

# PROFAUNA ANNUAL REPORT 2009



## From Chairman of ProFauna



In 2009, ProFauna actively continued campaigning against the illegal wildlife trade. ProFauna was engaged in 11 operations conducted by the government to curb the trade. Some of the cases involved wildlife smuggling overseas: to United Arab Emirates and the Philippines. Thanks to the government officers with the enforcement assistance provided by ProFauna Indonesia, the crimes were foiled.

Apart from the efforts against the illegal wildlife trade, ProFauna succeeded to initiate the publishing of a local regulation banning wildlife hunting. A local regulation is considered to be more effective to reduce wildlife poaching in an area because local government and communities are involved to enforce the law.

ProFauna kept working on the conservation of sea turtles in Bali, parrots in Maluku, and tigers in Sumatera. ProFauna's education center also had many visitors. In 2009, it was recorded that the center was visited by more than 9,000 people.

ProFauna will keep on protecting wildlife and their habitats. ProFauna thanks its supporters (local volunteers), partners and organizations supporting the organization. Your support is greatly valuable for us to save more wildlife in Indonesia.

### **ROSEK NURSAHID**

*Chairman and Founder of ProFauna*

## **1. PARROT CAMPAIGN**

### **1.1. Parrot Campaign in Maluku**

Since 2008, ProFauna recommended to list the White Cockatoo (*Cacatua alba*) as a protected species. The recommendation has been followed up series of correspondences and lobbies. After the meeting with the Regional Government of North Maluku on 8 April 2008, ProFauna Indonesia sent a letter to the Forestry Department dated 26 November 2008 requesting the progress of the recommendation of White Cockatoo protection status.

The replacement of the Head of the Natural Resources Conservation Division of the Forestry Department caused a delay to the species protection efforts. On 24 August 2009, ProFauna sent another recommendation letter to the department.

A month before sending the letter, ProFauna made communication with Burung Indonesia (BirdLife Indonesia) asking the progress of the population survey on White Cockatoos in North Maluku. Final result of the survey is expected to complement ProFauna's recommendation. Unfortunately, until the end of 2009, Burung Indonesia had not publish the survey result yet.



Nevertheless, ProFauna has actively lobbied the regional government, religious and traditional leaders of North Maluku to urge the parrot protection. The government and the leaders have basically agreed to protect parrots. Even the government of North Maluku has planned to issue a regional regulation protecting the birds from poaching for commercial exploitations. ProFauna together with the government has been preparing for the regulation.

In March 2009, ProFauna had meetings with the religious leaders of Islam and Christian in North Maluku requesting their support to help ProFauna protect parrots and interviewed them. The interviews were filmed and featured in ProFauna's parrot protection film. The Islam leader was Professor. H. Yusuf, the head of Moslem Scientists (*Majelis Ulama Indonesia/ MUI*) in Maluku and the Christian leader was Father Anton. Besides those leaders, ProFauna also interviewed and featured the Sultan of Ternate, North Maluku in the film. The film is played during public awareness visits in schools and local communities.

### 1.2. Parrot Campaign in Java

Java Island is the central of political and economic activities in Indonesia which also makes the island where the biggest consumers of the illegal parrot trade for the domestic level. Thus, ProFauna keeps campaigning for parrot protection and raising public awareness in the island. The campaigns in Java always use attractive approaches, held in public crowd in big cities and inviting media. The campaigns are expected to encourage the government to enforce the law and educate the public not to buy parrots because the traded birds are caught from the wild instead of captive bred.



On 29 January 2009, ProFauna working together with the Forestry Department of East Java, held a workshop in the department building. The workshop which was attended by 50 representatives of government agencies dealing with the illegal wildlife trade: Forestry Police, Custom, Farming department, quarantine, and the East Java Police Department. The NGOs participating in the event were ProFauna Indonesia and the Wildlife Advocacy Institute (LASA). During the workshop, the official of East Java Police Department stated that the department was ready to perform confiscation operations on the illegal parrot trade in Surabaya, the capital of East Java.

### 1.3. Confiscation of the Illegal Parrot Trade

ProFauna had actively provided enforcement assistance to the Police and the Forestry Department to tackle the illegal parrot trade. During 2009, ProFauna with the enforcement agencies succeeded to confiscate 147 endangered parrots. Starting from conducting investigation, providing parrot experts, to helping financial needs, ProFauna and the team operated the parrot traders in Jakarta – West Java, Bali Island, Maluku Island, Surabaya – East Java, and other regions in East Java.

ProFauna had also been successful in helping the enforcement agencies foiling the smuggling of dozens parrots in the international airport of Soekarno Hatta, Jakarta in March 2009. The smuggler was an Arab. Law enforcement is very important to deter other traders to commit the illegal wildlife crimes.



## 2. TURTLE CAMPAIGN

### 2.1. Sea Turtle Protection Program on Kuta Beach, Bali

In 2009, total of the relocated eggs of the olive ridleys (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) on Kuta Beach was 4,905 which 4,409 hatchlings had been released to the sea. These sea turtle eggs or babies were from 54 egg clutches consisting of 44 clutches on Kuta Beach, seven clutches on other regions (Tabanan, Legian, and Seminyak regions), and three clutches hatched naturally.



Compared to the total of rescued eggs in 2008, number of the rescued sea turtle eggs in 2009 increased to 254%. Another progress is that more individuals and companies have been interested in supporting the sea turtle protection program on Kuta Beach both financially and other form of donation. For example, there was an Australian tourist who donated a titanium tag for the sea turtle. One of the companies that supported ProFauna Bali Office is the local Coca Cola Company that supported the repair and extension of the sea turtle hatchery.

### 2.2. Sea Turtle Protection Program on Tegal Besar, Klungkung Region

There were 14 egg clutches of olive ridleys (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) relocated from Tegal Besar Beach, Klungkung Region in 2009 consisting of 1,112 eggs. From those eggs, 853 hatched and were released to the sea.

ProFauna Bali also supported I Wayan Mega Artha, the leader of a local community who cares for the sea turtle protection program on Tegal Besar Beach, to be the nominee of *Kalpataru* award, an environment award from the national government. ProFauna Bali provided I Wayan

Mega Artha with compiling his activity photo and video documentations as well as producing leaflets to complete his nomination. I Wayan Mega Artha finally became the runner-up for Bali Province even though he failed to go to the national level.

### **2.3. Sea Turtle Protection Campaign Featuring a National Celebrity, Melanie Subono, on Kuta Beach**



The national celebrity, Melanie Subono who is a lady rocker, helped ProFauna Indonesia in its sea turtle protection campaign on 16 July 2009, on Kuta Beach. Melanie Subono is also the member (volunteer) of the organization. She was featured in the public campaign that attended as well by her husband, a respectable Balinese, Gusti Ngurah Agus Wijaya. During the campaign on the beach, Melanie Subono and ProFauna team stretched a 100-meter banner saying "Only One from 1000 will Survive!" with a thousand sea turtle pictures as the background. While other members of the team handed out free stickers of sea turtle conservation to the beach visitors.

### **2.4. Kuta Karnival 2009**



The sea turtle protection campaign on Kuta beach between July and September 2009 was held coincided the 7th *Kuta Karnival* from 19 to 27 September 2009. The activities included exhibition and parade.

At the exhibition held from 19 to 27 September 2009, ProFauna displayed the latest photograph documentations showing sea turtle conservation activities as well as posters about sea turtle information. ProFauna's stand at the exhibition was located next to the Kuta Beach security guard's office.

The final activity in Kuta Karnival was the parade held in the afternoon of 27 September 2009. ProFauna team together with the Kuta Beach Security guards marched an approximate three meter sea turtle figure placed on top of ProFauna's ATV while two ProFauna's volunteers handed out sea turtle protection leaflets and stickers to the audiences. The giant sea turtle figure attracted the crowds because it was different from other parade participants who exhibited similar theme (instead of animal theme).

## **2.5. Campaign against the Proposal of 1,000 Quota of Green Turtle Use by the Governor of Bali for Traditional Ceremony**

In 2009, the Governor of Bali Province sent a proposal to the Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHKA) of the Forestry Department 1,000 quota of green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) use by the Governor of Bali for traditional and religious ceremony. ProFauna was strongly against the proposal. Thus, ProFauna actively lobbied the PHKA and the National Scientific Institute (LIPI) to reject the proposal.

To discuss the proposal, on 5 September 2009 in the Post Graduate Campus of Udayana University in Bali, LIPI invited ProFauna and other stakeholders in Bali: head of Hindu Priest Association, Pakraman Village leaders, Farming Department of Badung Regency, The Fisheries and Marine Department representatives of Denpasar City and Bali, The Resources Conservation Centre of the Forestry Department (BKSDA Bali), ProFauna Indonesia, WWF, and TEEC Serangan.

The important result of the meeting was that the Hindu Association disagreed with the proposal and ProFauna Indonesia supported this because this quota would create more problems as there was no control mechanism and trigger the illegal trade of sea turtles in Bali. LIPI added that Bali had no potential places as green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) nesting sites. Until this report was made, ProFauna had kept monitoring this issue.

Eventually, in the meeting between ProFauna, PHKA of the Forestry Department, and LIPI, agreed to refuse the proposal. At the moment this report being made, ProFauna is still waiting for the official rejection letter.

## **2.6. Release of the Confiscated Sea Turtles by Bali Marine Police**



On 30 May 2009, the Marine Police of Bali Police Department succeeded in capturing the crews of a fishing boat from Sumbawa, named Herdianto, 29, and Kadek Suastika, 34. The police found that the boat carried seven green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) on-board. Herdianto admitted that he hunted the turtles from Nusa Barong and Sukamade waters in East Java. The police captured the suspects when the ship sailed on Kedonganan (Jimbaran), of Nusa Dua waters.

On 31 May 2009, two of the confiscated turtles were kept by the police as evidences, while the rest was released to Kuta Sea. ProFauna led the release which was helped by the local people and Kuta Beach visitors.

### 3. WILDLIFE TRADE CAMPAIGNS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Since 1994, ProFauna has placed wildlife trade as an important issue to be taken care of seriously. ProFauna regularly monitor the wildlife traded in the animal markets (locally called bird markets) in Java and Bali islands. Between May and July 2009, ProFauna had surveyed 70 animal markets in Java Island. During the survey in 70 markets in Java, ProFauna recorded 25 protected species being traded including slow loris (*Nycticebus coucang*), Javan langurs (*Trachypithecus auratus*), tarsius (*Tarsius bancanus*), black-capped lory (*Lorius lory*), Moluccan cockatoo (*Cacatua moluccensis*), black eagle (*Ictinaetus malayensis*), and hornbill (*Buceros rhinoceros*).



Among the 70 markets, 14 of which sold parrots, 21 markets traded primates, mammals were found in 11 markets, raptors were displayed in 13 markets, and protected songbirds like Black-winged starling (*Sturnus melanopterus*), yellow-breasted sunbird (*Nectarinia jugularis*) were in 11 markets..

ProFauna's findings on the illegal wildlife trade in the bird markets were intended to encourage the government to strictly curb the trade. Law enforcement has been proven to

be effective in reducing wildlife crimes in some regions in Indonesia. If there is no effort to stop the illegal wildlife trade, more wildlife will be endangered and even extinct.

Apart from conducting the survey and investigation into the illegal wildlife trade, ProFauna has also actively provided the government with enforcement assistance. In 2009, ProFauna helped the enforcement agencies dealing with 11 wildlife cases:

#### 3.1. Parrot Confiscation (Smuggled to the Philippines)

On 8 January 2009, the District Police of Sangihe, North Maluku, succeeded in foiling hundreds Indonesian wildlife about to be smuggled to the Philippines through Davao, Philippines. The perpetrator was from North Halmahera. Based on ProFauna records, it was revealed that among the 234 confiscated animals, 89 of which were parrots.

Later on 22 January 2009, the Forestry officers helped by ProFauna, were successful to stop the smuggling attempt of six protected Eclectus parrots from Tidore Island, Maluku to Jakarta via Manado, North Sulawesi. After having veterinary examination, the confiscated parrots were released back to the natural habitat in Halmahera Island.

#### 3.2. Confiscation of the Illegal Trade of Tiger Parts in Jakarta

The quick response unit of the Forestry Department working together with some organizations including ProFauna, succeeded in revealing the syndicate of tiger parts trade in Rawabening market, Jakarta on 12 February 2009. The joint operation had captured four traders and confiscated 61 pieces of tiger skin, a tiger skull, one stuffed leopard, a piece of leopard skin, five pieces of bear fur, and other protected animal parts.

The illegal trade of Sumatran tiger (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*) has posed serious threat to the survival of wild tigers. In 2008, ProFauna investigated into the Sumatran tiger trade in Indonesia. Among 21 locations, ProFauna recorded that 10 locations or 48% of which traded tiger and elephant body parts.



Jakarta is the main destination of tiger parts trade. The arrest of four suspects in Rawabening market, Jakarta was hoped to deter other traders of Sumatran tiger. According to the 1990 Wildlife act, the trade of protected species like tiger is illegal and liable to a maximum of five-year prison term and a 100 million fine.

During the judicial processes, ProFauna kept monitoring them. Finally, the four suspects were punished 16 months in prison each





### 3.3. The Foiling of Wildlife Smuggling to United Arab Emirates

On 8 March 2009, ProFauna received a tip-off about the smuggling of Indonesian wildlife to the UAE in the international terminal of Soekarno Hatta airport, Jakarta. ProFauna then contacted the Forestry Department and Custom to catch the smuggler.

The team of Forestry department and custom responded immediately and went to the airport to bust the perpetrator. The officers managed to catch the Arab bringing 33 endangered species: slow loris (*Nycticebus coucang*), a black-capped lory (*Lorius lory*), eight green pigeons, a Moluccan Cockatoo (*Cacatua moluccensis*), a Goffin Cockatoo (*Cacatua gofini*), 16 common hill mynas (*Gracula religiosa*), a green lory, a red lory, and a White Cockatoo (*Cacatua alba*).

### 3.4. The Arrest of Parrot Trade Mafia in Surabaya, East Java

On 22 October 2009, the Police of Surabaya City, East Java, busted a parrot mafia in the city. The operation confiscated 12 Moluccan Cockatoos, one Palm Cockatoo, and a pademelon.

The capture of the big trader for the second time in Surabaya, East Java had brought positive result as the parrot trade in Surabaya decreased. ProFauna's survey on the bird markets in the beginning of June 2009 showed that there was no protected parrot traded at the markets.



### 3.5. The confiscation of slow loris and Javan langurs in Ngawi, East Java



Two weeks after ProFauna launched the investigation report of the illegal wildlife trade in the bird markets in Java, the East Java Police Department helped by ProFauna Indonesia team confiscated dozens of illegal wildlife in Ngawi, East Java (11/5/2009). The animals included 21 slow lorises (*Nycticebus coucang*), 15 Javan langurs (*Trachypithecus auratus*), 1 white-bellied sea eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*), and a leopard cat (*Felis bengalensis*).

The protected wildlife were seized by the main road of Ngawi. The road used to be the location for the illegal trade of primates: slow lorises and Javan langurs. The primates had been freely sold on this main road. The raid which had been conducted immediately after receiving report from ProFauna was expected to reduce and eventually stop the illegal wildlife trade in Ngawi.

The suspects were found guilty and sentenced 10 month imprisonment on 9 February 2010.

### 3.6. Pangolin Confiscation in Sumatera

In March 2009, the Bengkulu Police seized pangolin syndicate in the Province after receiving information from ProFauna. The suspect was sentenced one year.

## 4. PRIMATE CAMPAIGN



ProFauna's primate campaign in 2009 focused on Javan langur protection. The campaign included lectures to the villages near the locations of Javan langur poaching. ProFauna team visited the communities in the villages and held discussion with the locals informing the importance to save Javan langurs and the forests. To complement the campaign, the team handed out free calendars featuring Javan langur photograph with the conservation message. The locals were enthusiastic to have the event.

## 5. TIGER CAMPAIGN

In 2008, ProFauna did investigation into the illegal trade of tiger and elephant in Indonesia. From the 21 locations visited by ProFauna, 10 (48%) locations traded tiger parts and elephant ivory tusks. The trade of ivory tusks concentrated in five (24 %) locations. The ivory tusks were sold either as a whole or as a cigarette pipe. The tiger parts included skins, whiskers, claws, and a whole stuffed tiger.



The rampant trade of tiger and elephant parts had been reported by ProFauna to the Forestry Department in April 2009, hoping that the government would take strict actions to curb the illegal trade of the endangered species.

Thanks to the government that had taken real actions to tackle the trade of tiger parts in Jakarta. On 7 August 2009, the Quick Response Unit of the Forestry Department and the Jakarta Police raided a tiger skin syndicate confiscating two whole tiger skins, six stuffed birds of paradise, two whole skins of leopard cat, one surili, five deer skulls, one bear head, and one skin of Asian deer. The syndicate was allegedly involved some zoos in Java and Sumatera and the suspect was punished one year and six months imprisonment.



On 13 August 2009, ProFauna staged a demonstration in Jakarta campaigning against the illegal trade of tiger and elephant parts. At the public campaign, ProFauna activists called on the public not to buy commodities made from tiger and elephant parts.

Still in August 2009, ProFauna also held a campaign against the use of tiger in a music concert in Jakarta. The singer would feature a tiger during the show. ProFauna thought that the use of the tiger in the show would stress the big cat

and make bad example for the public. After some lobbies and campaigns, ProFauna succeeded to make the singer canceled using the tiger.

## 6. EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS

### 6.1. Petungsewu Wildlife Education Center (P-WEC)

P-WEC is the education center of nature and wildlife conservation set up by ProFauna in 2003. At the center, the education methods are delivered through games, adventures and other fun outdoor activities. In 2009, the center was visited by more than 9,000 people from different backgrounds: school children, university students, teachers, government agencies, etc.

Besides the regular education program for schools and young generation, P-WEC also held three special events in 2009: Animal Week, Sharing for Wildlife, and Fauna Club development.



Animal Week 2009, was the second animal week as the first held for the first time in 2008. The event is held annually in P-WEC center to raise public awareness on wildlife conservation consisting series of activities: seminar, exhibition, story telling competition, painting competition, and coloring competition.

Sharing for Wildlife is a discussion held by P-WEC inviting many stakeholders: school children, university students, NGOs, government agencies, and public communities. In 2009, P-WEC held Sharing for Wildlife twice, on 26 April 2009 with the theme: Javanese Mythology on Nature and Wildlife Conservation; and on 14 June 2009 discussing "Eco-friendly Art".

One of P-WEC activities is to assist Fauna Club, a club for senior high school students to express their concern on nature and wildlife conservation which was initiated by ProFauna in 2005. In 2009, P-WEC drafted a program plan for the students as guidelines for their independent activities at their own Fauna Club and to improve their skills and knowledge for nature and wildlife conservation.

Apart from that, P-WEC also held Fauna Club Camp on 4 to 6 December 2009. The camp was intended to facilitate Fauna Club members from different 12 senior high schools in East Java to share their knowledge and build their capacities in wildlife conservation and animal welfare.

## **6.2. Village Wildlife Hunting Ban**

Kucur village of Dau District, Malang Regency, East Java is located in the foothills of Kawi Mountain and also the closest village to P-WEC center. Since it borders the forests of Kawi Mountain, the village becomes the destination for wildlife hunters, ironically come from the neighboring villages and towns.

ProFauna always considers hunting and poaching as one of the main causes of wildlife extinction. Therefore, ProFauna had intensively approached the local communities to save wildlife and forests in their surrounding villages. One of the actions recommended by ProFauna to the villagers is to issue a local regulation to protect wildlife from hunting and poaching.

After having series of approaches to the Kucur village officials and communities, on 26 April 2009, the ban of wildlife hunting in Kucur Village was officially published. ProFauna responded positively to the ban because the organization thought that a local regulation could be effective to protect wildlife in their surrounding. Having published the ban, the village officials and ProFauna would follow the ban with socialization of the ban.

## **6.3. Education for Villages by the Forests**

The local people who live in the villages by the forests play important roles in saving wildlife habitats or the forests. Since 2004, ProFauna and P-WEC have held education programs for the villagers living by the forests. The activities include monthly movie screening and mobile library. The conservation film is played in the evening and the mobile library is held in the morning on the following day. At the mobile library, ProFauna team bring many kinds of books including the conservation books to a certain location in the village where children and parents gather and read the books for free. The team also read the books for some illiterate children. Villagers always look forward to the programs because they can't afford some readers due to the poverty.



## **6.4. Public Campaigns**

- **Encouraging Political Parties to Care for Wildlife**

On 4 February 2009, ProFauna staged a demonstration in front of the Legislative Building of Malang City encouraging the 44 political parties of legislative general election participants to care for wildlife. According to ProFauna's record on the

previous election, there were 50 cases of animal cruelty and inhumane treatment during the political campaign parades. Reptiles, primates, eagles, even orang utans were brought during the parades for unclear purposes. This caused suffering and stress to the animals and showed wrong messages to the public on how to treat animals.



At the campaign, ProFauna also stated that there was not any political party that had specific program for wildlife conservation. Thus, ProFauna demanded the winners of the election to include wildlife and forest conservation as an important issue in their political agendas. The campaign had gained many media coverage.

- **Campaigning "Keep Wildlife in the Wild" with Celebrities**

Famous lady rocker, Melanie Subono and a reggae group band were featured in ProFauna's campaign "Keep Wildlife in the Wild" in some big cities in Indonesia: Bandung – West Java, Yogyakarta – Central Java, and Malang – East Java. The main message delivered during the campaign was to invite the public to care for wildlife by not buying the traded wildlife. The campaign was one of ProFauna's efforts to cut the chain of the illegal wildlife trade from consumer level.

These series of campaigns with celebrities were held in crowd centers in such attractive performances: displaying giant helium balloons in wildlife shapes, using primate costumes, playing musical performances, etc. Many media covered these campaigns hoping that more people would be aware of wildlife conservation by keeping wildlife in the wild, the natural habitats.



## 7. FINANCE

### A. INCOME (in IDR)

NO	Item	Amount	%
<b>A</b>	<b>Balance 2008 (allocated fund)</b>	<b>492,021,207.96</b>	33.33
<b>B</b>	<b>INCOME 2009</b>		
1	Grants	413,256,479.00	27.99
2	Investment Income	420,277,056.33	28.47
3	Donations and contributions	103,851,753.12	7.03
4	Other income	46,954,878.72	3.18
	<b>Total B</b>	<b>984,340,167.17</b>	
<b>TOTAL A + B</b>		<b>1,476,361,375.13</b>	100

### B. EXPENDITURE (in IDR)

NO	Item	Amount	%
1	Animal Rescue & Law Enforcement	298,737,975.00	21.85
2	Campaign and Public Awareness	280,311,200.00	20.50
3	Education	505,042,798.30	36.94
4	Investigation	51,941,600.00	3.80
5	Development of organization and administration	231,073,191.90	16.90
	<b>Total C</b>	<b>1,367,106,765.20</b>	
<b>D</b>	<b>Balance (allocated fund)</b>	<b>109,254,609.93</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,476,361,375.13</b>	

## THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT!

In 2009, ProFauna Indonesia received grants from these following organizations (in alphabetical order):

- Animal Defence Trust
- Born Free Foundation
- Compassion in World Farm
- Humane Society International (HSI) Australia
- International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)
- Save of Sea turtle (SOS) Meeresschildkroten
- World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA)
- World Animal Net (WAN)