

## **Project Update: May 2013**

### **Education activities in habitat areas**

Educational visits to habitat areas have been conducted by our education staff and volunteer team. The awareness campaigns were conducted at regular meetings held in Cillin, Bandung, Cijeruk and Tajurhalang, Bogor by the heads of the village/districts. Meetings consisted of presentations regarding conservation, biodiversity, wildlife and the activities of YIARI in the surrounding area. After the presentations any questions regarding YIARI's work were answered. Educational visits to schools near habitat areas were also conducted. The schools Raksajaya, Tasikmalaya, Tamansari, Bogor and eight schools in the area of Batutegi Lampung (near to the YIARI release site) were visited and education and awareness was provided. Visits to schools were conducted by YIARI staff and local volunteers and consisted of presentations, videos, games and discussions.

### **Education activities for potential buyers**

Recently, an Indonesian TV station aired a programme featuring a slow loris in a movie. As slow lorises are protected by The Indonesian Natural Protection Law it is illegal to use these animals for any commercial means. YIARI visited the TV station in Jakarta, in order to request that they make an advertisement to highlight the horrors of the wildlife trade. The TV station a message to protect and conserve wildlife. This advertisement was aired on this TV station in May 2013.

A presentation was given by YIARI staff at Kementerian Informasi, Jakarta, which is the ministry of information that controls media in Indonesia. YIARI in collaboration with other organisations that are dealing with wildlife trade requested that sites selling slow lorises and other wildlife be blocked from the internet. This request has not yet been granted.

A street campaign in Jakarta during a car free day event (i.e. where the road is closed for the use of pedestrians). This event features many different activities but also includes a pet lovers section, where people bring their (sometimes exotic and protected) pets. YIARI had a stall displaying information on the pet trade and specifically on the slow loris trade. Banners, leaflets and stickers were handed out and YIARI staff and volunteers provided further information on the trade when requested.

### **Workshops at schools/universities**

Four presentations about animal welfare and biodiversity conservation were given at universities and schools to increase the understanding of native wildlife and to motivate children and young adults to respect and learn how to protect their environment. The workshops consisted presentations by guest speakers from the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Jakarta Animal Aid Network (JAAN), ProFauna, Kukang ID and YIARI, which were followed by videos and discussions. The workshops were held at the Australian International School in Jakarta, Nusa Bangsa University (twice) in Bogor, the Islamic State University Syarief Hidayatullah in Tangerang and at the Bogor Agricultural University, Bogor (IPB).

### **Workshops/seminars at BKSDA offices**

We conducted workshops at: Taman Nasional Gunung Halimun-Salak National Park Office (TNGHS) (27 participants); BBKSDA office in Bandung (35 participants); KPHL Batutegi Lampung (Lampung

Forest Protection Division) (32 participants); and TNUK (Ujung Kulon National Park) (22 participants). The workshops focussed on delivering information on the habitat, ecology and behaviour of slow lorises and their current conservation status and threats. Also, training on how to identify different loris species, how to handle and how to monitor slow lorises was given. We discussed the work of IAR and our rescue and rehabilitation programme. Participants were actively involved in the discussion and loris identification sessions. At least 80% of the participants were able to differentiate between the species after the workshop.

### **Social survey and data collection of potential buyers**

In order to collect data to determine the socio-economic profiles of potential slow loris buyers YIARI began to contact people on the waiting list who want to surrender their animal to YIARI and conduct interview. The team consisted of a veterinarian and the YIARI awareness coordinator and were supported by volunteers. A total of 16 owners have now been interviewed. YIARI investigators have also been monitoring 74 slow loris owners on social media websites such as Facebook and Kaskus (an Indonesian social media site).

Information collected from these interviews and investigations included the owners economic status, knowledge about the protected status of the species/genus/taxa, the reasons for buying a loris and how they found about YIARI. 67% of the owners interviewed were middle class and live in relatively affluent areas in Jakarta and Bandung. 46% of the owners knew that lorises were protected before they bought a loris; 53% found out about the protected status after purchasing. 73% of owners bought lorises purely as they wanted an exotic pet and 27% bought one out of pity (20% of these with the intention of handing it over to a rescue centre). 100% of the owners found out about IAR from the internet.

### **Social survey and data collection to determine the profile of hunters**

Investigations on hunting and hunters began in 2012. Data collection initially focussed in areas where hunting has been present for more than ten years, such as in Cadas Pangeran Sumedang, West Java. There are three hunters in Cadas Pangeran (and two ex-hunters). The investigations then spread to other districts, (Cianjur and Cililin, Bandung, Banten, Tasikmalaya, West Java and Tapos, Bogor). YIARI have now collected ten profiles of hunters, three of which are specialist and 3 of which are ex-hunters. Profiles include hunting habits, reason for hunting, economic status, length of time hunting, whether hunting is a primary source of income etc. There are two different categories on hunter: general hunters and specialist hunters. General hunters hunt any wildlife such as birds, snakes, civets and also slow lorises. Specialist hunters hunt mainly slow lorises and only occasionally hunt other wildlife. For some hunters, hunting is their primary source of income, and for others they use hunting to supplement another source of income. The hunters typically get between \$8-30 US per loris. Most of the hunters live in small modest housing and would be classed as economically poor. Some of the hunters have been hunting for over 15 years. One of the hunters has now stopped hunting lorises due to his old age, but has moved into collection and distribution of lorises to markets in Bandung. This distributor can receive up to 20 lorises in one day.

### **Involvement of social scientists**

The overall objective of this project is to gain a comprehensive understanding of the cultural and social drivers of the illegal trade in Javan slow lorises. In order to avoid bias and to ensure accurate

data collection the questionnaires and interviews have been prepared by experienced social scientists. The survey teams have been trained and receive continuous support from Dr Amaranta Herrero and Joseph Klein.

Amaranta conducted her PhD about the socio-environmental conflict of Mountain Erosion owing to Coal Mining in the Laciana Valley, an environmentally protected area in Spain. During this time she gained a deep understanding of the main social, economical and cultural drivers of this illegal activity and developed thorough skills in the fields of research design and qualitative data collection based on scientific interviewing and observation techniques.

Joe holds a BA in Anthropology and Minor Biology from the Beloit College in the US and is particularly interested in human-primate interactions and primate conservation. He spent half of 2012 living and working with the Orangutan Health Project in North Sumatra, Indonesia, while conducting research which examines the political and cultural aspects of interspecific disease exchange between humans and primates.

### Training workshops for awareness facilitators

Five workshops and meetings for the training and capacity building of YIARI staff and volunteers have been given by various experts in social science methodology and analysis, how to carry out investigations and in conducting interviews. A total of 12 staff and volunteers who are working for YIARI have attended at least one of the training sessions.

### Movie production

The awareness team distributes stickers, flyers and posters and story books for children during awareness activities to spread the conservation message. A further potential tool to reach a higher level of awareness for loris conservation is the production of a short cartoon movie that can be shown at school visits etc. The movie production is still in progress (graphic and illustration editing).

### Progress timetable

ACTIVITIES	OUTCOMES	ACHIEVED
Education activities in habitat areas	Cililin, Bandung (village office) (25.12.12)	4 meetings
	Raksajaya, Tasikmalaya (school) (4.5.13)	10 schools
	2 x Cijeruk, Bogor (village office) (22.11.12, 24.4.13)	
	Tamansari, Bogor (school) (18.12.12)	
	Tajurhalang, Bogor (village office) (15.5.13)	
	Batutegi, Lampung (2 x schools 4.2.13, 2 x schools 5.2.13, 2 x schools 6.2.13, 2 x schools 7.2.13)	
Education activities for potential buyer	Discussion and agreement with Television Company to make an advertisement regarding the selling of endangered species (20.11.12)	3 events
	Presentation to Kementerian INFO, Jakarta (9.10.12)	
	Street campaign at Car Free Day, Jakarta (2.8.14)	
Presentations/workshops at schools/universities	Australian International School, Jakarta (2.11.12)	5 times
	2 x Universitas Nusa Bangsa (25.11.12, 9.2.13)	
	Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah, Tangerang (24.11.12)	
	Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) (22.4.13)	

Social survey and data collection of potential buyers	Visiting and interviewing owners of lorises on the YIARI waiting list (November 2012 to May 2013)	16 people
	Monitoring of slow loris owners on social media sites (Facebook and Kaskus)	
	Infiltration of Facebook group dedicated to keeping slow lorises and interviewing of group members	11 people
Social survey and data collection to determine the profile of hunters	Cililin, West Java (1 hunter)	10 hunters
	Banten, West Java (1 hunter)	
	Cianjur, West Java (1 hunter)	
	Sumedang, West Java (3 hunters + 2 ex-hunters)	
	Tasikmalaya, West Java (1 hunter)	
	Tapos, Bogor, West Java (1 ex-hunter)	
Workshops/seminars at BKSDA offices	TNGHS (Halimun-Salak National Park) (22.12.12)	4 times
	BBKSDA JABAR (West Javan Forestry Department, Bandung) (20.12.12)	
	KPHL Batutegi Lampung (Lampung Forest Protection Division) (8.5.13)	
	TNUK (Ujung Kulon National Park) (14.5.13)	
Training workshops for awareness facilitators	Investigation techniques by WCU (9.1.13)	3 times
	3 x Interview technique training (November 2012)	
	Social survey interview techniques by experienced social scientists (13.3.13)	
Movie production	Movie produced, editing in process.	
Data analysis	In progress	
Final report	Not yet started	



Educational activities



Educational activities for potential buyers



Workshops for universities & forestry officials



Examination of accommodation and medical checks