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# 2011

## ProFauna Indonesia

### Annual Report





## **Message from Chairman of ProFauna Indonesia**

*The illegal wildlife trade remains one of the main problems of wildlife conservation in Indonesia. In 2011, ProFauna Indonesia worked on several cases of the illegal wildlife trade including the trade of primates, sea turtles, parrots, and tiger body parts. Some of them gained positive results as we managed to uncover the trade of rare wildlife body parts in Jakarta and foil the smuggling of sea turtles in Bali.*

*ProFauna Indonesia applauded the Internal Affairs Ministry of the Republic of Indonesia for publishing a circular letter instructing the Governors in the country to curb the illegal trade of sea turtle eggs. The letter issuance was a progress in sea turtle conservation carried out by the Indonesian government responding to ProFauna Indonesia's publication report of the illegal trade of sea turtle eggs in Kalimantan in 2010.*



*ProFauna will keep working on saving wildlife from the illegal trade that threatens their survival. It is not an easy task but we will do our best. I would like to take this opportunity Thanks to ProFauna Supporters (our local volunteers) and those that have supported our activities.*

**ROSEK NURSAHID**  
**Chairman**

## PRIMATE CAMPAIGN

Indonesia is rich with primates, more than 40 primate species live in Indonesia including the endangered ones like the orangutan and Javan gibbon. However, the primates are threatened with extinction due to the shrinking habitats and the illegal primate trade. Primate trade has posed serious problems as according to ProFauna's investigation findings, 100% of the traded primates are wild caught.

One of the factors causing the high trade of primate in Indonesia is the lack of public awareness. Many people still buy protected primates like the Javan langur, gibbon, orangutan, slow loris, and many more as pet animals. Despite being protected by law, the primates are still traded because there are demands from the buyers. Another factor is the lack of law enforcement to protect the primates.

For these reasons, ProFauna Indonesia working together with the International Primate Protection League (IPPL), held primate protection campaign in the form of street or public campaign in 2011. The campaigns which were held in crowd center were expected to gain coverage by the media so that more people will know and aware of the primate protection issues in Indonesia.



During the campaigns, ProFauna's activists brought posters of various primate species pictures in Indonesia with some activists put in a cage. The persons in the cage was to symbolize that the primates being traded and crammed in the cages suffered as much as humans who were put in a cage.

ProFauna's primate campaigns were held in three cities:

- Malang, East Java, on 6th June 2011
- Jakarta, on 19th June 2011
- Denpasar, Bali, 3rd July 2011

The unique primate campaigns attracted the public and the media. Since they were located in crowd centers, many people were interested to get closer to the activities, especially for the campaigns held in Jakarta and Bali. Both campaigns were held coinciding the car-free day where the roads nearby the location of the campaigns were closed for vehicles and people could only walk. The car-free day gave an advantage for ProFauna to attract the public as many people stopped and watched the campaigns closely.

Some people even wanted to join the campaigns. ProFauna activists then allowed some of them to carry the posters and wore primate masks. They recorded that more than 100 people joined the campaigns in Jakarta and Bali because they were very interested in joining the activities.

Not only did the campaigns gain attention from the public, they also got coverage by the media. The publication of the events would help ProFauna promote the primate protection campaign to more people.

Apart from that, ProFauna's primate campaigns also attracted the government. A day after the campaign was held in Bali, the head of the Natural Resources Conservation Center (known as BKSDA) of the Forestry Department invited ProFauna to meet and discuss the problems. In the meeting, the official told ProFauna that he was committed to tackle the primate trade. In the same day, the official instructed the Forestry Police to go to the field and monitor the primate trade in Bali.

### Orangutan Campign

Orangutan is a protected species that is on the brink of extinction due to the habitat loss. Another factor posing serious threat to the ape was the illegal trade. ProFauna considered that the mass expansion of the palm oil and the Industrial Forest Plantations had become the main factors of the shrinking habitats of the orangutan and other wildlife. Some plantations were also allegedly involved in orangutan slaughter because the ape was considered as pests by the workers.



In the middle of November 2011, the Indonesian Police Headquarters were successful to capture two suspects of orangutan slayer in Kutai Kartanegara, Kalimantan. The suspects were employees of pest control division of *PT Khaleda Agropriima Malindo*, a palm oil plantation in East Kalimantan. The capture of the suspects showed direct link between palm oil plantation and orangutan slaughter. ProFauna Indonesia denounced such cruel wildlife crime and urged the police to fully enforce the law until the top level of the company's management.

To support the law enforcement on the orangutan slaughter, ProFauna held public campaigns or street demonstrations. One of which was the campaign held in front of the gate of the Indonesian Police Headquarters featuring a famous celebrity, Melanie Subono on 24th November 2011. Melanie Subono condemned the slaughter and stated that orangutans should have been beneficial for the regional government to generate income from natural or eco

tourism. Melanie Subono and ProFauna demanded the government to stop all activities causing the wildlife extinction in Indonesia.



In the protest, ProFauna team were welcomed by the a representative of the Public Relations of the Police Headquarters. The official was thankful to ProFauna for the support and stated that they would fully enforce the law on the orangutan slaughter in Kalimantan.

After some judicial courts, on 18th April 2012, four suspects of the orangutan slaughter in Muara Kaman District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, East Kalimantan; were sentenced lightly. The judge of the Tenggarong supreme court gave eight-month imprisonment for the culprits. ProFauna Indonesia really regretted the light sentence.

## SEA TURTLE CAMPAIGN

In 2010, ProFauna Indonesia working together with the Born Free Foundation and the Humane Society International to launch an investigation report on the sea turtle egg trade in Kalimantan. The report uncovered that from the 29 visited locations in Kalimantan Island, 18 locations (62%) sold sea turtle egg. The report also revealed that more than 100,000 eggs were illegally traded along the coastline of Kalimantan Island and also smuggled to the neighboring country, Malaysia.



After launching the report, ProFauna actively held campaigns to stop the sea turtle egg trade. On 1st February 2011, ProFauna was invited to attend a meeting where representatives of the Marine and Fishery Ministry, Forestry Ministry, Internal Affairs Ministry, also attended; to discuss the sea turtle conservation efforts and mitigation on the illegal trade of sea turtle and the by products (shells, meat, and eggs).

In the meeting, ProFauna received positive responses from the ministries: The Marine and Fishery Ministry would report the illegal trade to the President of the Republic of Indonesia and stated the government's serious commitment to address the problems, the Forestry Ministry would instruct the subordinates to control the trade, and the Internal Affairs Ministry would instruct the Governors and the Regents/Mayors to tackle the trade in their regions..

On 29th December 2011, the Internal Affairs Ministry issued a circular letter Number 523.3/5228/SJ on the management of sea turtle and the habitats instructing the Governors to further coordinate with the Regents and Mayors and the related government agencies in their regions to protect sea turtle by mitigating, monitoring, enforcing the law and socializing the related regulations as well as raising public awareness. ProFauna really applauded the issuance of the letter as a government policy supporting sea turtle conservation

## Sea Turtle Campaign in Bali

Tanjung Benoa Bali had been notorious as the hub of green turtle trade. Even though the rampant trade sharply declined compared to what happened in 2000, the smuggling kept continuing because there were demands of green turtle meat in Bali. Since 1999, ProFauna had worked closely with the police, Forestry Department, and the local communities to save sea turtle in the island. ProFauna worked continuously to educate and campaign the sea turtle protection in order to stop the trade.

An achievement of law enforcement by the authorities in Bali to tackle the sea turtle trade was the raid held on 5th July 2011. The Directorate of Bali Marine Police had managed to foil a smuggling of 18 endangered green turtles by the coastline of Tanjung Benoa, Badung Regency, Bali. The green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) were confiscated by the officers from a ship. The sea turtles originated from East Nusa Tenggara and bound for Bali with the average of 4 millions Indonesia Rupiah (IDR) each.



The culprits were Gede Holik, I Gusti Ngurah Datya, and Nyoman Sugira who violated the Law Number 5 year 1999 concerning the Conservation of the Natural Resources and the Ecosystem with a maximum five-year imprisonment and a maximum of 100-million IDR fine. All sea turtle species in Indonesia are protected by law, meaning that the trade is prohibited. The confiscated sea turtles were subsequently released to the sea of Kuta Beach with the help of ProFauna team.

## PARROT CAMPAIGN

ProFauna Indonesia has been working for parrot conservation in Maluku since 2001. It started with the investigation into the illegal parrot trade in Halmahera Island, North Maluku. In May 2012, ProFauna launched an investigation report entitled "Flying without Wings" revealing the illegal parrot trade in North Maluku. Then on July 2004, ProFauna launched another report named "Flying without Wings part 2" uncovering the illegal parrot trade in Seram Island, Maluku. Couple years later in March 2008, ProFauna published an report called "Pirated Parrots" presenting the investigation findings of parrot smuggling from Halmahera to the Philippines. The three reports showed the high level of parrot trade in Maluku.



After conducting series of campaigns for years, parrot trade in Maluku decreased. However, the smuggling kept going on secretly. In 2011, ProFauna Indonesia held educational program at the villages in North Maluku to increase public awareness not to poach the parrots. The villagers had been encouraged by the parrot dealers to hunt the birds despite the small money. For this reason, ProFauna came to the remote villages to educate them so that the villagers would not get tempted to hunt the parrots.

In 2011, ProFauna visited 18 villages in North Maluku, In the visits, ProFauna played a parrot conservation film and held discussion with the villagers. The film featured conservation messages delivered by

religious and traditional leaders of Maluku. Most villagers welcomed the educational program.

## TIGER CAMPAIGN

The Sumatran tiger (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*) is one of the tiger sub-species that could survive. The population in the wild is estimated to remain only 400 individuals inhabiting some conservation areas in Sumatera Island. The Sumatran tiger is critically endangered because of the shrinking habitat and the poaching.

One of the factors threatening Sumatran tiger is the illegal trade of tiger body parts. In some big cities in Indonesia, there are many tiger body parts like skins, bones, whiskers, and paws. The body parts are falsely believed to have healing properties.

In 2011, ProFauna Indonesia working together with the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) to hold school visits inviting the young age to care for the conservation of the tiger and the habitats. In the visits, ProFauna's activists played a tiger conservation film, distributed stickers and held discussion with the students. ProFauna visited 15 schools in Jakarta, Malang (East Java), and Denpasar (Bali) in 2011.



In February 2011, ProFauna team helped the police confiscating dozens tiger body parts traded in Jakarta. The seizure resulted tiger skin, bones, legs, whiskers, and a skull. Unfortunately, the offender was only sentenced six month imprisonment.



## CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE



Since 1996, ProFauna Indonesia has been regularly monitoring the wildlife trade in the bird (pet/animal) markets in Java and Bali Islands in order to record the latest trend of the wildlife trade as a reference of wildlife campaign and law enforcement. In 2011, ProFauna Indonesia held the trade monitoring of primates, parrots, and the protected species at eight bird markets in Java and Bali.

The average of the primate being traded in 2011 in the eight markets was 85 per month. They included three species: the long-tailed macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*), the Javan langur (*Trachypithecus auratus*), and the slow loris (*Nycticebus coucang*). The bird market selling the most primate was Pramuka market in Jakarta. In the second place was Jatinegara market. The species being mostly sold was the slow loris, 12 lorises per month.

The average of the parrot trade in 2011 was 76 per month. The traded parrots consisted of 11 species: the chattering Lory (*Lorius garrulus*), the White Cockatoo (*Cacatua alba*), the Violet-necked Lory (*Eos squamata*), the Black-capped Lory (*Lorius lory*), the rainbow lorikeet (*Trichoglossus haematodus*), the Yellow-throated hanging parrot (*Loriculus pussilus*), the Red-breasted Parakeet (*Psittacula alexandri*), the Eclectus parrot (*Eclectus roratus*), the Red Lory (*Eos bornea*), the Goffin Cockatoo (*Cacatua goffini*), and the Sulphur-crested Cockatoo (*Cacatua galerita*). The bird market selling parrot the most was the Pramuka market in Jakarta and Bratang market in Surabaya. While the market selling the least parrots was Malang bird market.

The trade of wildlife other than primates and parrots in 2011 remained high. Every month, there were 21 wildlife species: the Crested serpent Eagle (*Spilornis cheela*), the White-bellied Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*), the leopard cat (*Prionailurus bengalensis*), the Black-winged Kite (*Elanus caereuleus*), the rhinoceros hornbill (*Buceros rhinoceros*), the banded pitta (*Pitta guajana*), the Malayan porcupine (*Hystrix brachyura*), the Black-winged starling (*Sturnus melanopterus*), the Barn owl (*Tyto alba*), the Flame-fronted Barbet (*Megalaima armilaris*), and the Spotted Kestrel (*Falco moluccensis*).

To sum up, the average of the protected wildlife species sold in the bird markets was 44 including of 17 species each month.



## ProFauna Supported the Confiscation of 17 Rare Wildlife in Lumajang, East Java



The Provincial Office of the Natural Resources Conservation Center of the Forestry Department and the Lumajang Police Department succeeded in confiscating 17 protected wildlife on 5th October 2011. The rare wild animals included three Javan langurs (*Trachypitechus auratus*), a barking deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*), two slow lorises (*Nycticebus coucang*), ten hornbills (*Buceros undulatus*), and a buffy fish owl (*Ketupa ketupu*). The suspect admitted to smuggle the wildlife to Malang city for the illegal trade.

ProFauna Indonesia applauds the apprehension by the Office and the police

because the illegal wildlife trade posed serious threat to wildlife in the wild. ProFauna records showed that one of the main reasons for declining population of wildlife in the wild, like in some nature conservation areas, was due to the poaching for trade.

ProFauna supported the authorities to fully enforce the law. According to the Indonesian wildlife act no. 5 year 1990 concerning the Conservation of the Natural Resources and the Ecosystems; the trade of the protected wildlife is illegal and violators are liable to a maximum of five year prison terms or a 100 millions Indonesia Rupiah fine.

ProFauna revealed that the trend of the illegal wildlife trade in East Java did not happen openly in the animal markets like it used to be. Instead, most traders kept the illegal wildlife in their houses. If there were serious buyers, traders would show the animals in order to hide the crimes from the authorities.

## Raid of Wildlife Parts in Jakarta

On 9th February 2011, ProFauna helped the authorities in the confiscation operation on the wildlife body parts for online sale in Jakarta. ProFauna team not only did involve in the confiscation process but also helped the officers in revealing the case through in depth investigation. During the raid located in a gallery shop at a hotel in West Jakarta, the team managed to confiscate five pelts of legs, a bear skull, three tiger fangs, 26 bear teeth, three leopard fangs, 41 pieces of tiger whiskers, three wallets made from tiger skin, three bear claws, a tiger skull, four tiger legs, four tiger back bones, 10 cigarette pipes made from ivory trunks, 19 pendants made from ivory trunks, and dozens of other wildlife body parts.

Besides the raid in the shop, the police also seized a number of wildlife body parts from the culprit's house in West Jakarta. They confiscated the following: a stuffed sea turtle, two pelts of leopard cat skins, and two deer horns.

Unfortunately, the punishment was too light as the sentence was only six month imprisonment and a 3 million IDR fine.

## FOREST CAMPAIGN

### “A Day in The Jungle”

ProFauna Indonesia continued to increase the awareness of the public, especially the young generation, on the conservation of wildlife and the habitats, the tropical rain forests which are rich in

biodiversity. In promoting forest conservation efforts to the youth, ProFauna holds regular program called "A Day in the Jungle".



In the program held on 3rd February 2011, ProFauna invited 100 senior high school students from Malang and Batu Cities, East Java to follow series of forest educational activities. The response was positive as 20 senior high schools sent their student delegations to participate in the "A Day in The Jungle" program held on Cangar Forest situated in Mojokerto Regency and Batu City.

Cangar Forest was chosen as the location for "A Day in The Jungle" because the forest was part of *R Soerjo* Grand Forest Park which was well-known for its rich biodiversity as well as becoming the main habitat of Javan langur (*Trachypithecus auratus*) and the Javan Hawk-Eagle (*Spizaetus bartelsi*). ProFauna's survey on Cangar Forest showed that there were about 70 – 80 Javan langurs consisting of 11 groups. Meanwhile, the population of the Javan langur on the Grand Forest Park was still unknown.

The Grand Forest Park was a nature conservation area located in East Java. It was 27,868.30 hectares and between 1,000 and 3,339 meter above sea level. The park was one of the remaining tropical rain forests in Java inhabited by many rare wildlife.

### Forest Patrol

ProFauna Indonesia was very serious and actively assisted the government for forest protection from illegal logging and wildlife poaching as the organization conducted a joint patrol with the rangers of *R Soerjo* grand forest park. In the forest patrol held in February 2011, ProFauna not only provided financial support but also joined the patrol on the field.

The forest patrol was intended to prevent wildlife poaching and illegal plant harvest in the area of the park. Furthermore, the grand forest park became the habitats of some rare wildlife like the Javan langur, the Javan leopard, and the Javan Hawk-Eagle.





In the forest patrol started from Cangar Forest to Mount Arjuna, ProFauna team and the rangers found the carcass of a Javan langur strongly alleged as the result of illegal hunting. The ongoing illegal hunting of wildlife was one of the main reasons ProFauna to helped the park. With the regular patrol, it was expected that the activity would reduce the wildlife poaching.



In addition to the dead monkey, the team also identified forest encroachment committed by local people. The team saw few areas that should have been natural forest, become plantations and factories. This situation must become a challenge for the authorities of Tahura R Soerjo park to manage and protect the forest well.

The joint team of ProFauna Indonesia and the grand forest park rangers would continue to conduct the regular patrol to secure the tropical rain forest which was rich in biodiversity. Not to mention that

ProFauna often received complaints of the allegedly corrupt military officers hunting wildlife in the area of the grand forest park.

### Education at schools and villages by the forests

In order to increase the public awareness not to encroach the forest and hunting the wildlife, ProFauna Indonesia ran an educational program at schools and villages nearby the *R Soerjo* Grand Forest Park. The educational program consisted of film screening and discussion. ProFauna also approached the villagers by holding informal discussion with them.

In 2011, ProFauna visited seven schools and five villages nearby the Grand Forest Park. Some of the visited schools requested ProFauna to hold regular visit because the students enjoyed the educational activities held by ProFauna. After the visits, some local community groups got interested in developing a nature or eco tourism to reduce forest encroachment by the villagers.



## EDUCATION

In order to support the education program on nature conservation, ProFauna Indonesia established Petungsewu Wildlife Education Center (P-WEC) in 2003 in Malang, East Java. Since the establishment, P-WEC has been actively holding educational activities especially for the young age. P-WEC believes that the values of nature conservation must be taught early.

In 2011, P-WEC did the following educational activities:

- **Mobile library**, a program to visit villages nearby the forests. In the program, P-WEC not only brought reading books but also held a puppet show and story telling for the children about forest conservation. In 2011, P-WEC held six visits of mobile library program.

- **Education at village schools**, an educational program of nature conservation held in three schools nearby P-WEC center. P-WEC team taught nature conservation regularly at three elementary schools: SDN Kucur 3, SDN Petungsewu 1, and SDN Petungsewu 2. Students were interested to the program and always looked forward to P-WEC's team visit. In 2011, there were 22 visits to the schools.
- **Training for journalists**, a regular training for journalists in order to build their capacity in understanding nature conservation. The program was held from 12th to 13th March 2011.
- **Green Hangout**, an informal meeting to discuss about nature conservation topics held every three months. The program was open for public and discussing about various topics relating to nature conservation promotion. In 2011, there were four times of Green Hangout.





## **2011 FINANCE REPORT PROFAUNA INDONESIA** (in IDR)

### **A. INCOME:**

1. Alocated fund f	150,955,862.88
2. Grant	266,269,699.00
3. Donations & Contributions	120,990,425.67
4. Other Income	54,806,827.97
<b>TOTAL (A)</b>	<b>593,022,812.52</b>

### **B. EXPENDITURE:**

1. Animal Rescue & Law Enforcement	45,390,200.00
2. Campaign & Public Awareness	214,628,300.00
3. Education	38,040,250.00
4. Investigation	1,036,300.00
5. Development of organization	223,980,597.58
<b>TOTAL (B)</b>	<b>523,075,647.58</b>

<b>C. BALANCE (Allocated fund for 2012)</b>	<b>69,947,164.94</b>
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## **THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT!**

ProFauna Indonesia thanks the organisations for their support to ProFauna to protect wildlife and forest in Indonesia. In 2011, ProFauna Indonesia received generous support from the following organisations (in alphabetical order):

- Born Free Foundation
- Humane Soceity International (Australia)
- International Primate Protection League (USA and UK)
- SOS Meeresschildkroten
- Schildkroten Stiftung
- World Animal Net