Yayasan IAR Indonesia

Annual Report 2011

Primate rescue, rehabilitation and release
Conservation projects and habitat surveys
Education and public awareness

Yayasan IAR Indonesia
internationalanimalrescue.org

International Animal Rescue comes to the aid of wild and domestic animals with hands-on rescue and rehabilitation. We return rescued animals to the wild but also provide sanctuary for animals that can't fend for themselves. IAR works to educate the public in the compassionate and humane treatment of all animals. We use sound scientific evidence to inform our decisions and determine the course of our operations. In all that we do we aim to find lasting solutions that benefit both animals and people.

Dedicated to the rescue and rehabilitation of suffering animals

Introduction by Karmele Llano Sanchez

Since its establishment in February 2008, International Animal Rescue Indonesia continues to grow as an institution successfully engaged in the welfare and protection of wildlife in Indonesia. By 2011 our rehabilitation centre in Ciapus had released more than a hundred long- and pig-tailed macaques into protected forest areas in Lampung, Sumatra and the Ujung Kulon National Park, West Java.

This is a remarkable effort but so far has received only scant attention because, in terms of animal welfare and protection efforts, macaque species are regarded as a pest in Indonesia. Macaques are however often caught from the wild to be used as test animals in bio-medical research involving immunology, surgery, toxicology and pharmacology.

The rehabilitation centre in Ciapus continues to improve its post-release monitoring of slow lorises by using radio collars and transmitters. Willis and Martha are two of the five Javan slow lorises that have been successfully reintroduced and monitored in 2011. Both animals were confiscated from the Indonesian authorities (BBKSDA) during law enforcement operations in the region of East Java BBKSDA in 2009 and had been handed over to IAR for rehabilitation and reintroduction into their natural habitat. The most important behaviour to be monitored involves activities which provide information about the life of slow lorises in the wild in terms of home range and feeding habits. This information is essential if we are to improve the wildlife rehabilitation process at the centre.

At the end of 2011 construction work began on our new orangutan centre. Volunteers from 'The Great Projects' helped us build the infrastructure and the facilities. International Animal Rescue Indonesia was able to purchase an area of 24 hectares, in the village of Sei Awan outside Ketapang, as the site for the new centre. The team in Ketapang rescued 23 individuals and also translocated three individuals after they had been contacted by local communities concerned about human-animal interference. Consequently, we currently have 44 individuals in our care.

Our programmes in Indonesia and our rescue and release operations are only made possible thanks to the support and cooperation of the government authorities, including the Natural Resource and Conservation Agency (BKSDA) of the Lampung province, the BBKSDA of West Java and BKSDA of West Kalimantan as well as the national parks of Ujung Kulon and Mount Halimun Salak.

Karmele Llano Sanchez DVM

Executive Director and Chairman of IAR Indonesia

IAR Ketapang Orangutan Rehabilitation and Conservation Centre

Figure 1. "Little Noel and 24 more babies need to be taken care of 24 hours a day.

Figure 2. Translocation of orangutan "Alan" from Kali Baru to the forest of Hulu Sungai Tolak

During the year 2011 the IAR Ketapang Orangutan Rehabilitation and Conservation Centre rescued 20 orangutans. Eleven animals were relocated from the Kobus Sintang orangutan foundation and 9 were received from private owners. In December 2001 the centre had a total of 44 residents consisting of six adults, 13 adolescents and 25 baby orangutans.

IAR Ketapang also had to translocate two individuals from the Hulu Sungai Matan Forest in the Lower North District of Ketapang in West Kalimantan and one individual from a village in the forest of Pematang Gadung in the Southern District of Lower Matan near Ketapang, West Kalimantan.

The translocation activities took place in cooperation with the department for Conservation Areas in Ketapang, the Forestry Department (BKSDA) and Fauna and Flora International - Indonesian Programme (FFI-IP). FFI-IP carried out surveys studying the habitat of the forest near the village Pematang Gadun and the forest of Hulu Sungai Tolak.

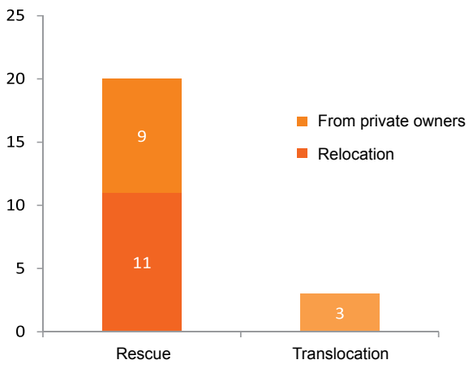


Figure 3. The number of rescued orangutans from private owners or relocation from other sanctuaries and the number of translocations

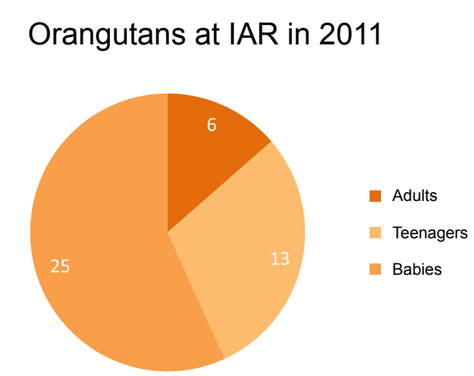


Figure 4. The number of orangutans at IAR Ketapang Orangutan Rehabilitation and Conservation Centre in 2011

Figure 5. Helen

Figure 7. Security post at the new centre.

Figure 6. Land for Orangutan baby school in Rehabilitation Centre Ketapang.

Medical activities conducted on the orangutans are, among others: general medical examination, regular faeces check-up, de-worming, tuberculosis tests and other preventive measures. The most serious medical cases handled by the medical team in 2011 involved two of our baby orang- utans, Rahayu and Butane. Both had been rescued from an oil palm plantation and were suffering from malaria.

The transit centre in Ketapang consists of several parts: a playground area for the baby orangutans, a socialisation cage for adults, two cages for the socialisation of babies and the quarantine cages. IAR Ketapang receives support from several volunteers of the Orangutan Project (The Great Projects) which is run by a Malaysian company. The volunteers built platforms and other constructions for the playground area.

Figure 8. IAR sign at the entranceto the new centre.

Rehabilitation Center: IAR Ciapus

Rehabilitation programmes for long-tailed and pig-tailed macaques

At the beginning of the year 34 macaques were living at the rescue centre in Ciapus, 18 long-tailed (*Macaca fascicularis*) and 16 pig-tailed macaques (*Macaca nemestrina*). During 2011 we received an additional 19 long- and three pig-tailed macaques. A total of 20 macaques have been released: 13 long-tailed macaques have been released into the forest of the Ujung Kulon National Park in West Java and 7 pig-tailed macaques have been released into the protected areas of the Batutegi forest in Lampung, Sumatra. At the end of 2011 the centre sheltered 17 long-tailed and 12 pig-tailed macaques.

There have been 67 cases of disease in 2011, with 42 cases of skin disease (integumentum), 10 cases of gastrointestinal disorders, six cases of disorders of the muscles of the body (musculoskeletal), five cases of suspected tuberculosis , three cases of dental problems and two non-specific cases (heart and respiratory disorders). Unfortunately, five long-tailed macaques had to be euthanised when they were found to be positive for tuberculosis and two long-tailed died of natural causes.

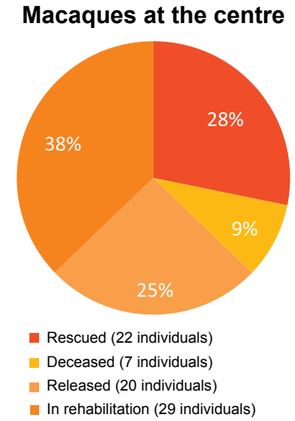


Figure 9. Number of rescued, deceased, released and rehabilitated macaques at the centre in 2011

Release and post-release monitoring of pig-tailed macaques in the Batutegi forest, Lampung (April 2011) and of long-tailed macaques in the Ujung Kulon National Park, West Java (November 2011)

In April 2011 six pig-tailed macaques (two males and four females), representing Romi's group and a single dominant individual called Cimot had been released in the protected Batutegi forest areas in Lampung, Sumatra.

Based on post-release observations all individuals seemed to adapt well to their new natural habitat and found food. In November 13 long-tailed macaques had been released divided into two groups. The first group consisted of six individuals, three females, one subordinate male and one male juvenile led by the alpha male Boy. A second group led by Aquino and his friend Naeva were released together with three adult females and two juveniles into the Panaitan Island Park area of the Ujung Kulon National Park in West Java.

Post-release monitoring plays a very important part in the process of releasing animals. This was done to assess their ability to survive by adapting to new areas of natural habitat. Furthermore, the monitoring results can also be used as a reference to provide input into the care of animals during the rehabilitation period. Monitoring activities carried out by following the monkeys that have been released include data collection on behaviour, food, preferred feeding and resting trees and the location and time of encounters with wildlife. After one month of post-release monitoring most of the long-tailed macaques were still in their initial groups, although some individuals went their own way.

Figure 10. Long-tailed macaques in the new environment and natural

Figure 11. habitatsLong-tailed macaques in their habituation cage

Improvement of the animal welfare standards at our centres

To ensure high animal welfare standards at our centre in 2011 we implemented an enrichment calendar which makes sure that enrichment items vary and are given on a daily basis. Enrichment is every addition to the environment of an animal in captivity that offers it the opportunity to behave naturally and therefore improve its welfare. In a period of one month there are 30 different types of environmental enrichment (including object enrichment, social enrichment and enrichment which contains food). We use enrichment mainly to stimulate natural behaviour, decrease abnormal behaviour, reduce boredom and to encourage activity.

Furthermore the animal keepers have been trained to observe the animals using an ethogram (chart with behaviour represented by codes in order to allow a quantitative description of the performed behaviour). Using an ethogram is a more objective method of collecting data on our animals in order to be able to draw conclusions about the observed behaviour. Behaviour patterns are grouped in a way that shows the coherence between the observed behaviour of a particular individual and provides information on whether an animal is comfortable in a given environment. It is important to record an increase or decrease in abnormal behaviour, to observe whether the provided enrichment has had the desired effect and to measure the progress of an animal in the resocialisation and rehabilitation process.

Slow Loris rehabilitation programme

Our rescue centre in Ciapus was giving shelter to 97 slow lorises at the beginning of 2011, 18 individuals were rescued and six were born during the year. In December 2011 the number of slow lorises was 88, consisting of 34 Javan slow loris (*Nycticebus javanicus*), 44 Sumatran slow loris (*N. coucang*) and seven Bornean slow loris (N. menagensis). Seven individuals had been released but unfortunately 26 animals died during 2011. Reasons for the deaths are that slow lorises who arrive at the rescue centre are often in an unhealthy condition, suffering from malnutrition, hair loss, inactivity, decreased appetite and dental infections after the clipping or extraction of the teeth. They are also often carrying diseases when they arrive the centre, such as respiratory and digestive disorders. Some animals suffered under a species-specific virus. This has been handled by increased biosecurity measures at the centre.

There have been 144 cases of diseased slow lorises in 2011. Sixty-nine cases include gastrointestinal problems, 26 cases of skin disease (integumentum), 16 cases of respiratory distress (respiration), 14 cases of dental problems, 16 cases of muscle disorders (musculoskeletal), two cases of urinary disorders (womb) and one case of neurological disorders (central nervous system).

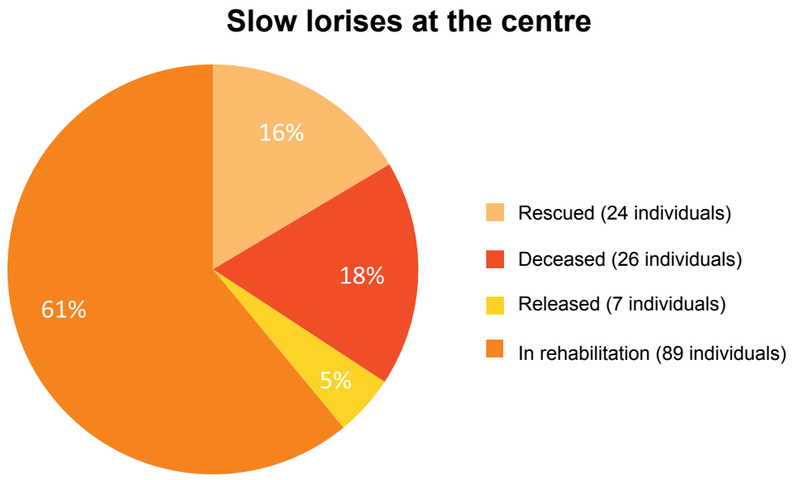


Figure 12. Amount of rescued, deceased, released and rehabilitated slow lorises at the centre in 2011

Release and post-release monitoring Javanese slow loris (Nycticebus javanicus) in the forests of the Mount Salak National Park (TNGHS)

IAR runs a release programme for slow lorises to return them to their natural habitat in the hope that the animals are able to adapt and flourish in the forest. Furthermore, we try to increase the population of Javan slow lorises to enlarge the diversity in the Mount Salak region. Radio transmitters are being used in the post-monitoring process to determine the location of the reintroduced animals. As well as recording their behaviour, our monitoring team also did a botanical survey of the food availability. Food which has been consumed by an animal in the wild has been collected and given to the animals at the centre as well: examples of these are the Kaliandra flower (*Calliandra calothyrsus*), Harendog (*Melastoma malabatrichum*), and Puspa (*Schima wallichii*).

Figure 13. Fitting a radio-collar on a slow loris prior to release

Figure 14. Slow loris 'Fani' spotted at the top of a tree during post-release monitoring in GHSNP.

Large open-top habituation cage used in slow loris reintroductions

In 2011, a large open-top habituation cage was constructed in Gunung Halimun-Salak National Park (GHSNP) near Bogor, West Java as part of International Animal Rescue's (YIARI) Javan slow loris rehabilitation and reintroduction (R&R) programme (Pic 14). It is the first time ever an open-top cage design has been used in a slow loris R&R programme. Unlike previous cage designs, the roofless feature means that trees within the cage have no height restrictions. The cage was erected in an area containing a mixture of large and small trees, which provided a much more natural environment for the slow lorises to adapt to life back in the forest. After the slow lorises spent a number of weeks in the habituation cage, a bridge from inside the cage to the surrounding forest was provided, on which the slow lorises could access the wild again. All Javan slow lorises that entered the habituation cage were fitted with radio collars in order to monitor them whilst in the cage, and subsequently, during the post-release monitoring period in the forest. Post-release monitoring was carried out for approximately one year on a slow loris called Willis in a forest near Cigombong in the GHSNP.

A total of six Javan slow lorises were released in GHSNP, 60% of which survived throughout their post-release monitoring periods. This result shows an increase on the previous year when a mere 20% were able to adapt to life in the forest again. Factors contributing to the increase in success are thought to be: a better rehabilitation process; the large open-top habituation cage; and choosing more suitable places for release.

Releasing a slow loris in a protected forest in Batutegi, Lampung

In April 2011, a Greater (Sumatran) slow loris was released in a protected forest in Batutegi, Lampung. This programme was a collaboration of work between YIARI, BKSDA West Java and Lampung, and KPHL Batutegi Tanggamus. The released slow loris was monitored for 6 months using radio-telemetry. Post-release monitoring is conducted to assess the ability of rehabilitated slow lorises to survive in the wild. Throughout the monitoring period data on slow loris home range, behaviour and ecology are collected. All findings are used to help improve the rehabilitation process at YIARI and to increase the scientific understanding of this species' ecological needs.

Figure 15. Open-top slow loris habituation cage in GHSNP.

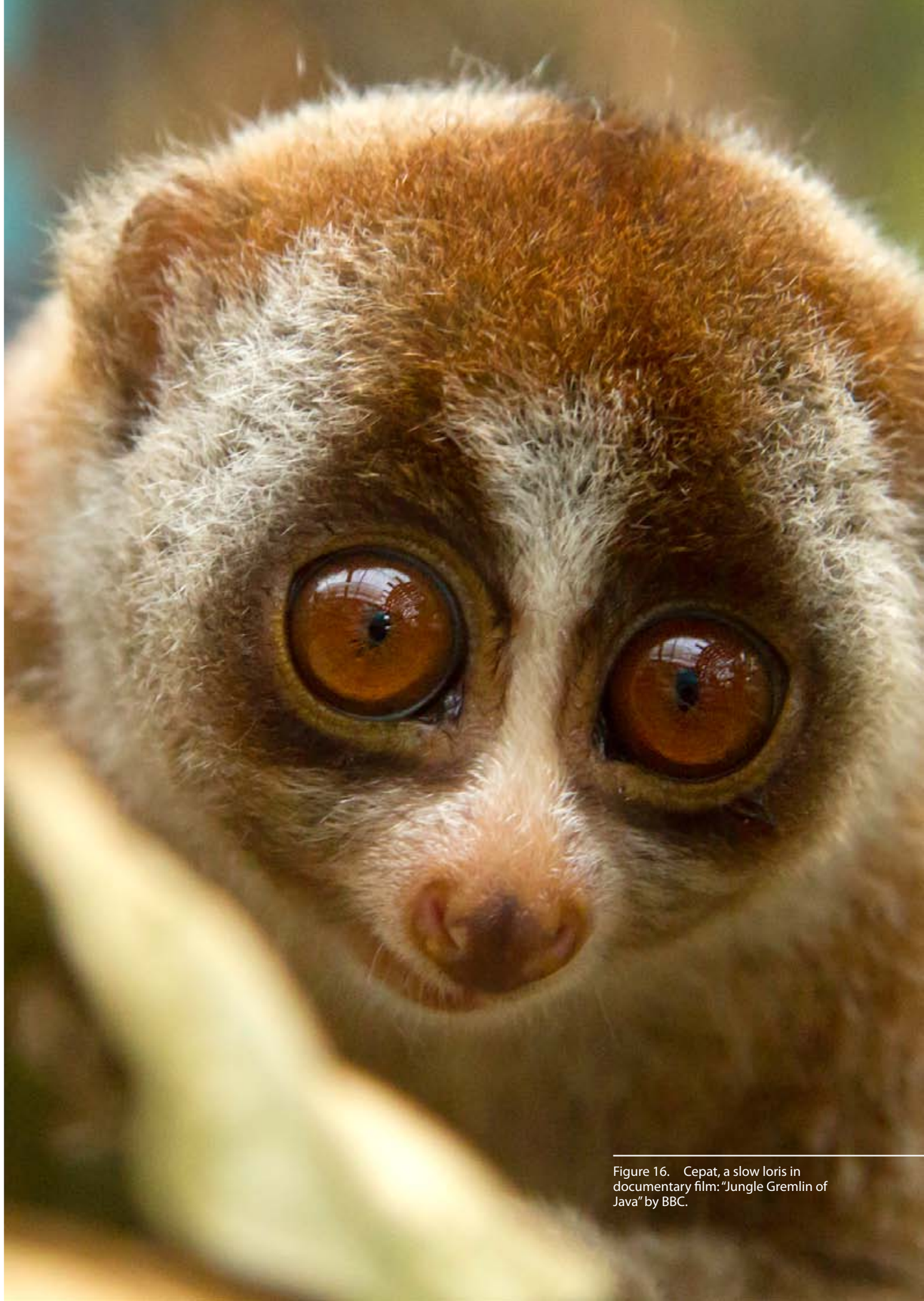


Figure 16. Cepat, a slow loris in documentary film: "Jungle Gremlin of Java" by BBC.

Public education and awareness

Education and Awareness

YIARI's education and awareness activities focus on increasing the awareness of animal welfare and conservation issues in local communities and further afield. All ages are targeted, from small children to adults, as well as all academic levels. Data is collected on the public's attitudes towards current conservation and welfare related problems, the laws associated with these problems, and the possible solutions.

In order to target the younger generation, school visits by YIARI staff and school outings to YIARI by school children were common throughout 2011, where conservation and welfare related subjects were covered.

In addition, capacity building for YIARI staff was carried out. YIARI staff members were encouraged to attend external activities such as exhibitions, symposiums, training schemes and awareness campaigns. The education team also spread information via the media by publishing a poster entitled, 'I care - Do you?' next to a photo of Charles Puyol, captain of FC Barcelona football team and the Spanish national team, who currently acts as the ambassador of the campaign.

The education team also manages other information in the media such as blogs, Facebook groups and the YIARI website. During 2011 YIARI posted 27 articles in blogs and now has 18230 followers who monitor YIARI's activities. There are currently 650 friends on YIARI's Facebook page, who are not only reading about YIARI's activities, but also asking questions and helping to spread information about conservation and animal welfare in Indonesia.

Capacity building

In 2011, the YIARI Education team provided training to increase the capacity of YIARI's staff. One of YIARI's missions is to increase awareness among local people of animal welfare and conservation. Consequently, it is very important for YIARI to improve the quality of its staff through capacity building, so they can raise awareness among local people quickly and effectively. The capacity building was run by and for YIARI staff and aimed to increase staff skills through learning and practical experience. Skills taught to the YIARI staff included how to operate equipment used in surveys and in field studies, how to take data using different sampling techniques, and how to use computers to present results. All staff were present at the capacity building sessions and also participated in discussions regarding new and innovative ideas that may help in and around the centre.

Slow loris awareness programme (SLA)

Curbing the illegal trade in slow lorises in Indonesia has been a great challenge for YIARI. The problem of trade is extremely complex and involves many different people, such as traders, mediators, collectors and buyers. The SLA programme of YIARI is funded by donations from the Rufford Small Grant. This programme has two objectives: (1) awareness about slow loris habitat; and (2) awareness about the trading centres such as in the animal markets. By increasing awareness about the importance of the slow loris' role in the wild, and how the species needs to be rescued and preserved, may decrease the demand for slow loris in trade. Owing to the extent and seriousness of the trade, YIARI has begun collaborating with other organisations to form a multi-disciplinary team that is dedicated to tackling the illegal trade. YIARI is currently collaborating with WCS-IP (Wildlife Conservation Society Indonesia Programme) by supporting the investigations and law enforcement operations for the wildlife trade.

Activities in 2011 to increase habitat awareness included: slow loris surveys, interviews with the villagers who live near slow loris habitat with regard to local people's perceptions of slow lorises, and also field surveys monitoring the existence of slow lorises at two locations in Garut (Limbangan and Cipaganti Village). At these two survey sites, slow lorises were found mostly in villagers' plantations and not in the nearby conservation areas such as the protected Papandayan Mountain. Villagers in both locations were generally familiar with slow lorises (92% of the respondents), but almost all of them did not know that the slow loris was a protected animal. In fact, it appears that local people were not catching slow lorises because they did not deem them as profitable. Furthermore, the villagers stated they believed in certain slow loris myths suggesting the onset of bad luck or the occurrence of nasty accidents if they were to catch or interfere with slow lorises. From a conservation point of view, these myths about slow lorises are fairly beneficial.

Another activity relating to habitat awareness is the assisting with slow loris observations in Garut by Lampyris College biology students from the Faculty of Teacher Training

Figure 17. Charles Puyol, captain of FC Barcelona and Spain's national football team, who acts as ambassador for the YIARI orangutan campaign.

and Education Science (FKIP), Pakuan University. Observations were carried out in the Papandayan Forest of Cipaganti. Slow loris seminars were held following the loris observations where the results were presented at Pakuan University and YIARI.

Public awareness was carried out through radio-talk show programmes on Green Radio Station, visits to schools and discussion sessions at university. Market surveys and campaigns were conducted at animal markets known to sell slow lorises where the targets of the campaign were students and visitors to the markets. The main purpose was to introduce information about the slow loris particularly on its conservation status and the best ways to conserve it. Campaigning occurred in the markets of Bogor and Bandung, but in Jakarta campaigns were carried out in schools near to the markets because of various safety issues. During the awareness campaigns a group of college students from Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University & Nature Lovers Warrant SMAN 1 Pandeglang were invited to help. The awareness campaign documented trading hotspots in the markets of the cities Jakarta, Bogor and Bandung. Preliminary results from the campaign revealed that slow lorises are traded openly.

Awareness materials were made accordingly to suit the specific groups of people that were targeted. They featured slow loris key chains, stickers and leaflets. A professional designer produced the stickers, story books and leaflets, but the contents resulted from discussions with the management and medical team at YIARI.

YIARI has been visited by the media and film makers who documented both the plight of the slow loris and even made films featuring slow lorises. Documentaries and news reports that were aired in 2011 with a slow loris theme included: DAAI TV programme (March); Otan series on Trans 7 entitled 'Slow lorises, Javan Primates' (April); 'Jungle Gremlins of Java' for BBC television; a slow loris article in the National Geographic Magazine, Indonesia (December); and also some short reports about the slow loris campaign in Bandung that were posted in various newspapers (Inilah Koran, Pikiran rakyat) and on the website Antara News Online.

Participating in seminars and training

YIARI was invited to speak at seminars held by college students and at KSDA Jawa Barat. During the seminars, information was provided on YIARI and its programmes concerning the conservation and welfare of orangutans, slow lorises, and long-tailed and pig-tailed macaque monkeys. These activities provided opportunities for YIARI to network with other conservationists and welfare groups. Most participants at the seminars either had an interest in or were actively involved in, slow loris conservation. This interest was then followed up by inviting them to social networking groups like Facebook, which would hopefully strengthen partnership relationships.

Figure 18. Loris campaign by student at Bandung.

Figure 19. SLA 2011 awareness material (left to right): sticker, storybook and leaflet about slow loris.

YIARI Support for conservation

Long-tailed monkey (Macaca fascicularis) conflict mitigation in Angke Kapuk Forest and its surroundings

The aim of the Muara Angke Programme was to manage a conflict between long-tailed macaque monkeys and the visitors and nearby residents to Angke Kapuk Forest. YIARI was asked to help mitigate the situation by BKSDA DKI Jakarta, and asked to catch the long-tailed monkeys that were causing disturbances. The programme was funded by BUAV and aimed to examine the problems caused by the monkeys. The study began in December 2010 and was carried out over a 6 month period. Interview data were taken using questionnaires. The aim was to get input from local people on their perceptions of the monkeys. The results from the questionnaires revealed that 68% of the local people understood the function of the nearby conservation area, whereas only 27% of them knew that they lived near a conservation area. Eighteen per cent of local people said they felt disturbed by the monkeys, and 57% of visitors felt disturbed because the monkeys approached and interacted with them. Even though there were high densities of monkeys causing disturbance in the area, local officials never did anything to mitigate the problem. Local people and visitors often complained to officials at Angke Kapuk and asked if the monkeys causing disturbances could be relocated or transferred to a rehabilitation centre.

Results from the first phase of the conflict handling programme involved recommendations about how to gain both short and long term mitigation. The short term solutions involved the procurement of prohibition boards such as "Do not feed monkeys" and giving warnings to local people who feed and encourage the monkeys out of the neighbouring forest. Contact numbers for complaints were also written on the boards. YIARI recommended the procurement of closed rubbish bins, which cannot be opened by monkeys (macaque proof bins) at locations where conflict potential is high. YIARI designed a sample of macaque proof bins, and then put them to the test for the long-tailed monkeys at the YIARI rehabilitation cage facilities. The tests proved that the monkeys were not able to open the bins. YIARI also designed a database for complaints from people about the long-tailed monkey conflict.

Long term recommendations involved making guard-rails (for example, by planting cactus plants tightly along fences) that restrict the monkeys' access between the forest and the local settlements. Also BKSDA DKI Jakarta will urge local people, through the housing managers, not to plant trees such as the "white lead tree" and other fruit trees that monkeys feed from near to the fences.

Figure 20. Long-tailed monkey (Macaque fasicularis) activities in residential area around Angke Kapuk Forest.

Repatriation and release of pig-nosed turtles (Carettochelys insculpta) from Hong Kong to Merauke, Papua

In January 2011, the Hong Kong Government confiscated 786 pig-nosed turtles originally from Merauke, Papua, from an aircraft shipment coming from Jakarta. The Hong Kong Government asked for help from Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Gardens (KFBG) to accept and subsequently take care of the turtles. This process was achieved through a cooperation between CITES of Hong Kong and Indonesia, KFBG and YIARI. YIARI acted as facilitators and were helped by the Wildlife Conservation Society Indonesia Programme (WCS-IP) in surveying and evaluating release sites for the turtles in their natural habitat in Merauke, Papua. As many as 609 pig-nosed turtles were released from a habituation cage on the side of Maro river at a location specified by the survey team from WCS-IP and YIARI. The ceremony for the release of the confiscated pig-nosed turtles was attended by the head of Bupul Kampong, a representative from KFBG Hong Kong, Conservation Office staff from the Merauke region, WCS-IP and YIARI, numerous chiefs of local tribes, a priest from a local church, and also many local people and students. After the ceremony, students and people from Bupul Kampong released the turtles back to their natural habitat in Maro River.

'One billion trees for the world'

YIARI staff joined a tree planting activity in Sukajadi Village, Tamansari, Ciapus, Bogor on 15th December 2011. This activity was held to celebrate the tree planting day 'One billion trees for the world"- for Bogor regency in the year 2011.

Figure 21. Ceremony for pig-nosed turtles being released back to their natural habitat in Maro river by students, the people of Bupul Kampong, and representative from KFBG, BKSDA, WCS-IP and YIARI.

There were two locations to plant trees in Sukajadi Village and in the Tamansari regency. The tree seedlings planted included Sengon, Durian, Jackfruit and Mahoni. It was hoped that by doing this Indonesia's nature will remain green and the forests of Indonesia will remain fertile and dense.

Domestic animal rescue mission (DARM) IAR

DARM IAR Programme in 2011 was conducted by visiting the owners of animals living near Ciapus. Awareness was raised among local residents who were encouraged to bring their pets voluntarily to the IAR centre in Ciapus to be sterilised. Sterilisation was conducted on 29 animals (12 dogs and 17 cats).

Rabies vaccination in Cikeusik Village, Baduy Dalam, Banten

YIARI collaborated with the Animal Husbandry Service Office of Banten Province and the Consolidation Team of Ekuator Indonesia who were doing social charity work for people in Cikeusik Village, Baduy on 10-11 December 2011. The focus of the activities for the YIARI team was to give rabies vaccinations to dogs and cats living within the village. Rabies vaccinations were given to to 15 dogs and 2 cats.

Figure 22. Students from Tamansari district joining the activities celebrating the tree planting day 'One billion trees for the world.'

Gambaran Umum Laporan Keuangan YIARI tahun 2011

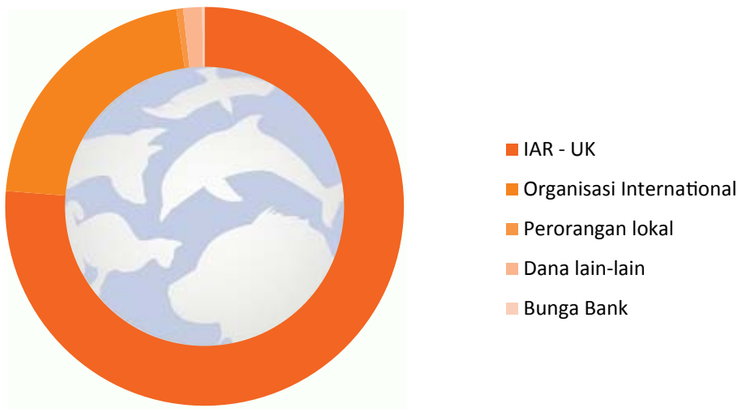
DANA MASUK

SUMBER DANA	Alokasi dana untuk Penyelamatan, rehabilitasi dan pelepas liaran	Konservasi Orangutan	Konservasi Satwa liar	TOTAL IDR
IAR - UK	2,380,774,505	2,170,760,595		4,551,535,099
Organisasi International	373,932,241	813,348,111	96,619,516	1,283,899,868
Perorangan lokal	28,605,500	3,805,607	-	32,411,107
Dana lain-lain	91,795,356	-	-	91,795,356
Bunga Bank	4,686,187	6,477,527	-	11,163,714
TOTAL	**2,879,793,788**	**2,994,391,839**	**96,619,516**	**5,970,805,144**

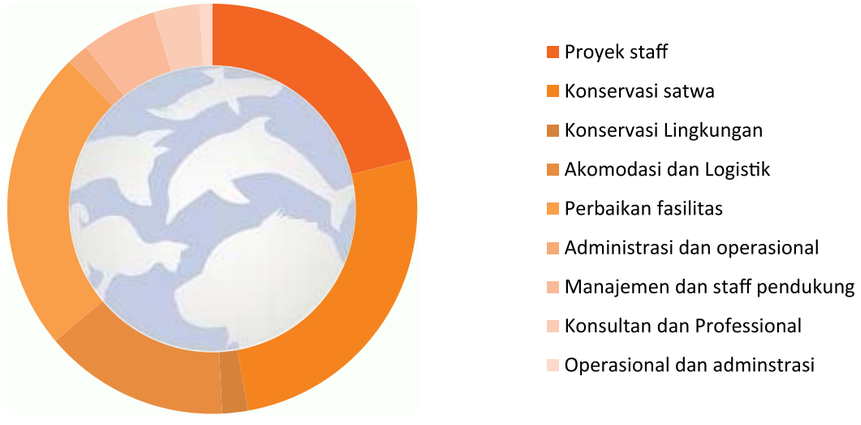
DANA KELUAR

PENGELUARAN	Alokasi dana untuk Penyelamatan, rehabilitasi dan pelepas liaran	Konservasi Orangutan	Konservasi Satwa liar	TOTAL IDR
Pengeluaran Program				
Staff	736,723,990	345,829,825		1,082,553,815
Konservasi satwa	918,197,092	417,604,838		1,335,801,930
Konservasi Lingkungan	18,152,576	20,090,185	65,887,785	104,130,546
Akomodasi dan Logistik	365,382,318	384,130,686		749,513,004
Perbaikan fasilitas	202,359,774	1,020,425,595		1,222,785,369
Administrasi dan operasional	71,330,592	16,643,600		87,974,192
Sub Total biaya Program	**2,312,146,342**	**2,204,724,729**	**65,887,785**	**4,582,758,856**
Pengeluaran manajemen				-
Manajemen dan staff pendukung	245,371,000	58,550,000		303,921,000
Konsultan dan Professional	61,654,267	124,156,150		185,810,417
Operasional dan adminstrasi	26,921,237	24,295,230		51,216,467
Sub Total	**333,946,505**	**207,001,380**	**-**	**540,947,884**
				-
TOTAL	**2,646,092,847**	**2,411,726,108**	**65,887,785**	**5,123,706,740**

Gambar 20: Laporan Keuangan YIARI tahun 2011



Gambar 21: Laporan Pengeluaran Keuangan YIARI tahun 2011



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