



**ProFauna**  
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ProFauna Indonesia

**Annual  
Report**

**2010**

**PALM OIL  
NOT  
FOREST**

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**SAVE FOREST**  
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**BAN EXPORT  
JAVAN GIBBON**





## FROM CHAIRMAN OF PROFAUNA INDONESIA



In October 2010; one of the most active volcanoes in the world, Merapi Volcano in Yogyakarta, Indonesia; erupted massively causing thousands of cattle and wildlife suffer.

ProFauna team, with the financial support of several international organizations, bravely dedicated their hard work to help the animal victims. Thousands of animals have been successfully evacuated and given with medical treatment despite the tough job that team must have undergone as on the third biggest eruption in the mid of November, ProFauna's base camp was hit and burnt by the hot clouds.

In addition to working to help the animal victims of the eruption of Merapi Volcano, ProFauna Indonesia continued its active campaign for the protection of wildlife and forests in Indonesia. ProFauna's achievements in 2010 include the successful confiscation of dozens of primates that were illegally traded in

East Java, the jail sentence of 3 big wildlife dealers, and the positive response by the Indonesian government on ProFauna's reporting the illegal trade of the sea turtle eggs in Kalimantan.

ProFauna team also kept conducting education and public campaign of wildlife and forest protection in many islands in Indonesia; from Java, Bali, Kalimantan to Maluku. The most notable result was the acceptance of animal welfare issues by the Islamic communities in after ProFauna Indonesia held a workshop of Islamic views on wildlife and animal welfare. In the workshop which was attended by 35 Islamic boarding schools and academies consisting of 100 Islamic scholars and clerics, it was concluded that Islam was a religion against animal cruelties. The final result of the workshop was published in a book entitled "Islam Cares for Animals" and distributed for free to many Islamic communities and other stakeholders.

ProFauna Indonesia would like to thank ProFauna's volunteers called *ProFauna Supporters* for their dedication to help the organisation running its activities. ProFauna also thanks other organisations for their support for ProFauna to save wildlife and forest in Indonesia.

**Rosek Nursahid**

*Chairman of ProFauna Indonesia*

## PARROT CAMPAIGN



ProFauna has been proposing to the government of Indonesia to enlist the White Cockatoo (*Cacatua alba*) as a protected species because it is endemic to Maluku Island and the bird population in the wild continues to decline. Several intensive lobbies and meetings with the Forestry Department, Regional Government of North Maluku, and the local communities of Maluku, have been done by ProFauna to support the proposal. Unfortunately, the species has not yet been protected until now due to many reasons.

Meanwhile, the population of White Cockatoo in the wild showed a sharp decline. According to the research of *Burung Indonesia* (Indonesian BirdLife) in 2008 – 2009, the population of White Cockatoo in the wild was estimated between 8,629 to 48,393 individuals with a density of 1.58 to 8.86 birds /Km<sup>2</sup>. Compared to the study between 1991 and 1992, it was estimated that population of the species in the wild was 49,765 –

212,430 with the density of 40.1 to 72.2 birds/km<sup>2</sup>.

The Indonesian Institute of Sciences (locally known and abbreviated as LIPI), as the national scientific authority in Indonesia, has also expressed its support for the protection status of White Cockatoo. In its letter addressed to the Forestry Ministry, Number S956/LPH-k3.02/2007, LIPI has officially agreed to enlist White Cockatoo as a protected wildlife species.

Similarly, the regional government and local community leaders of North Maluku have also given their support for the protection of White Cockatoo. On 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2003, the Governor of North Maluku issued an instruction letter for the people of North Maluku not to poach and trade North Moluccan parrots out of the region. Later on 3<sup>rd</sup> February 2005, the Regional Government of North Maluku sent a letter to the National Forestry Department to propose the protection status of White Cockatoo.

On 1<sup>st</sup> March 2010, the Sultan of Ternate Palace, a traditionally respected community leader in North Maluku, issued a fatwa called *Idzin Kulano* prohibiting the locals to catch parrots in the wild and asking them to support parrot conservation. It was published after the Sultan received ProFauna's report on the illegal parrot trade. Earlier in 2009, the Sultan of Ternate was featured in ProFauna's education film for the public and local people to protect parrots. It is called “Voices of North Maluku People” and featuring other community and religious leaders.

On 17th June 2010, the Forestry Department held a meeting to discuss the proposal on the protection of White Cockatoo and invited many stakeholders including ProFauna Indonesia. In the meeting, the Indonesian scientific authority (LIPI) reaffirmed its statement that White Cockatoo should have been enlisted as a protected species. On the other hand, the participants were dominated by wildlife dealers who did not agree to the protection status for sure.

Despite the challenges, ProFauna kept running its parrot protection campaign in Maluku that has been carried out since 2001.

## Parrot protection campaign with celebrities



tion issues in Indonesia is not yet popular. For this reason, ProFauna Indonesia has been working to promote the issues. One of the efforts was by engaging celebrity supporters of ProFauna. SLANK, a famous music band with more than four millions fans and also honorary members of the organisation, has helped ProFauna promoting wildlife conservation since 2002.

On 25<sup>th</sup> March 2010, ProFauna and SLANK, with the support by RSPCA, launched a parrot conservation film entitled "Voices of North Maluku" in Sofifi, the capital of North Maluku. The short film contains messages delivered by the local communities and their leaders about the importance of North Maluku parrot conservation. During the launch, SLANK held a mini concert while ProFauna and RSPCA presented a conservation award both for the Governor of North Maluku and Sultan for their official support in parrot conservation. The launch went really well and SLANK visited some schools in the region afterward.

SLANK's arrival in North Maluku was warmly greeted by the Governor, the Sultan of Ternate Palace, the community leaders as well as the locals. SLANK support to parrot conservation in Maluku has encouraged the Governor and other community leaders to protect parrots as the natural heritage of North Maluku as expressed by the leaders during their speeches in the event.

In law enforcement, ProFauna kept supporting the authorities to curb the illegal parrot trade by holding training for the officers and providing assistances during confiscation operations. On 15th February 2010, ProFauna held a training for the regional police officers of East Java. In the training which was financially supported by the Humane Society International (Australia), 35 officers learned about parrot and wildlife law enforcement.







In providing assistances on confiscation operations, ProFauna was contacted by the forestry rangers in Maluku that during their regular patrol on 9<sup>th</sup> August 2010, they had seized 27 Chattering lorries (*Lorius garrulus*) from a parrot dealer in Tobelo, North Halmahera, Maluku. The parrots were about to be smuggled out of Maluku.

Later on, the team then brought the confiscated lorries to have veterinary check at the forestry office and it showed that the birds were healthy. The suspect also confessed to the rangers that the birds were just recently caught from the wild. The team then decided to release the birds in the forest in Halmahera Island on 15<sup>th</sup> August 2010 which was facilitated by ProFauna team with the funding provided by the World Parrot Trust.

Besides the school visits by SLANK after the film launch, ProFauna also conducted its educational programmes to schools and villages in North Maluku to increase public awareness of parrot conservation. During the visits, ProFauna also played the “Voices of North Maluku People” film and held discussion with the audiences. Since the film featured their respectfully traditional leader, the Sultan of Ternate Palace, most of the audiences expressed their support to ProFauna and its parrot conservation works.



## PRIMATE CAMPAIGN



ProFauna Indonesia has been seriously address the problems of the illegal primate trade in Indonesia since its establishment. Regularly, ProFauna monitors the primate trade in the animal markets (popularly known as *bird markets* because they sell singing birds at the majority) in Java and Bali, the top two dense islands in Indonesia. ProFauna records on 2010 show that the primate trade in Java is still high.

On monthly average in 2010, ProFauna recorded that there were about 80 primates in Java and Bali. They were the long-tailed macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*), the pig-tailed macaques (*Macaca nemestrina*), the Javan langur (*Trachypithecus auratus*), the slow loris (*Nycticebus coucang*), and siamang gibbon (*Hylobates syndactylus*). The most traded primate species is the long-tailed macaque which is 68 per month on average. On the second place is the protected slow loris for 13 individuals per month.

In order to reduce the primate trade, ProFauna ran a series of public campaign to raise the public awareness not to buy primates. The campaigns which were supported by the International Primate Protection League (IPPL), were carried out in the crowd centres and covered by many media. ProFauna also provided support in law enforcement to curb the illegal primate. In 2010, there were 50 Javan langurs and slow lorises seized by the police, with the help of ProFauna team.



## SEA TURTLE CAMPAGN



In 2010, ProFauna, with support from Bron Free Foundation and Humane Society International (Australia), conducted an investigation into the illegal trade of sea turtle eggs in Kalimantan Island. ProFauna visited 29 locations in four provinces that were the selling points of sea turtle eggs and the nesting sites of sea turtles.

Of the 29 locations, ProFauna recorded that on 18 locations (62%), sea turtle egg trade occurred. West Kalimantan was the province that sold the most sea turtle eggs as the trade took place in 10 locations (56%).

The second place was South Kalimantan in 5 locations (28%). In East Kalimantan there were 2 locations (11%) and in Central Kalimantan was 1 location (5 %).

The investigation results showed that the major cities in Kalimantan, namely: Pontianak, Banjarmasin, and Samarinda were the hubs of sea turtle egg trade. The areas that became the main suppliers of sea turtle eggs smuggling included the Riau Islands, Paloh, Sembilan Islands, and Derawan waters. Not only were for domestic markets, traders also smuggled the eggs to the neighboring country, Malaysia.

ProFauna sent the investigation report to the government and received positive response. The Marine and Fishery Ministry invited ProFauna to an official meeting to discuss about the trade problems and solutions and ProFauna kept lobbying the ministry. The government proved their seriousness in tackling the trade as promised to ProFauna as in May 2010; the smuggling attempt of 9,000 sea turtle eggs from West Kalimantan to Malaysia was successfully foiled by the Quick Response Unit of the Forestry Rangers.

### Sea turtle Protection Campaign in Bali

Apart from the investigation into the sea turtle egg in Kalimantan, ProFauna also kept running the sea turtle protection campaign in Bali that have been going on since 1999. One of the main programmes of ProFauna's sea turtle conservation work in Bali turtles included the handling of the nesting sea turtles on Kuta and Tegal Besar beaches. This field project was a joint programme of ProFauna, the Forestry Department, and the local communities; and financially supported by the Humane Society International and the Born Free Foundation.



In 2010, the total number of the relocated egg clutches of Olive ridley turtles (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) was 92. 8 clutches of it hatched naturally. The total eggs was 8,725 resulting 7,810 sea turtle babies or hatchlings which then were released on the sea.

In the end of 2010, West wind blew on Kuta Beach and brought many rubbish to the beach including 20 dead sea turtles. ProFauna team and the local communities evacuated and buried the bodies immediately.

Meanwhile on Tegal Besar Beach, ProFauna team relocated 21 clutches consisting of 1,858 eggs which hatched into 1,600 hatchlings. The released hatchlings on Tegal Besar Beach raised to 60% as compared with the total in 2009.



Despite ProFauna's great success in campaigning against sea turtle meat consumption in 2000, Bali remained a destination of the green turtle smuggling. In 2010, ProFauna helped the police to seize 158 green turtles which were smuggled from Sulawesi Island.

## OTHER WILDLIFE CAMPAIGNS

Apart from primates, parrots, and the sea turtles; ProFauna also worked for other wildlife such as tigers, elephants, and other protected species. ProFauna have been investigating the illegal trade of elephant and tiger body parts and lobbying the government to curb the trade and fully enforce the law.

For tiger protection campaign in 2010, ProFauna assisted the raid of nine tigers that were kept illegally by two owners, one of them was a celebrity. The team then sent the tigers to a rehabilitation centre. In Jakarta, ProFauna conducted investigation into and advocacy of the illegal tiger trade. A positive result was achieved as a tiger trader was sentenced to one year and 3 months imprisonment.





To urge law enforcement by the government, ProFauna held two times training for the enforcement officers. The training included the identification the most traded wildlife, investigation methods, and regulations related to wildlife protection.



ProFauna was also active in holding public campaign in the form of unique street demonstrations in the city centres. The demonstrations were intended to raise the public awareness not to buy the traded wildlife in order to reduce and stop wildlife poaching in the wild. The campaigns were successful to gain public attention and media coverage.

## FOREST CAMPAIGN

In 2010, ProFauna's forest protection campaign focused on the forests in East Java and in Kapuas, West Kalimantan. Although the forests in East Java were small, ProFauna thought they were important because those forests became the sites of 4 national parks and dozens of other natural conservation areas which were inhabited by many endemic wildlife.

In East Java, one of the main tropical rain forests is *R. Soerjo* Grand Forest Park. It is 27,868.30 hectares and inhabited by leopards, Javan langurs, Javan Hawk-Eagles, deer, rain deer, and more than 80 bird species. ProFauna thinks it is important to save *R. Soerjo* forest not only to save the beautiful wildlife but also the local communities who depend their livelihood in the forest.



ProFauna's forest protection campaign in *R Soerjo* forest included educational programmes in schools, lectures to the local communities, joint patrols with the rangers to prevent wildlife poaching and forest fires, as well as assistance in the development of eco-friendly tourism for the local communities. The regional government showed their support to ProFauna to save the forest and wildlife of *R. Soerjo* Grand Forest Park.

Similarly in Kapuas, Kalimantan, ProFauna also worked with the local communities to campaign for forest protection there. With *Dayak* people, the tribal communities living by the forest, ProFauna held intensive campaigns against the allegedly illegal logging by a private company, *PT Toras*. After series of campaigns and lobbies, ProFauna team and representatives of the local communities were invited to a meeting with the Forestry Minister. The positive result was that the logging was temporary halted. However, ProFauna kept monitoring the case to prevent further logging for palm oil plantations which destroyed the forest that the local people depended on and threatened the wildlife with extinction.

Similar to ProFauna's other works, the organisation also held public campaign for forest protection in crowd centres to get public and media attention. One of the campaigns was to protest against the government plan to classify palm oil plantation as a forest. ProFauna suspected that the idea was to expand palm oil plantations and destroy the natural



forests. ProFauna was also helped by its *Supporters* from all over Indonesia by sticking a forest protection sticker at the back of their motor vehicles in order to spread the message wider.



## EDUCATION



ProFauna Indonesia has been working passionately to promote wildlife protection and animal welfare in Indonesia through education. ProFauna has made various efforts to increase public and government awareness about the issues. In 2010, ProFauna made a breakthrough by educating the public through religious approach because ProFauna thought that Indonesia was the country with the largest Moslem population, more than 200 million followers. Therefore, it was important for ProFauna to raise public awareness for the Indonesian Moslem

communities. In May 2010, the organisation was successful in inviting 35 Islamic boarding schools and academies in a joint workshop with *Al-Hikam* Islamic Academy, which was financially supported by the Compassion in World Farming (CIWF) and the Animalia Foundation, to study about the Islamic views on animal welfare.

The result of the workshop was remarkable as the participants; who were consisting of Islamic leaders, clerics, and scholars; concluded that Islam cared for animals and was against animal cruelties. It was then published into a book entitled “Islam Cares for Animals” and distributed for free to some schools, Islamic boarding schools and organisations, government offices, media and NGOs. The book received many positive feedbacks from the recipients.

### **Petungsewu Wildlife Education Center (P-WEC)**

Petungsewu Wildlife Education Center (P-WEC) is ProFauna’s education centre of nature and wildlife conservation, founded by the organisation in 2003. P-WEC is equipped with a variety of educational facilities which are expected to enhance the centre visitors in understanding wildlife conservation and animal welfare. In 2010, P-WEC was visited by at least 10,000 people from many backgrounds.

There were two special programmes held in P-WEC in 2010: the *Nature Week* and the *Caretakers of the Environment International* (CEI). *Nature Week* was a week-long programme consisting of some educational activities to promote nature conservation to the young generation. The activities included seminars, trainings, and exhibitions



of nature conservation. It was attended and participated by more than 500 people. While the CEI was a programme that followed by selected international teachers and students from 11 countries to learn about biodiversity. In P-WEC, CEI participants learned about the biodiversity and ecosystem of the tropical rain forest.

Apart from those, P-WEC continues holding the regular educational programs such as the *mobile library* for village children, visits to schools located by the forests and the facilitation of senior high school extracurricular clubs, *Fauna Club*. P-WEC team visited 20 local/rural schools and communities to promote wildlife and forest conservation to the people living by the forests. The visits also created good relationship between P-WEC and the local people as both parties invite each other to involve in some of their activities.



### Education of wildlife and forest conservation in schools



In 2010, ProFauna visited 15 schools to promote conservation of wildlife and forests engaging more than 1,000 students. During the visits, ProFauna played conservation films and held discussions. Most students were interested to learn about conservation as it was not formally taught in their classes. Many teachers also responded positively to ProFauna's visits by inviting ProFauna to come to their schools regularly.



## ANIMAL RESCUE

After the Merapi Volcano in Yogyakarta erupted on 26th October 2010, ProFauna team sent its volunteers right away to help the animal victims. The team spent three months on the field to evacuate cattle that were mostly abandoned by the owners who became the human victims themselves, provide medical treatment to the injured and sick animals, build shelters and feed the livestock as well as the wildlife.



In the disaster response which was jointly supported by WSPA, RSPCA, and HSI; ProFauna team managed to evacuate 2,227 livestock animals; fed more than 2,000 cows and 400 wild long-tailed monkeys living by the foothills of Merapi Volcano. The team also had to patrol, look for, and treated the injured animals as there were many cows burnt by the hot clouds of Merapi.



## Confiscation of hundreds endangered wildlife

ProFauna's main works in campaigning against the illegal wildlife trade included investigation, law enforcement assistance, and advocacy. ProFauna's investigation works had helped the authorities to reveal many wildlife crimes. ProFauna also helped the enforcement officers in their confiscation operations.



In 2010, ProFauna provided assistances in the raid of 280 endangered wildlife from some black locations, most were black markets. The confiscated wildlife included tigers, Javan langurs, slow lorises, birds of paradise, parrots, deer, and green turtles.

In advocacy, ProFauna monitored the judicial process and provided valuable information and knowledge of wildlife law in order to encourage the prosecutors and judges to fully enforce the law through several lobbies and meetings. The team also attended the hearing of wildlife trade cases to ensure that the trial process ran transparently in accordance with the existing regulations. As in 2010, there were three perpetrators of wildlife crimes sentenced to 8 months, 10 months, and 15 months for trading Javan langurs, slow lorises, and tigers respectively. These were good achievements by both ProFauna team and the enforcement authorities.

## INVESTIGATION

Since 1994, ProFauna has conducted hundreds of investigation into the illegal wildlife trade, poaching, and smuggling in Indonesia. In 2010, ProFauna's investigation works included:

- Monitoring of the wildlife trade in animal/ bird markets in Java and Bali.
- Investigation of the illegal parrot trade in North Maluku
- Investigation of the illegal primate trade in Ngawi, East Java.
- Investigation of the illegal trade of sea turtle eggs in Kalimantan
- Investigation of the illegal tiger trade in Jakarta
- Investigation of the illegal logging in Kapuas, Kalimantan





## **THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT!**

ProFauna Indonesia thanks the organisations for their support to ProFauna to protect wildlife and forest in Indonesia. In 2010, ProFauna Indonesia received generous support from the following organisations (in alphabetical order):

- Animalia Foundation
- Born Free Foundation
- Humane Society International (HSI) Australia
- International primate Protection League (IPPL)
- International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)
- Petungsewu Wildlife Education Center (P-WEC)
- Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA)
- Schildkroten Stiftung
- World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA)
- World Parrot Trust



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