>	Great Egret	-
4	<i>E. garzetta</i>	Little Egret	-
Other Species			
5	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Black-winged Kite	-

Location II : Kawasan *mudflat* Paluh Getah Desa Tanjung Rejo
 (N 03⁰44'16,7''; E 098⁰46'15,1'')

Monitoring results:

<i>No</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>English Name</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1	<i>Egretta alba</i>	Great Egret	3
2	<i>E. garzetta</i>	Little Egret	3
3	<i>Mycteria cinerea</i>	Milky Stork	3
4	<i>Charadrius sp.</i>	Plovers	4
5	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	46
6	<i>N. phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	6
7	<i>N. madagascariensis</i>	Far-eastern Curlew	10
8	<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	Asian Dowitcher	3
9	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Rufous-necked Stint	3
10	<i>C. subminuta</i>	Long-toed Stint	6