

JAKARTA ANIMAL AID NETWORK WILDLIFE DIVISION

*Wildlife Watch Dogs*



## Highlight | Ellis Park

With the support of Warren Ellis and the collaboration and dedication of especially Lorinda Jane a much needed sanctuary for un-releasable wildlife was realized. Over one hectare of land has been purchased next to Sumatra Wildlife Center, allowing the area to grow in a true wildlife reserve.

The land is used to house wildlife not able to be released back into the wilderness, as over the years we gathered so many un-releasable animals. All awaiting a forever home. Within only eight months of the first coordination meeting (May 2021) Ellis Park has already been able to build a much-needed professional veterinary clinic where also new rescued arrivals can be treated. Ellis Park has already housed one handicapped Gibbon named Trinity and one handicapped pig tailed macaque named Rina. Both are not able to ever be released, both are severely handicapped but can be provided a forever home in this beautiful new initiative to help Indonesian wildlife. We are extremely grateful and proud of this project and can't be enough thankful enough to both Lorinda and Warren and the amazing support from the public that has enabled Ellis Park to be realized.

Media

[ELLIS PARK | WILDLIFE SANCTUARY](#)

[Warren Ellis is opening a wildlife sanctuary for animals with special needs](#)

## Hoogtepunt | Ellis Park

*Met de steun van Warren Ellis en de medewerking en toewijding van met name Lorinda Jane werd Ellis Park gerealiseerd. Het broodnodige toevluchtsoord voor niet vrij te geven dieren in het wild. Voor Ellis Park is ruim een hectare grond aangekocht, naast het Sumatra Wildlife Center. Dit gebied kan hierdoor uitgroeien tot een waar natuurreserveaat.*

*In de loop der jaren hebben we enorm veel dieren gered. Ons doel is deze dieren in het Sumatra Wildlife Center te rehabiliteren en daarna weer vrij te laten in hun natuurlijke omgeving, de wildernis. Helaas is dit niet haalbaar voor alle dieren. Er zijn ook dieren die wegens bijvoorbeeld lichamelijke beperkingen, voor altijd zorg nodig zullen hebben en daardoor niet meer terug kunnen in het wild.*

*Deze dieren, in afwachting van een forever home, kunnen vanaf nu terecht in Ellis Park! Binnen slechts 8 maanden na de eerste coördinatievergadering (mei 2021) heeft Ellis Park al een hoognodige professionele dierenkliniek kunnen bouwen waar ook nieuw geredde dieren kunnen worden behandeld. Op dit moment wonen Trinity, een gehandicapte Gibbon en Rina, een gehandicapte varkensstaart makaak, al in Ellis Park. Beide aapjes kunnen helaas nooit worden vrijgelaten, maar hebben hier een thuis gevonden. We zijn enorm dankbaar en trots op dit project, een prachtige initiatief om de Indonesische fauna te helpen en kunnen niet dankbaar genoeg zijn voor zowel Lorinda als Warren en de geweldige steun van het publiek waardoor Ellis Park is gerealiseerd.*

## **Overview**

In total we rescued 3200 birds during confiscations with our K9 Dog Unit in south Sumatra who could be released, we rescued 119 primates (including 26 ex dancing monkeys), and we care for 3 rescued dolphins and 77 rescued birds of prey as well as two tortoises, two civets and one rescued / confiscated leopard cat and a handicapped gibbon.

We released 40 ex dancing monkeys (Jahe's group)

## **JAAN**

JAAN has grown into a national platform for animal welfare and rights, rescue, rehabilitation of animals and as an advisor on animal protection issues. We have programs throughout Indonesia and we always strive to react to cases of animals in need. During 2020 as travelling was restricted less release and relocation efforts were conducted but confiscations/rescue operations of wildlife continued.

With the limited resources we have, we strive to do what we can thanks to the help of our supporters and volunteers.

In 2019 we made the division dividing final and legalized:

JAAN wildlife - JAAN Domestic

JAAN Wildlife has have a separate bank account and management now but we are still under one umbrella with our domestic colleagues under the known name of Jakarta Animal Aid Network.

JAAN wildlife now works at 6 steady locations:

West Bali:	Dolphin Rehabilitation Center (2019)
Karimun Jawa:	Dolphin Rehabilitation Center (2010)
Thousand islands:	Eagle rehabilitation and Coral reef restoration (2004)
Kalianda, Sumatra:	Sumatra Wildlife Center (2017), EllisPark (2021)
Cikole, Bandung:	Ex dancing monkey rehabilitation center (2015)
Sindur:	Ex dancing monkey quarantine (2017)

Our office for wildlife is a rented house, located in South Jakarta. This location is also used for the dogs during detection work in Jakarta area and for the team to stay.

All the locations above are granted for use by other the owners or the government for a specific period of time. Only the land in Sumatra belongs to JAAN wildlife.

JAAN wildlife has fulltime team members.

## **Overzicht**

*Tijdens onze reddingsacties met ons honden detectie team hebben we in totaal 3.200 vogels gered en weer vrij kunnen laten. Daarnaast hebben we nog eens 119 primaten gered (inclusief 34 ex-dansapen), en verzorgen we drie geredde dolfijnen, 77 roofvogels, twee schildpadden, twee civets, een wilde boskat en een gibbon.*

*We hebben 40 dansaapjes vrijgelaten (de groep van 'Jahe').*

## **JAAN**

*JAAN is uitgegroeid tot een nationaal platform voor dierenwelzijn en rechten, redding, rehabilitatie van dieren en als adviseur voor de overheid op het gebied van dierenbescherming. We hebben programma's in heel Indonesië en we streven er altijd naar om te reageren op gevallen van dieren in nood. Gedurende de pandemie in 2020 en 2021 waren operaties moeilijker maar de reddingsacties en inbeslagnames van wilde dieren gingen door.*

*Met de beperkte middelen die we hebben, streven we ernaar om te doen wat we kunnen dankzij de hulp van onze supporters en vrijwilligers.*

*JAAN Indonesië heeft twee aparte divisies: JAAN wildlife - JAAN Domestic*

*Wildlife Aid Network is wildlife afdeling van Jakarta Animal Aid Network. We hebben nu een aparte bankrekening en beheer, maar we zijn nog steeds onder één paraplu met onze binnenlandse collega's onder de bekende naam Jakarta Animal Aid Network. In Nederland zijn we in 2019 een nieuw initiatief gestart met de naam Wildlife Watch Dogs om steun te zoeken voor het Indonesische veldwerk in het wild. Dit rapport bespreekt alleen de activiteiten van de wildlife divisie in 2020.*

*JAAN wildlife werkt nu op 6 vaste locaties:*

<i>West-Bali:</i>	<i>Dolphin Rehabilitation Center (2019)</i>
<i>Karimun Jawa:</i>	<i>Dolphin Rehabilitation Center (2010)</i>
<i>Thousand Islands:</i>	<i>Eagle rehabilitation and Coral Reef Restoration (2004)</i>
<i>Kalianda, Sumatra:</i>	<i>Sumatra Wildlife Center (2017)</i>
	<i>EllisPark (2021)</i>
<i>Cikole, Bandung:</i>	<i>Ex dans aapjes rehabilitatiecentrum (2015)</i>
<i>Sindur:</i>	<i>Ex dansaapjes aap quarantaine (2017)</i>

*Ons kantoor is een gehuurd huis, gelegen in Zuid-Jakarta. Deze locatie wordt ook gebruikt voor de honden tijdens detectie werkzaamheden in de omgeving van Jakarta en voor het verblijf van het team.*

*Alle bovenstaande locaties worden verleend voor gebruik door andere eigenaren of de overheid voor een bepaalde periode. Alleen het land op Sumatra behoort toe aan JAAN wildlife.*

*JAAN wildlife heeft fulltime teamleden.*

## **Lembata | Sea Turtle Project**

The project in Lembata is running independent now and we are no longer involved on the ground. We are happy we were able to help start this much important initiative to protect sea turtles.

## **Lembata | Zeeschildpadden project**

*Het project in Lembata draait nu onafhankelijk en we zijn niet langer direct betrokken.*

### **Actions**

We caught one big wildlife trader in orangutans and rescued two baby orangutans, Siti and Sudin. We have assisted national police with five other major confiscations of wildlife involving the arrest of wildlife traders.

### **Acties**

*We hebben twee baby orang-oetans in beslag genomen(Siti and Sudin) en de handelaren kunnen arresteren. We hebben de nationale politie bijgestaan bij vijf grote inbeslagnames van dieren in het wild, waarbij de handelaren in wilde dieren werden gearresteerd.*

### **Media:**

[Seller of 2 Orangutan Children via Bakauheni Arrested](#)

## **Sumatra Wildlife Center**

Since 2019, the Sumatra Wildlife Center has been running at full capacity. We have a team of 12 dog handlers, two caretakers and two veterinarians to work with the detection dogs and oversee their care and health. The canine unit has proven to be very effective in detecting smuggled game and preventing animals from Sumatra from leaving their homeland (seizure at the early stage of the smuggling process).

At the center we care mostly for confiscated animals from the harbor area; as most animals are freshly taken from the wild, fast release is often possible for example for the birds confiscated. But younger primates need our intensive and long care at the center. By the end of 2020 we care for primates belonging to three different primate species (Macaca nemestrina, Macaca fascicularis and Nyctcebus coucang).

The Sumatra Wildlife Center has NO steady sponsorship therefore we are relying on donations to care for confiscated wildlife and this has proved a struggle throughout 2021 as donations were low. We rely totally on Stichting JAAN Support and the initiative Wegdeck, a volunteer run initiative where recycled skateboards are turned in to beautiful furniture and items and sold to support the center.

We also rely on the fundraising platform managed by our amazing volunteer Monique Kaufmann through which people can sponsor a rescued primate.

## **Team | Sumatra Wildlife Center & Ellis Park**

Random, Caretaker (2019)

Herman, Caretaker (2020)

Mila, Paramedic (2019)

Janipa, Veterinarian (2020)

Agus, Caretaker (2021)

Igin, K9 trainer and handler (2019)

Hamzah, K9 trainer and handler (2019)

Elizabeth, daily manager (2019)

Veterinarian Loes and Mariana Fernandez oversee the health care of all wildlife, travelling to the different centers. This team is managed by Benvika, Team Coordinator for all field operations is Sudarno,

### **Sumatra Wildlife Center**

*Sinds 2019 loopt het Sumatra Wildlife Center op volle kracht. We hebben een team van 12 hondengeleiders, twee verzorgers en twee dierenartsen om met de speurhonden te werken en toezicht te houden op hun zorg en gezondheid. De hondeneenheid is zeer effectief gebleken om gesmokkeld wild op te sporen en te voorkomen dat dieren uit Sumatra hun thuisland verlaten (inbeslagname in het vroege stadium van het smokkeltraject).*

*In het centrum zorgen we vooral voor in beslag genomen dieren uit het havengebied; aangezien de meeste dieren vers uit het wild worden gehaald, is snelle vrijlating vaak mogelijk, bijvoorbeeld voor de in beslag genomen vogels. Maar jongere primaten hebben onze intensieve en langdurige zorg in het centrum nodig. Eind 2021 zorgen we voor primaten die behoren tot vier verschillende soorten (Macaca nemestrina, Macaca fascicularis en Nycticebus coucang, Hylobates).*

*Het Sumatra Wildlife Center echter heeft GEEN vaste sponsoring, daarom berusten we op donaties om te zorgen voor in beslag genomen dieren en gedurende 2020 was dit best pittig omdat de donaties miniem waren. Wij zijn volledig afhankelijk van Wildlife Watch Dogs / Stichting JAAN Support voor het centrum en ons fondsenwervingsplatform @sumatrawildlifecenter dat beheerd wordt door onze geweldige vrijwilliger Monique Kaufmann en het initiatief Wegdeck, een vrijwilligersinitiatief waarbij gerecyclede skateboards worden omgezet in prachtige meubels en items en worden verkocht om het centrum te ondersteunen.*

### **Team | Sumatra Wildlife Center & Ellis Park**

*Random, Verzorger (2019)*

*Herman, Verzorger (2020)*

*Mila, Paramedicus (2019)*

*Janipa, Dierenarts (2020)*

*Agus, Verzorger (2021)*

*Igin, K9 trainer and handler (2019)*

*Hamzah, K9 trainer and handler (2019)*

*Elizabeth, daily manager (2019)*

*Dierenarts Loes en Mariana Fernandez houden toezicht op de gezondheidszorg van alle dieren in het wild en reizen naar de verschillende centra. Dit team wordt aangestuurd door Benvika, teamcoördinator voor alle veldoperaties is Sudarno,*

## Dancing Monkeys | *Dansaapjes*

We managed to rescue 34 dancing monkeys and to release 40 ex dancing monkeys back to their habitat. During 2021 this program had one steady sponsor who doesn't wish to be named.

*We zijn er in 2021 in geslaagd om 34 dansaapjes te redden en 40 ex-dansaapjes weer vrij te laten in hun natuurlijke habitat. In 2021 had dit programma één vaste sponsor die graag anoniem wenst te blijven.*

Media: [Dozens of Long Tailed Monkeys Released on Nusa Barong Island](#)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DBO5uOJLfoU>

### Background information

The Dancing Monkey center in Jakarta closed its doors in October 2016 after which we left the government compound. Here we have rehabilitated over 100 rescued dancing monkeys in Jakarta from 2013 - 2015.

The last group of 'Jakarta dancing monkeys', 26 individuals, led by Alfa males Johnny and Pepsi" have been released in October / November 2016.

In 2017 we started confiscations in Bandung area within west java province, a new province to ban dancing monkeys. In 2018 and 2019 we confiscated more monkeys in east Java after also there we obtained the collaboration of the government to confiscate dancing monkeys and due to the need of rehabilitating more individuals then we had thought and strategically wise it was decided to build a second rehabilitation facility in east Java, in Jember area. This location is also near the approved release site, an island covering 47.000 hectares of pristine forests for which we have received the approval from the central Forestry Ministry as well as from BKSDA Jatim (East Java forestry department) to release ex dancing monkeys and possibly also other endemic animals that were rescued and declared healthy and fit for release such as 15 pythons in 2019.

Throughout 2019;

We constructed another ex-dancing monkey rehabilitation center within the City Forest of Jember, the land was kindly borrowed to us by the owner. Financially it has been challenging to run this center throughout 2019 and keep up with the costs as we had no steady sponsor for this but we had no choice but to keep receiving confiscated ex dancing monkeys and also be responsive to the calls of the government for help with conflicts with wild or ex pet macaques.

Throughout 2019 we have rehabilitated 144 ex dancing monkeys at our facilities in both west and east java;

We have released 101 ex-dancing monkeys back to the wild; We have assisted the government in the confiscations of baby macaques destined for trade as a baby, possibly ending up in trainings to become a dancing monkey; Have provided the best care for the monkeys in our centers under the supervision of three veterinarians;

In 2021 we have rescued 72 dancing monkeys and managed to organise during the covid pandemic 1 release of ex dancing monkeys: October 2021 (40 individuals, divided in two groups).

We have been able to release the monkeys back to the wild successfully following protocols on adapting and post release monitoring thanks to the assistance of dedicated volunteers helping in the field.

Data of the monkeys rescued and released are available in a separate document.

### **Achtergrond informatie**

*Ons dansapen reddings centrum in Jakarta sloot in oktober 2016 zijn deuren waarna we het gebouw verlieten, we hadden alle geredde aapjes succesvol gerehabiliteerd en konden het project in Jakarta afsluiten: Hier hebben we tussen 2013 en 2015 meer dan 100 geredde dansapen gerehabiliteerd in Jakarta. De laatste groep van "Jakarta dans apen", 26 individuen, geleid door Alfa-mannetjes Johnny en Pepsi waren vrijgelaten in oktober / november 2016.*

*In 2017 zijn we begonnen met reddingsacties in het Bandung-gebied in de provincie West-Java, een nieuwe provincie om dansende apen te verbieden. In 2018 en 2019 hebben we meer apen in Oost-Java geconfisqueerd waarna we ook daar de medewerking van de overheid hebben verkregen om dansende apen in beslag te nemen en vanwege de noodzaak om meer individuen te rehabiliteren dan we dachten en strategisch gezien werd besloten om een tweede revalidatiecentrum te bouwen in Oost-Java, in het gebied van Jember. Deze locatie ligt ook in de buurt van de erkende vrijlatingslocatie, een eiland met 47.000 hectare ongerepte bossen waarvoor we de goedkeuring hebben gekregen van het centrale Ministerie van Bosbouw en van BKSDA Jatim (bosbouwafdeling Oost-Java) om ex-dansende apen en mogelijk ook andere endemische dieren die werden gered en gezond verklaard en geschikt voor vrijlating, zoals 15 pythons in 2019.*

*Gedurende 2019;*

*We bouwden nog een ex-revalidatiecentrum voor dansende apen in het stadsbos van Jember, het land werd ons vriendelijk geleend door de eigenaar. Financieel was het een uitdaging om dit centrum in 2019 te runnen en de kosten bij te houden, aangezien we hiervoor geen vaste sponsor hadden, maar we hadden geen andere keuze dan geconfisqueerde ex-dansapen te blijven ontvangen en ook te reageren op de oproepen van de overheid om hulp met conflicten met wilde of ex-huisdier aapjes.*

*Gedurende 2019 hebben we 144 ex-dansapen gerehabiliteerd in onze faciliteiten in zowel West- als Oost-Java; We hebben 101 ex-dansende apen terug in het wild losgelaten; We hebben de regering bijgestaan bij de inbeslagname van baby-makaken die voor de handel bestemd waren en mogelijk terechtkwamen in trainingen om een dansaap te worden; we hebben de beste zorg geboden voor de apen in onze centra onder toezicht van onze verzorgers en dierenartsen;*

*We zijn er in geslaagd om tijdens de Covid pandemie 1 vrijlating van ex-dansapen te organiseren van 40 aapjes, verdeeld in twee groepen (oktober 2021). We hebben de apen met succes weer in het wild kunnen vrijlaten volgens protocollen voor aanpassing en monitoring na vrijlating dankzij de hulp van toegewijde vrijwilligers die ons helpen in het veld en een goede samenwerking met de overheid. Gegevens van de geredde en vrijgelaten apen zijn beschikbaar in een apart document.*

*We hebben de kooien eind 2020 afgebroken omdat ze leeg waren en we geen financiën hadden om de faciliteit effectief te runnen en te onderhouden.*

### **Sindur Quarantine Center**

*Here we give first care to rescued ex dancing monkeys during quarantine.*

*Hier verzorgen we aapjes gedurende de quarantaine periode.*

*Team:*

*Dhr Merry Wain, veterinarian*

*Dhr Loes Schure, Primates 4 Welfare: veterinary supervision*

*Cikole ex Dancing Monkey rehabilitation Center:*

*Revalino (Coordinator) Ilham (Veterinarian) Aep (Head animal care) Aep (Animal Caretaker)*



## **Bali Elephants and Sunbear crisis**

In Bali, the Bali Elephant Camp used to receive tens of visitors daily making a huge profit by providing elephant rides. As first established elephant park in Bali this park was known for a place where tourists could go ride and see the 15 elephants. Also three sun bears were kept on location, the most famous bear being Billy the sunbear, exploited for photo shoots with visitors. Therefore, Billy's teeth had been filed flat not to scare the visitors.

When I visited the center in May 2021 I was shocked. The elephants were skin and bones. The sunbears' fur was dirty and they were extremely skinny. It turned out that since no more visitors came to the center, the animals were hardly fed. The pandemic was to blame.

We immediately started to organize food supply for all animals with the financial back up from dolphin project and continued for three months to feed the animals, provide medical care and pay the mahouts (Caretakers). We have offered relocation of the animals to sanctuary and we were willing to create a special facility in Sumatra, at Ellis Park where these animals in fact originally come from, Sumatra is their homeland.

But the animals were relocated to a newly established zoo in Tabanan instead as well as the big bull elephant Ajay and two female elephants to Lembang Zoo, West Java. Jess left behind her son, Krisna who was later relocated to the Tabanan Zoo.

### **Media:**

<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/10/7/just-skin-and-bones-bali-elephants-left-to-starve>

## **Bali Olifanten en Honingbeer crisis**

*In Bali ontving het Bali Elephant Camp dagelijks tientallen bezoekers die een enorme winst maakten door olifantenritten aan te bieden. Als eerste olifantenpark op Bali stond dit park bekend als een plek waar toeristen konden gaan rijden en de 15 olifanten konden zien. Ook werden er drie honingberen op locatie gehouden, met als bekendste beer Billy, die werd uitgebuit voor fotoshoots met bezoekers. Daarom waren de tanden van Billy plat gevijld om de bezoekers niet bang te maken.*

*Toen ik in mei 2021 het centrum bezocht, schrok ik. De olifanten waren huid en botten. De vacht van de honingberen was vies en ze waren extreem mager. Het bleek dat aangezien er geen bezoekers meer naar het centrum kwamen, de dieren nauwelijks werden gevoerd. De pandemie was de schuldige.*

*We zijn onmiddellijk begonnen met het organiseren van voedselvoorziening voor alle dieren met de financiële steun van het dolfijnenproject en zijn drie maanden doorgegaan om de dieren te voeren, medische zorg te verlenen en de mahouts (verzorgers) te betalen. We hebben aangeboden om de dieren naar een opvangcentrum te brengen en we waren bereid om een speciale faciliteit te creëren in Sumatra, in Ellis Park waar deze dieren eigenlijk vandaan komen, Sumatra is hun thuisland. Maar de dieren werden in plaats daarvan verplaatst naar een nieuw opgerichte dierentuin in Tabanan, evenals de grote stierolifant Ajay en twee vrouwelijke olifanten naar Lembang Zoo, West-Java. Jess liet haar zoon Krisna achter, die later naar de dierentuin van Tabanan werd verplaatst.*

## **Bali Dolphin Rehabilitation**

This program is fully supported and supervised by Ric O'Barry's Dolphin Project.

During this year, our team has seen the dolphins in our care went through massive changes. The dolphins were in very bad shape right after their arrival at the end of 2019, but we have seen the dolphins turn into healthy, active, happy dolphins that can finally do what they want and live in their natural habitat, the sea.

In the sea cages the dolphins learned to catch fish and the dolphins now spend most of their time in the depths. In the beginning, after arriving at the center, the dolphins mainly spent a lot of time on the surface because they had spent years in a small pool in which the dolphins could not even dive. Now the dolphins can dive, swim and play and hunt fish.

We hope to release the dolphins in their natural habitat.

We have so many people to thank for this beautiful change in the life of these captive dolphins. But surely we have to give a shout out to the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry for making the decision to rehabilitate these dolphins and end their captivity!

Dolphin Team:

Caretakers: Putu Feny Wahyu Lestari, Susilo, Pasek, Susanto, Made Ariawan, Gede Suardana

Security: Made, Kadek

Medical team: Dhr Deny Ramadhani, Paolo .M

Seapen Maintenance Team: Sutama, Femke, Kadek (Kasu)

Construction and maintenance: Sudarno, Alek T.

Partnership and support : Ric O'Barry's Dolphin Project

## ***Bali dolfinen rehabilitatie***

*Dit programma is ondersteund door Ric O'Barry's Dolphin Project.*

*Gedurende dit jaar heeft ons team de dolfinen in onze zorg door enorme veranderingen zien gaan. De dolfinen waren in zeer slechte toestand vlak na hun aankomst eind 2019, maar in 2020 hebben we de dolfinen letterlijk zien omslaan tot gezonde, actieve, blij dolfinen die eindelijk kunnen doen wat ze willen en leven in hun natuurlijke habitat, de zee.*

*In de zee kooien hebben de dolfinen gedurende 2020 leren vissen vangen en de meeste tijd brengen de dolfinen nu in de diepte door. In het begin na aankomst op het centrum spendeerden de dolfinen nog vooral veel tijd door aan de oppervlakte omdat ze jarenlang in een klein zwembad hadden doorgebracht waarin de dolfinen niet eens konden duiken. Nu kunnen de dolfinen duiken, zwemmen en spelen en vissen jagen.*

*Wij hopen de dolfinen in hun natuurlijke leefgebied te kunnen vrijlaten.*

*We hebben zoveel mensen te danken voor deze prachtige verandering in het leven van deze in gevangenschap levende dolfinen. Maar we moeten zeker het Indonesische ministerie van Bosbouw een compliment geven voor het besluit om deze dolfinen te rehabiliteren en hun gevangenschap te beëindigen!*

*Dolfinenteam:*

*Verzorgers: Putu Feny Wahyu Lestari, Susilo, Pasek, Susanto, Made Ariawan, Gede Suardana*

*Beveiliging: Made, Kadek*

*Medisch team: Dhr Deny Ramadhani, Paolo .M*

*Onderhoudsteam Seapen: Sutama, Femke, Kadek (Kasu)*

*Bouw en onderhoud: Sudarno, Alek T.*

*Partnerschap en ondersteuning: Ric O'Barry's Dolphin Project*

**Throughout 2021 we worked in close partnership with the following rescue and rehabilitation centers, organizations, governmental institutions and companies:**

Indonesian Rescue Center Network

Includes PPS Tegal Alur, PPS Cikananga, Tasikoki, PPS Jogja Javan Lutung Center, BOS, SOCP, COP

Kalaweit Gibbon rehabilitation center

Animal Friends Jogja

Orangutan Foundation International (OFI)

Rumah Sakit Hewan Cikole / Veterinary Hospital Cikole National Forestry Department

Thousand Islands marine Park Authorities

Karimun Jawa marine Park Authorities

BKSDA Jakarta / Jakarta Forestry Department

Mabes Polri / National Police Department

International:

Ric O'Barry's Dolphin Project

Wegdeck (The Netherlands)

Fans for Nature

Orangutan Hilfe Luxembourg

IFAW

Our sponsor-a-rescued-animal is a very important source of income. This program is voluntary run and organized by Monique Kauffman.

The Sumatra Wildlife Center relies on donations from the public / members and we have no steady financial support for the operations of the center at present.

During 2021 we received financial support from:

Animals Australia

Fans for Nature

Orangutan Luxembourg / Orangutan Hilfe Luxembourg

Ellis Park

Free The Wild

For the daily operations of the center, and animal rescue operations, we rely on our fundraising platform Sponsor Wildlife: sponsor an animal in care.

***Gedurende 2021 hebben we nauw samengewerkt met de volgende reddings- en revalidatiecentra, organisaties, overheidsinstellingen en bedrijven:***

*Indonesisch netwerk van reddingscentra*

*Omvat PPS Tegal Alur, PPS Cikananga, Tasikoki, PPS Jogja Javan Lutung Center, BOS, SOCP, COP*

*Kalaweit Gibbon revalidatiecentrum*

*Dierenvrienden Jogja*

*Orang Oetan Stichting Internationaal (OFI)*

*Rumah Sakit Hewan Cikole / Veterinair Ziekenhuis Cikole National Forestry Department*

*Duizend Eilanden Marine Park Autoriteiten*

*Karimun Jawa Marine Park Autoriteiten*

*BKSDA Jakarta / Bosbouwafdeling van Jakarta*

*Mabes Polri / Nationale Politie*

*Internationaal:*

*Ric O'Barry's Dolphin Project*

*Wegdek (Nederland)*

*Fans voor de natuur*

*Orang-oetan Hilfe Luxemburg*

*IFAW*

*Free the Wild*

*Het programma sponsor een dier in onze zorg is een belangrijke bron van inkomsten en totaal opgezet en vrijwillig gerund door de geweldige Monique Kauffman.*

*Het Sumatra Wildlife Centre is afhankelijk van donaties van het publiek / leden en we hebben momenteel geen vaste financiële steun voor de activiteiten van het centrum.*

*In 2021 ontvingen we financiële steun van:*

*Dieren Australië*

*Fans voor de natuur*

*Orang-oetan Luxemburg / Orang-oetan Hilfe Luxemburg*

*Ellis Park*

*Bevrijd de wildernis*

*Voor de dagelijkse werking van het centrum en reddingsoperaties voor dieren doen we een beroep op ons fondsenwervingsplatform Sponsor Wildlife: sponsor een dier in de zorg.*

### **Rehabilitation center for raptors, Thousand islands, Jakarta**

During 2021 at Kotok Island our rehabilitation center for raptors we released 1 white bellied sea eagle and four Brahminy kites. We now care for 38 raptors at the island where three full-time caretakers work to give them the best care possible. Six birds were rescued and taken to the center during 2021.

Team:

Caretakers

Mirjan, Head Animal Care

Dedi, caretaker and operational manager

This center has no steady financial supporter and is completely relying on private individual donations.

### **Roofvogels rehabilitatie centrum, Duizend Eilanden, Jakarta**

*Op ons roofvogel rehabilitatie centrum hebben wij 38 vogels in onze verzorging en in 2021 hebben we 1 witte buik zee arend kunnen vrijlaten en vier brahmaanse wouwen. Zes vogels werden opgevangen op ons centrum in 2021.*

Team:

Vaste Verzorgers

Mirjan, Head Animal Care

Dedi, Verzorger en operationeel manager

*Dit centrum heeft geen vaste donor en is afhankelijk van het Sponsor Wildlife platform om donaties te vinden.*

## **Back ground information about long tailed macaques and our program to help this primate in Indonesia**

Long-tailed monkeys (*Macaca fascicularis*) with Appendix II status, meaning that they are not yet protected by the Indonesian State Conservation Law but their existence must have a permit from the Ministry of Forestry. These primates are very widely distributed as well as their population, therefore in Indonesia, the long-tailed macaque has not been protected by law as the authorities state the risk of their extinction is still low. However, long tailed macaques have a lot of challenges and suffering to endure in Indonesia. The reduction of habitat for various purposes leads them entering plantations where they are considered a pest by the community, also the macaques are exported - since the 70s - to be used for biomedical research or consumption (exotic culinary), they are captured from the wild to end up as a pet monkey or trained to become a dancing monkey (monkey mask) and more.

### **Hunting, Trade, Maintenance and Potential Conflict with Long-Tailed Macaques**

In Indonesia, hunting and trading of this type of monkey is very rampant, many wild monkeys are caught / hunted for sale on the market, hunters usually use air rifles to capture the monkeys and target the mothers to get the babies after, yet often they kill many individuals in the process to obtain one baby monkey as group members protect each other and a mother would never leave her baby alone.

Even though the trade in this species is regulated under international law under CITES II, they can be traded with the permit of the forestry department.

In Indonesia, the baby and infant macaques are often for sale on the notorious wildlife markets around Java and Bali. Often these babies are purchased as they are small, cute and look cuddly yet when they grow bigger the owners often dump them in parks or they simply escape and become a real problem.

The confused ex pet monkeys then roam villages and towns in need of food and attention and they enter houses as they are so used to people. But people around them react in fear, with aggression and often Hirt them, taking the monkey more confused and defending him/herself, hurting many people around him. Often the police or military is called to shoot the monkey but hardly ever they succeed, they often only wound the monkey and hurt him more but as they have no understanding of primate behaviour they fail to bring the monkey to safety. This often also turns in to a rage of revenge towards the ex-pet monkey as he/she might have bitten people already.

Our team assists with the capturing and relocation and rehabilitation one these monkeys when the authorities or citizens request help. Yet we see that there is no ending to this conflict unless the government would ban the pet trade in this species. Therefore we keep lobbying the government to end the pet trade in primates. But we focus on ending the dancing monkey trade first and we have succeeded in obtaining a ban on national level on the use of dancing monkeys after ten years of campaigning (2019).

Now we have to continuously follow up on reports on the where about of dancing monkeys and confiscate them to be rehabilitated.

The existence of long-tailed monkeys (*Macaca fascicularis*) which are used as dancing monkeys or locally called Dancing Monkeys is very widespread, the abuse started to reach high numbers DKI Jakarta in 2009 when we started to campaign.

We would see them at almost every traffic lights at hot spots in the city. After a four year long campaign, in 2013 the former governor Joko Widodo banned the use of dancing monkeys in the city. That was conducted in a very wise way, all owners of dancing monkeys were govern three months to give up their monkeys and obtain a compensation and declare they wouldn't use dancing monkeys again. We also started a 'hotline' for dancing monkeys where people can reach us and report about the whereabouts of dancing monkeys. Also in 2019 we started a separate Instagram account

(@wildlifeaidnetwork) to enable fast response possible as our main Instagram account covers all JAAN programs and we can't keep up with the reports coming in there.

After the ban was formerly announced by the then Jakarta Government, we received more than 140 ex dancing monkeys within the first month! With the support of Stichting AAP (Netherlands) we had quickly constructed a care center for the rescued primates on the land of the DKI authorities, next to the government quarantine building. Here we constructed facilities to enable the quarantine and socialization of rescued monkeys.

The ban on dancing monkeys in 2013 was not just a decision made for animal welfare reasons, the instruction of the Governor of DKI Jakarta to ban dancing monkeys was done because:

- Violation of animal welfare
  - Wild animals in public areas endanger public safety
  - Risk of disease transmission from non-human primates to human primates
- After the monkey mask ban in Jakarta was implemented, so many reports from people who care about animal welfare started to contact JAAN, especially cities such as Bandung, Solo, Surabaya, Bali, Balikpapan and Lampung about the need to rescue dancing monkeys in those areas.

The dancing monkey activities also concerned public health not only because of the risk of zoonosis but also because the monkeys are often kept inside slum areas that are dirty with no hygiene standards, side by side with community housings.

The maintenance of large numbers of monkeys without adequate facilities is a serious disease risk. Among the diseases found in these monkeys are tuberculosis (Example: dancing monkey Jakarta case, out of 140 ex TM in Jakarta area we found 12% positive with TBC) and all (100 %) were infected with parasites and then there is the risk of rabies as well.

### **Species Assessment.**

The species study or species assessment is carried out with the aim of selecting all monkeys, especially monkeys that are already socialized and have the potential for reintroduction programs to the wild. These activities include Animal health studies, Animal health assessments as the initial or basic stage of selecting monkeys for the release back to nature programs, this study is conducted by veterinarians / medics who have the capacity to provide recommendations regarding the health of these animals.

This study includes: Physical examination. Physical examination includes examining the general condition of the animal, such as examining the respiratory, circulatory, digestive and other organs deemed necessary by the medical team. Examination is also carried out on the completeness of the organs (senses) both anatomically and physiologically. Blood Check: Blood tests are carried out to determine the condition of the animals by looking at blood images.

### **Behavioral studies**

Behavioral observations are carried out daily as we need to understand the group dynamics and individual behavior and conditions.

### **Sterilization**

Each individual monkey, both male and female, is sterilized in order not to develop its population.

### **Microchip / Individual Tagging**

To facilitate the identification of each individual monkey, during the medical examination each individual will be provided with a microchips with a serial number from JAAN.

The tagging is carried out by JAAN Veterinarians.

## **Socialization process**

Medically selected monkeys that are declared healthy will receive further treatment, namely a socialization process with the aim of uniting each individual into one group. This is important as social primates unite this group in order to adapt and survive in their new environment.

The rehabilitation process can take up to 6 months - two years per individual and consists of 2 stages, namely:

In the first stage of the socialization process, each individual is placed in a separate cage through which the individual can interact with the neighbor and the team can observe its behavior / reaction towards each other. For the socialization process we built specific cages, which enable the monkeys to befriend each other. Every individual has a different character and behavior we need to closely monitor in order to form a stable group; the key to the success of rehabilitation and release.

Once they have made positive physical contact such as grooming, of them has shown their hierarchical status, the slide door will be opened (closely monitored and observed by the caretaker team and medical team) to allow direct contact between the primates. This process takes time and is done carefully to form the ideal group, namely with the right composition of alpha males, alpha females, juveniles and infants;

The second stage of the socialization process is that if they have become an ideal group of minimal 10 individuals (we aim to form groups of 20 individuals), then they will be placed in a large group cage with lots of enrichment in the cage and provided a feed pattern adjusted to their natural feeding habit and need, and their behavior is still observed daily.

When we had successfully rehabilitated and released all Macaques rescued in DKI Jakarta (2013 - 2016) we had to move our center to West Java where we still obtained many reports about dancing monkeys. So we took down all facilities from Jakarta and moved them to the new location: the rehabilitation center in Cikole, West Java (2016 - present).

The ex-dancing monkey rehabilitation center is located in Cikole, Lembang area, West Java. This mountain area is a perfect location to rehabilitate ex dancing monkeys, Vegetables and fruits growing all around, we are able to get fresh food straight from the farmers every day for our primates in care.

Here we are allowed to use the land of the national animal hospital owned by the West Java Government. This has been regulated in the MOU undersigned in 2018 and valid until the year 2023 with the option to renew the contract.

Our isolation and socialization cages are all located here where we can socialize the primates in groups. We have used the quarantine facility in Jakarta until now to keep new monkeys who need to undergo quarantine and those screened and good to be socialized (next step of their rehabilitation process) separated.

Often we also receive other animals brought in by the west java forestry department, such as conflict monkeys who entered a housing complex (November 2019, 21 monkeys) and we relocated shortly after to another forest area. Also we now care for albino monkeys, (confiscated from a trader in 2017) and a salt water crocodile and a grey headed eagle, all confiscated by the west java forestry department (BKSDA Jabar).

## **Rescued Macaques at the center 2021**

By the end of 2021, the center housed 65 rescued ex dancing monkeys.

### **Release**

One of the main goals of the rehabilitation of confiscated animals is to release them back into their natural environment or habitat, long tailed macaques who have been abused as dancing monkeys are very traumatized and need to learn how to survive in the wilderness again.

All dancing monkeys have had their teeth pulled or cut by the handlers which also needs our serious and intensive attention, both from the care taking team as well as the medical team. Often multiple surgeries are needed as infections arise as a result of the cutting of the teeth. The handlers do this to avoid being bitten by the monkeys while they endure trainings or perform on the streets.

We have surveyed potential release locations around Java and Southern Sumatra as well. We concluded the safest for everyone involved is to use protected islands, where the forests are protected and food is abundant and there are no human activities. After intensive lobbying we have obtained a permit to use one island covering 7000 hectares of pristine forests in South Java when we undersigned an MOU in 2018 with the East Java Forestry Department (BKSDA Jatim).

The MOU states we also assist with the rehabilitation of conflict monkeys and we help with dealing with conflict monkeys as we have the expertise and equipment. Therefore throughout 2018, 2019 2020 and 2021 our team assisted with the catching and rehabilitation of 39 conflict monkeys and we receive reports about conflict monkeys almost on a monthly basis.

The release sites surveys include conducting a habitat survey in potential release areas to determine the number of available feed sources, fresh water sources, local wildlife species etc;

Potential release areas for our rescued primates should be located far from community settlements;

Potential areas for long tailed macaques ex-dancing monkeys are those with less dense local long tailed macaque population density and where there won't be any negative impact on local wildlife and nature;

Prior release, the team always builds a habituation cage (cage in the forest in the potential release area) to allow the primates to adapt to its new environment;

### **Post-release monitoring**

The IUCN guidelines for reintroduction make it clear that: Post-release monitoring is required for all individuals. The most vital aspects may be direct methods (such as tagging, telemetry) or indirect (such as signs or tracks, informants). Demographic, ecological and behavioral studies of the source of the released species should be carried out. For this reason, this monitoring is carried out intensively for a full month, then followed by regular monitoring (three monthly). Monitoring is carried out to see the level of success of this release activity by taking into account the development of behavior, endurance and adaptation of the ex-monkey mask that was released to its new environment.

In 2019 JAAN conducted three releases of former dancing monkeys in the national reserve of Barong Island area, East Java. The releases took place in March, August and December 2019. The release group data is presented in the tables attached to this report.

There were 31 monkeys released in March 2019, consisting of 3 groups. One group were confiscated animals from the East Java BBKSDA department which had previously undergone a socialization process in our enclosure constructed in east java, Jember area.



The second release, which was carried out in August 2019, numbered a total of 36 individuals consisting of 2 groups. All the released animals came from the former Cikole dancing monkey rehabilitation center. And the release carried out in December 2019, numbered a total of 40 individuals consisting of 2 groups. Some of the released animals were once rescued in Jember and Surabaya area.

Based on the data summarized in the table above, by the end of 2019, JAAN had successfully released three long-tailed macaque groups with a total of 106 animals.

### **Animal Health Status**

Animals in the rehabilitation center are animals that have gone through a series of inspections according to international standards. During the treatment process at the rehabilitation center, observations are made of all animals every day. Abnormal findings in the form of behavior, diet, and consistency of stool will be reported to the veterinarian. Our rehabilitation center is located next to our partner, the West Java Animal Hospital, in Cikole. This well-equipped hospital can assist our efforts to monitor the health of the primates in care effectively.

The form of preventive action against worm infestation is carried out by administering deworming medicine every three months. Apart from this, other activities to support the health status of animals are also carried out, such as routinely inspection of fecal samples, general check-ups for all animals every three months, and taking other medical measures to ensure that the animals are still in good condition.

In general, the cases found most often in primates at the Cikole rehabilitation center are injuries caused by cage fighting. This often occurs when the monkeys are socializing with other monkeys or other groups. When the animal is injured, our veterinary team has to by suture the torn wound, clean the wound and provide antibiotics and anti-inflammation medicine. The team does works to prevent these injuries as much possible, by carefully observing the behaviour and reactions between individuals during their socialization process.

For animals whose faecal samples are found with worm eggs, the treatment is to take antihelmintic therapy according to the type of worm found. In general, after two weeks after administration, anti-helmintic administration is repeated and after that a laboratory examination of stool samples is performed.

### **Conclusion**

The Ex Dancing Monkey Cikole rehabilitation center carried out several activities during 2018 – 2021, the highlights are:

Release of one group of ex dancing monkeys (11 individuals) in 2018 in a protected West Java forested area with the West Java Forestry Department

Carry out the rehabilitation process for 151 long-tailed monkeys in Cikole and Jember.

Conducted nine releases consisting of several groups on Barong island, East Java in collaboration with the East Java Forestry Department.

We have rehabilitated and released 224 rescued ex dancing monkeys from 2018 - 2021.

## Release

### **The releases of the following groups of ex-dancing monkeys have been conducted:**

*First name is the alfa of the group:*

'**Jahe**' group (9 individuals, Oct 2021, Nusa Barong Forest)  
**Koko** (7 individuals, Oct 2019, Nusa Barong Forest)  
**Yuro** (14 individuals, Nusa Barong Forest)  
**Os** (10 individuals, Nusa Barong Forest)  
**'Sutikno'** Group (13 individuals, Aug 2020, Nusa Barong Forest)  
**'Jojo' Group** (12 individuals, Aug 2020, Nusa Barong Forest)  
**'Eki' Group** (8 individuals, Aug 2020, Nusa Barong Forest)  
**'Dul'" Group** (7 individuals, Aug 2020, Nusa Barong Forest)  
**Archie group** (9 individuals, March 2019, Nusa Barong Forest)  
**Alfo group** (9 individuals, March 2019, Nusa Barong Forest)  
**Alda group** (15 individuals, August 2019, Nusa Barong Forest)  
**Ozo group** (15 individuals, August 2019, Nusa Barong Forest)  
**Oka group** (24 individuals December 2019, Nusa Barong Forest)  
**Joko group** (16 individuals December 2019, Nusa Barong Forest)  
**'Johnny group'** (19 individuals (September 2016 Panaitan Forest)  
**'Pepsi group'** 15 individuals (October 2016 Panaitan Forest)  
**'Nyong Group'** 23 individuals (March 2015 Panaitan Forest)  
**'Pop Group'**: 10 individuals March 2015 Panaitan Forest)  
**'Dolly Group'** 8 individuals (October 2014 Cikepuh Forest)

Total released: 224