



## ProFauna's Annual Report 2007



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## ***From Chairman of ProFauna***

*ProFauna keeps on campaigning against wildlife trade which is full of cruelty and crime. ProFauna's campaigns in 2007 has brought some good results: such as the decreasing of hawksbill turtle trade in Yogyakarta, Central Java; and the evacuation of tens confiscated parrots from the Indonesian Police Headquarters in Jakarta. More campaigns will be conducted continuously and combined with education programs.*

*In 2007, ProFauna released 11 confiscated endangered animals back to the wild. Some of them were langur, eagle, starling, and hornbill. ProFauna believes that the best homes for wild animals is in the wild. We keep assisting and urging the government to release confiscated animals back into the wild based on scientific consideration and research. Animal Release takes a lot of time and costs so much money. Thanks to some organizations and ProFauna's supporters, we have given chance to confiscated animals to live freely in the wild. All humans should be responsible with to fulfill the animals' freedom needs.*

*ProFauna are very grateful for your support and to some overseas organizations that allowed ProFauna to run its programs in 2007. All support have given so much contribution that we can help and save wild animals in Indonesia.*

### ***Rosek Nursahid***

*Founder and Chairman of ProFauna Indonesia*

## **Campaign on the Protection of Slow Loris**



To urge the Indonesian government to raise the protection status of slow loris from CITES Appendix II to Appendix I, ProFauna Indonesia conducted series of campaigns. The campaigns started with report launch on the slow loris trade in Indonesia. The report uncovered the evidences of the animal illegal trade. Slow loris has been protected by Indonesian law. Therefore, the trade is prohibited.



**A confiscated slow loris**

ProFauna intensively held discussions and meetings with the Indonesian government to pressure them to support the raise of the protection level of slow loris to CITES Appendix I, which were decided on CITES CoP14, The Hague, Netherlands, on 3-15 June 2007. In order to get the media's attention, ProFauna staged a unique demonstration. During the demonstration, ProFauna were distributing leaflets informing the public to stop slow loris trade in Indonesia and urging an internationally stricter protection law.

At last, the categorization of slow loris in CITES Appendix I at the CoP14 was adopted. Many international organizations including ProFauna gave contribution on the raise of slow loris protection status.

### **Wildlife Trade Campaign**

In a yearlong of 2007, ProFauna actively conducted campaign against wildlife trade in Indonesia. ProFauna's activists held intensive demonstrations to urge the government to conduct confiscation operations on wild animals that were illegally traded in some animal markets in East Java.



ProFauna's records in monitoring animal markets in East Java show that many protected species were traded freely. The markets are *Bratang*, *Turi*, and *Kupang* markets in Surabaya, East Java. This is blatant disregard of the law. Government should enforce the law to curb the

trade. Until now, the Government is seemingly not serious to tackle the obviously illegal wildlife trade in animal markets in East Java.

### “Only One Earth, for People and Wildlife” Campaign

During the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held on 6 – 14 December 2007 in Bali, ProFauna launched an “ONLY ONE EARTH, FOR PEOPLE AND WILDLIFE” campaign. At the campaign, ProFauna demanded the public and government to conserve forests that become the habitats of wild animals and provide resources for humans. The launch was held on Kuta beach, Bali to get the attention from media and public.



Following the launch, ProFauna together with local people conducted series of reforestation programs on the foothills of Kawi mountain, East Java. ProFauna and the people also created a cultural regulation prohibiting the locals to hunt animals in the reforested areas.

### TURTLE CAMPAIGN

Repeating the success of sea turtle conservation campaign “Turtle Week” in 2001, ProFauna Indonesia conducted the same program again in 2007, in Bali. The 2007 “Turtle Week” was held on 1 – 6 May 2007. The objectives of the event were to raise public awareness on the necessity of sea turtle conservation and to support the government’s law enforcement to curb the illegal trade of the marine animals in Bali.



During 2007 *Turtle Week*, ProFauna distributed some sea turtle conservation information media, such as leaflets, posters, stickers, and calendars to some schools, coastal people, and government agencies. Some of ProFauna activists wore colorful sea turtle costumes to attract the Kuta beach visitors, many of who gave attention to the campaign. ProFauna also held an exhibition in some shopping centers in Bali.



To urge the government to enforce the law on the protection of sea turtles, ProFauna also held series of meetings with Bali Governor. The government of Bali principally agreed to support the ban on sea turtle trade, because the illegal activity marred the Balinese tourism image.

Good news came from Yogyakarta, Central Java. Previously in 2003, ProFauna launched a report on hawksbill turtle trade, the hub was in Yogyakarta. After launching the report, ProFauna conducted series of campaigns to urge the government to stop the illegal hawksbill turtle trade. ProFauna, in collaboration with the Wild Animals Advocacy Institute (LASA), and the Natural Resources Conservation Center (BKSDA), actively conducted public awareness programs so that the local people would not sell souvenirs made from the hawksbill turtle shells.



Having conducted the campaign and education programs together with the government for four years, ProFauna gained good results. Finally, the trade of the souvenirs made from hawksbill turtle shell fell drastically. ProFauna's records in monitoring the souvenirs trade in November 2007 showed that only 104 souvenirs were found in Yogyakarta. In 2003, there were thousands of souvenirs made from the hawksbill turtle shell which were sold freely in Yogyakarta.

Another case in Jakarta, ProFauna received a complaint about the illegal souvenir trade in a mall. ProFauna reported this to the government and they were cooperative in handling the situation. On 21 March 2007, an officer of BKSDA raided the souvenir shops in two different malls: Pasaraya Grande and Sarinah. Until now, the shops do not sell the souvenirs any more.

## Parrot Campaign

ProFauna's parrot protection campaign in 2007 was focusing on the protection status of White Cockatoo (*Cacatua alba*). White cockatoo is endemic to North Maluku and threatened by extinction because the population of the birds in the wild is decreasing due to poaching and habitats degradation. Unfortunately, the government of Indonesia is not listing the species into a protected one. Since it is not protected, Wild-caught White cockatoo trade is still allowed. This means a serious threat to White cockatoo conservation in the wild.



ProFauna urged the government to raise the protection level of White Cockatoo into a protected species. Upgrading the protection level will stop wild cockatoo poaching. ProFauna conducted series of lobbies and campaigns to raise the protection status. Apart from this, ProFauna actively runs public campaigns to attract the media and people. ProFauna's campaign on the protection of White cockatoo has been conducted until now.

## Education Programs

ProFauna believes that education is important to raise the young generation awareness on the conservation of wild animals and promotion of animal welfare. Since 1994, ProFauna has actively conducted school visits to promote wildlife conservation and animal welfare. In 2007, ProFauna visited 12 high schools in Jakarta and Bali.



During the visits, ProFauna screened a wildlife conservation movie, held a discussion, played some games, and handed out education media like posters and stickers. The education programs attracted the students interests. They were enjoy following the programs and some of them joined ProFauna as the organization members.



In addition to the school visits, ProFauna also ran its education center on wildlife conservation, named Petungsewu Wildlife Education Center (P-WEC). Since the establishment in 2003, P-WEC has delivered its education programs through games, adventures, and recreations. In 2007, there were 7.000 people visiting P-WEC. The visitors varied from children, students from elementary to university, government officers, to entrepreneurs.

### Investigation into the Sea Turtle Trade in Sulawesi

ProFauna Indonesia's investigation in 2007 revealed that green turtle poaching for trade still happened in South-East Sulawesi. There were some 1.000 green sea turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) poached from the wild in the region every year.



Most of them were poached in the Wakatobi National Park areas. Some were caught in Moramo, Ereke, and Tikep regions. The majority of the poached turtles were smuggled to Bali. The high demand of turtle meat in Bali increased the poaching in South East Sulawesi. In a year, there were two or three shipments.



Law enforcement is the key to stop the illegal trade of sea turtles. It effects greatly in Bali and some areas in Sulawesi. The government must control the Wakatobi National Park as it becomes the sea turtle poaching site.

Indonesia is an important country in the global sea turtle conservation. Six out of seven sea turtle species in the world are indigenous to Indonesian waters. They are green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), the hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), the olive ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*), the loggerhead sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*), the leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*), and the flatback turtle (*Natator depressus*).

## Investigation into Parrots Smuggling to the Philippines

In 2007, ProFauna conducted an in-depth investigation to uncover parrot smuggling from North Maluku to the Philippines. About 10,000 parrots (Lories and Cockatoos) are caught from the wild in North Halmahera, Indonesia, each year to supply the domestic and the international illegal wildlife trade.



The investigation uncovered the parrot smuggling network from Indonesia to the Philippines. The parrots poached in North Halmahera are; white Cockatoos (*Cacatua alba*), chattering Lorys (*Lorius garrulus*), Eclectus parrots (*Eclectus roratus*) and the violet-necked Lorys (*Eos squamata*). The Eclectus parrot is a protected species which is prohibited for trade. The investigation findings are going to be used by proFauna to urge the government and police to curb the birds smuggling.

## Javan Langurs Release

On 28 August 2007, ProFauna in collaboration with the Forestry Department released six Javan langurs in a conservation area of *Hyang* highland, East Java. The released langurs were previously confiscated by the Forestry Department and rescued to Javan Langur Center (JLC). The langurs were confiscated from some animal traders and residences.



Javan langurs have been protected by the Indonesian law since 1999. It means that the species trade and pet ownership are prohibited. According to the 1990 wildlife law regarding Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservations, trading in protected species is prohibited. Offenders will receive up to a 5 year jail sentence and up to IDR 100 millions (US\$ 11,000) in fine. Despite being protected, javan langurs are still sold in animal markets in Java and can fetch 15 – 25 USD each individual. In some regions like Banyuwangi, langurs are poached for bushmeat.



Therefore, ProFauna keeps assisting the government to tackle Javan langurs trade and providing facilities for confiscated langurs. Besides, ProFauna runs public awareness demanding the public not to buy Javan langur.

## Parrots Evacuation from Indonesian Police Headquarters in Jakarta

Protected wild animals as pets are not only owned by public but also by the government agencies and police officers. ProFauna revealed many endangered parrots were illegally kept as pets in the Indonesian Police Headquarters in Jakarta. Approaching the situation,

ProFauna lobbied the institution by sending a lot of official letters, urging the police officials to hand over the birds to the Forestry Department.

The approach gained success. On 1 August 2007, the police handed 11 endangered parrots to the Natural Resources Conservation Center (BKSDA) of the Forestry Department. The birds are now rehabilitated in an animal rescue center in Jakarta to be released in the wild. ProFauna very much appreciated the police' willingness to hand over the protected birds, because they will play a good role model for the people.

## Wildlife Release in South Malang, East Java

On 3 March 2007, ProFauna together with East Java BKSDA of the Forestry Department, released five confiscated animals to the wild in South Malang, East Java. The animals were three white bellied fish Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*), one black-winged Starling (*Sturnus melanopterus tricolor*), and one wreathed hornbill (*Aceros undulatus*).



The forest for the releasing site is wet lowland rainforest which vegetations are suitable food resources for the released animals. The team hold post-release monitor to ensure the animals' survivals in the wild. It is ProFauna's dream to give the animals a chance to live freely in their natural habitats.



# **THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT**

*ProFauna Indonesia would like to thank organizations as well as individual who have generously supported ProFauna funding. In 2007, ProFauna Indonesia received the funding from several organizations; they are (based on alphabetically):*

**Born Free Foundation  
Humane Society International (HSI) Australia  
International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)  
International Primate Protection League (IPPL)  
Royal Society or the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA)  
SOS Sea Turtles  
Schildkroten Stiftung  
World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA)**



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