

satwa liar

EDISI 1 - APRIL - JUNI 2006



MENGGANTANG ASAP PENANGKARAN BADAK

BUILD THE CASTLE ON THE AIR RHINO CONSERVATION

Menuju Sinergi Global

Toward a Global Synergy

oleh/by Agus Sahlan Mahbub

Fakta-fakta hasil kerja WCU Lampung menunjukkan bahwa kejahatan satwa liar di Provinsi Lampung tidaklah berdiri sendiri. Melainkan berjangkauan dengan pelaku lain di tingkat regional Sumatera, nasional serta internasional. Globalisasi ternyata mempunyai anak haram: kejahatan global.

Kenyataan ini tentu menyentak semua pihak yang selama ini *concern* terhadap persoalan pelestarian satwa liar di Provinsi Lampung. Bahwa musuh bagi pelestarian satwa liar kini semakin menguat, baik dalam soal modal, jaringan, teknologi maupun informasi. Upaya pelestarian satwa liar pun mendapat tantangan yang semakin berat dan kompleks.

Perburuan satwa liar dilindungi, mungkin akan terus terjadi dengan tingkat eskalasi yang meningkat. Pasar yang tidak terbatas hanya di lokal, tetapi juga regional serta nasional membuat permintaan akan satwa liar eksotik menjadi sangat besar. Sistem-sistem kerja sindikasi perdagangan gelap tentu akan semakin berkembang dan rapi mengikuti naiknya permintaan pasar tersebut.

Hutan-hutan di Provinsi Lampung yang menjadi habitat banyak satwa liar eksotik pun dijadikan salah satu lumbung satwanya. Dari mana lagi asalnya satwa liar, kalau tidak dari habitat aslinya di hutan. Hutan yang mana, ya, hutan alam yang dua di antaranya masih ada di Provinsi Lampung.

Hasil penangkaran hingga saat ini masih sangat terbatas, baik dalam jumlah maupun jenisnya. Jauh dari mencukupi kebutuhan akan satwa-satwa eksotik. Selain berbiaya mahal, penangkaran juga butuh waktu. Lebih banyak, pelaku kejahatan konservasi satwa liar memilih jalan pintas: tangkap di hutan!

Cara-cara baru perburuan sepertinya juga akan muncul dengan tingkat efektivitas yang lebih tinggi.

Tentu ini semua harus disikapi. Tidak dengan emosi dan hati yang panas, tapi juga dengan pikiran-pikiran cerdas yang konstruktif. Perlu dicari langkah-langkah yang lebih efektif dan inovatif. Penguatan jaringan juga harus dilakukan dengan memperbesar persamaan dan sinergi antar para pemerhati satwa liar.

Berangkat dari latar belakang tersebut, WCU Lampung memandang perlu untuk meningkatkan kapasitas dan cakupan kerjanya. Melalui tangan-tangan terampil jurnalis AJI Lampung, WCU Lampung menerbitkan Majalah Kriminal Satwa Liar yang kini di tangan Anda.

Bentuk tampilan, gaya penulisan, serta isi pemberitaan memang tidak seperti edisi-edisi sebelumnya. Kami menginginkan media ini mampu memperkuat jaringan kerja para pemerhati satwa liar di tingkat global. Kami memimpikan media SATWA LIAR ini bisa mengglobal, tentu dengan capaian yang bertahap. Sebagai tahapannya, kami ingin memposisikan diri menjadi majalah nasional terlebih dulu. Kami butuh dukungan Anda semua. []

The facts of Lampung WCU's effort showed that the crime against wild animal in Lampung Province did not stand alone but had network with other perpetrators in Sumatera regional, national or even international. Globalization had its own illegitimate child: global crime.

This reality certainly astonished all those paid a serious concern upon the conservation of wild animal in Lampung Province all this time. Since the enemy of wild animal conservation got stronger, like its financial fund, network, technology and information; the effort for wild animal conservation was heavier and more complicated.

The poaching of protected wild animal would continuously occur and it's increasingly extent. The trade which was not limited to its local but ranged to regional and national drove the demand of exotic wild animal was very high. The network system of illegal trade syndicate was certainly developed and neat in accord with the increase of that demand.

The forests of Lampung Province as habitat of many exotic wild animals also turned to be one of its animal cages. Where does the animal come from if it does not come from its habitat in the forest? Which forest? The forests two of them are still available in Lampung Province.

The result from conservation up till now was very restricted, whether in number or in its species. It could not sufficiently fulfill the need for exotic animal. In addition to its high cost, the conservation also needed long period. Most of the perpetrators of the crime against wild animal chose the short cut: arresting in the forest!

The new ways of poaching will likely appear with its higher effectiveness.

This fact certainly should be responded. It was through bright and constructive thoughts, not through anger. The looking for the more effective and innovative ways was a must. The strengthening of the network also should be undergone through widening the sameness among the wild animal's activists.

It was based on the above background, Lampung WCU need to raise its capacity and its scope of work. Through the well-skilled journalists of AJI (the Alliance of Independent Journalists) member, Lampung WCU publishes this Crime Magazine: *Satwa Liar*.

The appearance, writing style, as well as its content, are certainly different from former editions. We hope this media should strengthen the network of wild animal activists in global level. We dream this *Satwa Liar* globally exist, with its gradual achievement. As one of its stages, we will to put this magazine as national magazine at first. We need your support. []



Dari kiri ke kanan/
from left to right:
Kholis, Budi,
Oyos, Agus,
Daman, Juwe,
dan Firman

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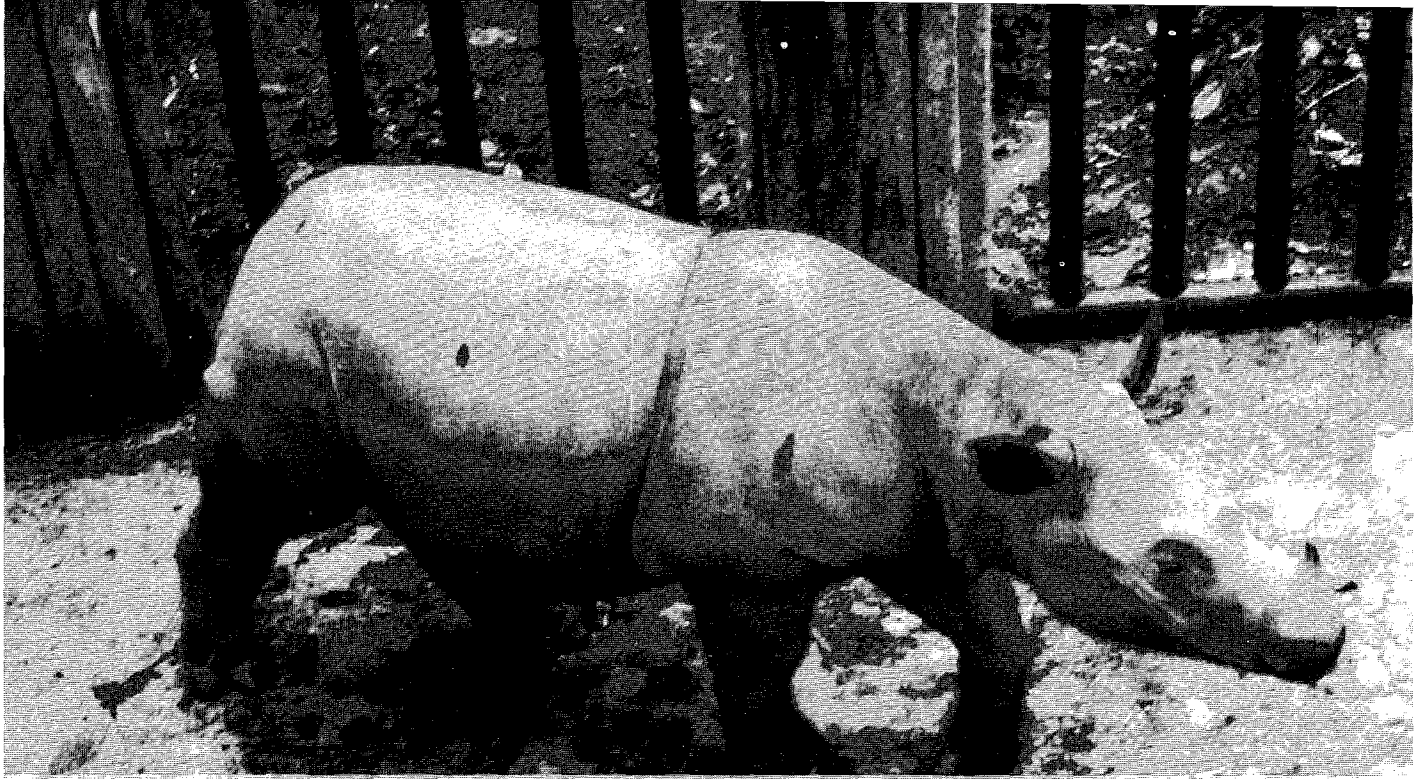
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Penerbit/Published
Wildlife Crime Unit (WCU)
Lampung

Percetakan/Printing
Media Konsultan
0721-7419760



Penangkaran badak oleh Suaka Rhino Sumatera (SRS) di Taman Nasional Way Kambas (TNWK) yang dilakukan sejak tahun 1998 boleh dibilang belum ada hasil. Oleh sebab itu, pemindahan Rossa ke sana dianggap akan memperpanjang kegagalan lembaga penyelamat badak tersebut. Kalangan LSM kemudian menuding ada motif projek dibalik pemindahan itu.

Rhino's conservation by Sumatran Rhino Sanctuary (SRS) in Way Kambas National Park (WKNP) since 1998 did not get its result yet. Rossa's relocation to SRS, therefore, was considered to lengthen the failure of that rhino's conservation institution. Some NGOs activists even accused that relocation backed up by project-oriented motives.

BERHARAP TAK SEPERTI MENGGANTANG ASAP

HOPING NOT TO BUILD THE CASTLE ON THE AIR

oleh/by Budi SB

Sampai saat ini upaya konservasi badak di seluruh dunia, baik secara *in-situ* (di habitatnya) maupun *ex-situ* (di luar habitat) belum menunjukkan hasil. Bahkan sebagian besar badak yang ditangkarkan mati. Karena itu, sebagian aktivis lingkungan di Lampung mempertanyakan kenapa Rossa tidak diselamatkan di habitat aslinya di Taman Nasional Bukit Barisan Selatan (TNBBS).

Project Executant World Wildlife for Fund (WWF) Indonesia di Lampung Dr. Ahmad Kusworo mengingatkan, apapun alasannya, konservasi flora dan fauna langka seperti badak Sumatera paling ideal adalah di habitat aslinya, bukan di tempat lain. "Kenyataannya beberapa spesies badak di Asia dan Indonesia saat ini terancam punah dan kian menipis populasinya, seperti badak Jawa bercula satu (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*) dan badak Sumatera. Dan, badak itu lebih baik diselamatkan di habitat aslinya," ujar mantan Ketua Presidium Walhi Lampung itu.

Kusworo mengemukakan, hasil riset menunjukkan populasi badak Sumatera semula masih mencapai 600-an ekor di kawasan hutan yang menjadi habitat aslinya di wilayah Malaysia hingga Indonesia. Namun catatan terakhir

Up till now, the effort of rhino conservation all over the world, in-situ (in its habitat) or ex-situ (outside its habitat) did not show its result yet. Most of rhinos conserved even finally died. Some of Lampung environment activists questioned why Rossa was not saved in its habitat in South Bukit Barisan National Park (SBBNP).

The Project Executants of World Wildlife for Fund (WWF) Indonesia in Lampung, Dr. Ahmad Kusworo, said that whatever the reason were, the most ideal conservation for rare flora and fauna such as Sumatran rhino was in its habitat.

"It is undeniable fact that some species of Asian and Indonesia rhino, such as one-horned Javanese rhino (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*) are threatened to be extinct and its population is continuously decreasing. That rhino, however, is better to be conserved in its habitat," said the former Head of Presidium for Indonesia Forum for Environment (Walhi), Lampung.

Kusworo said the research result showed us that the population of Sumatran rhino in Malaysia and Indonesia forest area formerly numbered about 600. Unfortunately, the last record told us that its population decreased and

memperkirakan populasinya telah menyusut menjadi kurang dari 300-an ekor. "Penurunan populasi badak Sumatera itu berlangsung sangat cepat," kata dia.

Kini di hutan di Sumatera, populasi terbanyak dan relatif masih terlindung aman hanya tinggal di kawasan hutan TNBBS di Lampung Barat, Tanggamus, dan Bengkulu Selatan. Selebihnya populasinya relatif kecil.

Karena itu, para peneliti dan ahli satwa di dunia berupaya melakukan konservasi badak itu agar lestari dan populasinya dapat ditingkatkan. "Konservasi badak di kawasan hutan alami (*in-situ*) di Afrika telah berhasil membiakkan dan mempertahankan populasi badak di sana," kata dia.

Sementara, konservasi badak Sumatera baik di *in-situ* maupun *ex-situ* hingga saat ini belum menunjukkan tanda-tanda keberhasilan. Termasuk penangkaran badak di habitat alami di SRS di hutan TNWK. "Karena itu WWF meyakini, konservasi satwa langka itu yang paling ideal adalah di habitat asli dan alami. Bukan dengan penangkaran murni atau pemindahan satwa itu dari satu tempat ke tempat lain untuk dibiakkan lagi," kata Kusworo pula.

Joko Santoso, mantan Direktur Watala menyayangkan dipindahkannya Rossa dari TNBBS ke Way Kambas. "Tingkat keberhasilan penangkaran badak di dunia sangat kecil. Bahkan, bukannya berbiak, justru banyak badak mati dalam penangkaran," kata Joko.

Konservasi *ex situ* badak Sumatera sudah dilakukan sejak tahun 1985. Ada 18 badak dari Kerinci, Bengkulu, Padang, dan Jambi. Dari jumlah itu sudah 14 ekor mati. Sekarang tinggal dua ekor di SRS Way Kambas dan dua ekor lagi di Amerika Serikat. Jadi, bisa dikatakan penangkaran itu tidak berhasil. Cuma yang di Amerika bisa berbiak sekor, persentase keberhasilannya kecil sekali," ujar dia.

Para aktivis lingkungan dari berbagai LSM lokal, nasional, dan internasional di Lampung mencurigai ada motif terselubung dari pihak tertentu yang akan mengembangkan kawasan taman safari atau kebun binatang alami, dengan mengambil atau mengeksploitasi satwa liar yang masih ada di hutan di daerahnya.

Direktur Eksekutif Walhi Lampung Mukri Priatna terus terang mengaku curiga adanya upaya terselubung terkait pemindahan Rossa itu ke

numbered only about 300. "The decrease of Sumatran rhino drastically occurred," he said.

Now, throughout Sumatran forest, the greatest number of Sumatran rhino and still settled sufficiently safe throughout the forest area of SBBNP West Lampung, Tanggamus, and South Bengkulu. Rhino population outside those forest areas were relatively insignificant.

The researchers and wildlife experts all over the world tried their best for rhino's conservation and safeguard as well as increasing its population. "The Rhino conservation in its habitat (*in-situ* conservation) in Africa successfully multiplied and maintained the population of rhino there," he said.

However, up till now, Sumatran rhino conservation, both *in-situ* and *ex-situ*, has not been indicating its success signs. This condition included rhino's conservation in its habitat at SRS, WKNP. "WWF official, therefore, believed that the most ideal conservation for that rare animal was in its habitat. It was not through pure conservation or relocation from one place to another place for rebreeding," said Kusworo.

Joko Santoso, the former Head of Watala, regretted Rossa's relocation from SBBNP to WKNP. "The success range of rhino's conservation all over the world is absolutely low. It was no the case that rhino multiplied but many rhinos even died during conservation," said Joko. "The *ex-situ* conservation of Sumatran rhino was undergone since 1985. There were 18 rhinos from Kerinci, Bengkulu, Padang, and Jambi. 14 rhinos were died and two rhinos settle at SRS, WKNP, and two others in United States. Thus, we may say that conservation was totally failed. Only those which settled in US could breed one offspring. The range of its success is quite low," said Joko.

In Lampung, various activists of local, national and international NGOs were suspicious that there were hidden motives driven by some factions to develop safari park area or natural zoo through relocating or exploiting the

existing animal around their forest areas.

The Executive Director of Lampung Indonesian Forum for Environment (Walhi), Mukri Priatna, frankly said that he was suspicious that there were hidden motives concerning Rossa's relocation to WKNP. "Developing safari park in Lampung is its final purpose," he said.

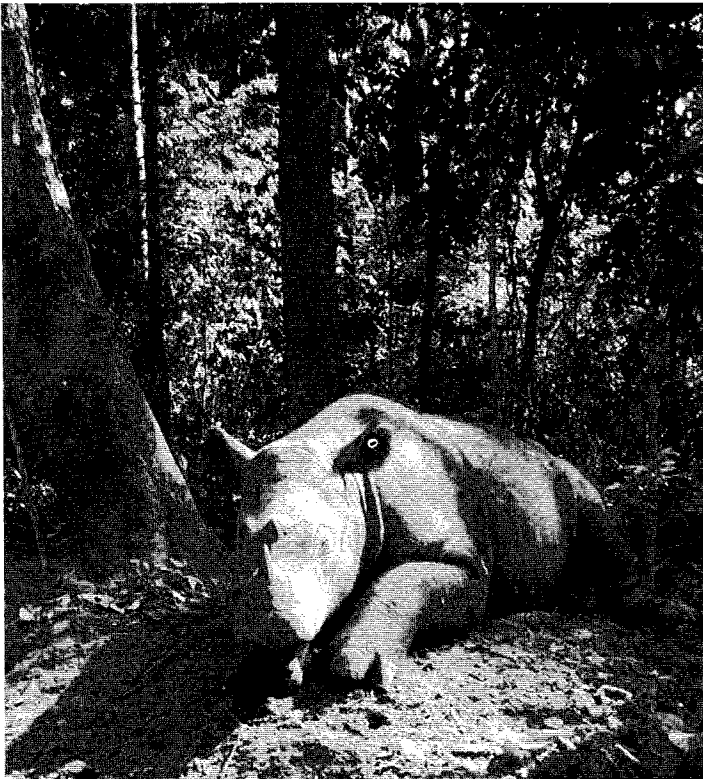
Mukri was also suspicious that Rossa was deliberately tamed and domesticated. It was obviously proofed that people knew that tame rhino after its relocation planning to WKNP. Mukri's suspicion emerged after he knew those who planned to relocate Rossa. "I knew and recognised those figures before being involved and supported actively in developing safari park planning in Way Kambas that does not come true up till now thanks to our fierce resistance," said Mukri.

Mukri insisted, to avoid the continuous failure, the mode of Sumatran rhino's conservation at SRS WKNP to be seriously evaluated. "The failure of Rhino's conservation should be stated clearly as well as success and development," said Mukri.

Dwi Nugroho, the Coordinator for Lampung Wildlife Crime Unit (WCU) appraised that Rossa should be conserved in its habitat, SBBNP. Let alone, up till now, the effort to conserve and cause it to go wild is still possible to do. "Whatever the reason is, rhino's relocation from SBBNP to SRS, WKNP, does not give protection and conservation for Sumatran rhino. So long, the official of SRS, WKNP, was not successfully yet," he said.

Dwi said that before planning a new step by adding or putting another rhino into SRS, WKNP, the official of SRS, WKNP, should show the success evidence of the running mode and system for conservation. Let alone, as we knew, the rhino going to be put into SRS is wild rhino has been settling in its habitat.

The environment activists generally insisted that Rossa's relocation to WKNP was an emergency step for short-term consideration of rhino's security from disease threat thanks to the needed facilities for its treatment was not available in



TNWK. "Ini tujuan akhirnya adalah untuk mengembangkan kawasan taman safari di Lampung," kata dia.

Mukri juga curiga, Rossa memang sengaja dijinakkan. Buktinya, publik baru tahu ada badak jinak di TNBBS setelah badak jinak akan dipindah ke Way Kambas. Kecurigaan Mukri itu muncul setelah tahu siapa saja tokoh di balik rencana pemindahan Rossa. "Saya mengenal dan mengetahui beberapa tokoh itu sebelumnya aktif dalam mendukung rencana membuat taman safari di Way Kambas yang belum terlaksana sampai sekarang karena ramai-ramai kami tentang," ujar Mukri.

Mukri meminta, pola penangkaran badak Sumatera di SRS TNWK dievaluasi dan dikoreksi agar tidak terus menerus gagal. "Mesti ada kejelasan gagal atau berhasil dan bagaimana perkembangannya," kata Mukri.

Dwi Nugroho, Koordinator Wildlife Crime Unit (WCU) Lampung menilai Rossa mestinya dipertahankan di habitat aslinya, TNBBS. Apalagi selama ini, upaya untuk melindungi dan meliarkannya kembali masih dapat dilakukan. "Dengan alasan apapun, pemindahan Rossa dari TNBBS ke SRS TNWK belum menjawab perlindungan dan upaya konservasi badak Sumatera. Ukurannya, sejauh ini SRS TNWK belum menunjukkan keberhasilan," katanya.

Dwi mengatakan pengelola SRS TNWK masih harus menunjukkan bukti keberhasilan konservasi dengan pola dan sistem yang dijalankan selama ini, sebelum mengambil langkah baru dengan menambah atau memasukkan badak lain ke sana. Apalagi yang hendak dimasukkan ke sana badak liar yang masih hidup di habitat aslinya.

Para aktivis lingkungan umumnya meminta pemindahan Rossa ke TNWK hanya langkah darurat untuk pertimbangan jangka pendek bagi keselamatan badak itu dari ancaman penyakit, mengingat fasilitas yang diperlukan bagi perawatannya tidak ada di TNBBS.

"Kami berharap, pada saatnya Rossa harus dikembalikan ke TNBBS untuk kemudian dengan dukungan internasional diupayakan perlindungan dan konservasi alami secara maksimal agar dapat dipertahankan populasinya dari berbagai ancaman," pinta Dwi.

Ivan Rajendra, aktivis ALAS Indonesia menuding SRS di TNWK telah gagal menangkarkan badak. Sudah ada badak yang mati di sana. "Sudah gagal, kenapa mau tambah lagi penghuni baru," kata Ivan. Bagaimanapun, menurut Ivan, Rossa lebih baik hidup di TNBBS, bukan di TNWK yang hutannya sudah rusak parah.

Dia mengingatkan, saat lokakarya konservasi badak Sumatera tahun 1999, pengelola SRS di TNWK menyatakan akan menghentikan pengambilan badak dari alam untuk dibiakkan di sana, kecuali mendatangkan badak bercula dua yang telah menghuni berbagai kebun binatang di dunia. "Kenapa sekarang malah membawa Rossa yang hidup alami di hutan TNBBS," kata aktivis Walhi Lampung itu.

Ivan juga belum lupa, pengelola SRS TNWK pernah berjanji akan meneliti badak-badak yang ada dan setidaknya dalam dua tahun akan diketahui hasilnya untuk kepentingan pembiakan dan konservasi badak Sumatera. Tapi lewat dua tahun, hasil penelitian tak juga jelas. "Jangan-jangan nanti malah akan dijadikan kebun binatang atau taman safari seperti pernah direncanakan," dia menduga.

He, therefore, suggested to establishing special area for Sumatran rhino's conservation in SBBNP as SRS, WKNP, did.

Unfortunately, since its significant financial problem that alternative option was finally not tackled.

SBBNP. "We hope that in a proper time Rossa should be returning to SBBNP back and, through an international support, initiated a maximal natural conservation for maintaining its population from extinction," said Dwi.

Ivan Rajendra, an activist of ALAS Indonesia, accused SRS in WKNP was failed in running rhino's conservation. There was a dead rhino there. "It was failed. Why they planned to add new inhabitant," he said. However, Ivan suggested, Rossa should live in SBBNP and not in WKNP with its seriously damaged forest.

He reminded us that during the workshop for Sumatran rhino's conservation in 1999, the official of SRS, WKNP, said that with exception of relocating two-horned rhino has been inhibiting various world zoo to be multiplied there, they would stop rhino's relocation from its habitat. "Why they relocate Rossa which actually lives naturally in SBBNP," he said.

He did not also forget yet that the official of SRS, WKNP, ever promised to have research on live rhino which, for the interest of Sumatran rhino's breeding and conservation, eventually would disclose its research result at least during two years.

The Head of SBBNP, Tamen Sitorus, admitted that alternative option to cause rhino to go wild and conserve or protect it in SBBNP still possibly open. He also opposed to consider and categorise Rossa as dome animal (solitary animal) which separately lived from its flock. "The forest's quality, as Rossa's habitat, is still good. Just look at its 20 kilometres square home range," said Tamen.

He, therefore, suggested to establishing special area for Sumatran rhino's conservation in SBBNP as SRS, WKNP, did. Unfortunately, since its significant financial problem that alternative option was finally not tackled.

In fact, Rossa's health condition is extremely worrying: its eyes were threatened to be blind as well as it suffered from intestinal worms since some local villagers fed Rossa as it went out and walked up and down local villager's settlement. "What can we do now, however, that we can do nothing? Therefore, we should allow the last option and finally save Rossa through relocating it to SRS WKNP," said Tamen.

However, he hoped that sometimes Rossa or its offspring, if it was successfully multiplied at SRS WKNP, could be returned back to SBBNP in order to live naturally in its habitat. Throughout WKNP forest area, East Lampung, the population of Sumatran rhino numbered only about ten rhinos as well as about 60 rhinos in SBBNP.

Kepala Balai TNBBS Tamen Sitorus mengaku, alternatif meliarkan dan melindungi Rossa di TNBBS masih sangat terbuka. Dia juga menolak Rossa masuk kategori *dome animal* (hewan terkucil), terpisah dari kelompoknya. "Hutan tempat hidup Rossa itu masih cukup layak dan bagus, lihat saja sendiri areal jelajahnya yang mencapai 20 km persegi," ujar Tamen.

Karena itu, dia menyarankan agar di TNBBS dibangun areal khusus perlindungan badak Sumatera seperti halnya SRS di TNWK. Namun kendala biaya yang cukup besar, terpaksa membuat alternatif itu tidak diambil.

Padahal kondisi kesehatan Rossa cukup mencekam, dengan mata kanannya terancam buta serta penyakit cacangan yang diduga karena sering memakan makanan yang diberikan penduduk selama keluar hutan dan masuk perkampungan. "Apa boleh buat, kami tidak bisa berbuat apa-apa, sehingga akhirnya merelakan jalan terakhir menyelamatkan Rossa dengan membawanya ke SRS TNWK," kata Tamen.

Namun, dia mengharapkan suatu saat Rossa atau keturunannya, kalau berhasil dibiakkan di SRS TNWK, dapat dikembalikan ke TNBBS untuk hidup secara liar dan alami di habitat aslinya. Di kawasan hutan TNWK di Lampung Timur populasi badak Sumatera liar diperkirakan tinggal 10-an ekor. Sedangkan di TNBBS masih ada sekitar 60-an ekor.

Menurut informasi, di TNBBS, selain Rossa, badak yang kedapatan sering keluar hutan masih ada 3-4 ekor lagi. "Kami khawatir, dengan alasan sudah menjadi jinak dan sering keluar hutan, lantas teman-teman Rossa itu kemudian juga dibawa ke SRS TNWK atau ke tempat lain yang bukan habitat aslinya," kata Dwi Nugroho.

Padahal, kata dia, melindungi dan mengamankan flora maupun fauna di tempat hidup (habitat) alami yang diupayakan dilestarikan dari berbagai ancaman dan gangguan dari luar adalah pilihan terbaik.

Dwi menyarankan, semestinya upaya yang dilakukan adalah mencari tahu penyebab kenapa badak liar itu sering kedapatan keluar hutan. Apakah ada masalah di habitat alaminya atau ada sebab lainnya.

Aktivis Pratala, Philemon, menyatakan ancaman utama keberadaan badak Sumatera di hutan TNBBS adalah perburuan liar. Namun, sejak gencar dilakukan patroli oleh polhut TNBBS bersama RPU, mulai tahun 2002 tidak ditemukan lagi adanya badak hidup atau mati serta bagian tubuh badak yang keluar dari kawasan TNBBS.

"Hasil investigasi kami menunjukkan, terakhir sebelum tahun 2002 kami masih menemukan adanya jejak dan bukti tubuh badak yang diperkirakan mati dijerat pemburu liar di hutan TNBBS, tapi setelah itu kami tidak mendapatkan bukti lagi," kata aktivis yang akrab disapa Emon ini.

Yang jelas, sekarang Rossa sudah dirawat di SRS TNWK. Yang dapat dilakukan para aktivis berikutnya adalah berharap SRS mampu membiakkan satwa liar yang dilindungi dan hampir punah tersebut. Sehingga, badak yang diambil dari alam dengan alasan sudah jinak itu, tidak malah menjadi proyek penelitian dan primadona penyedot wisatawan taman safari. []

Based on informal report, in SBBNP, there were three or four rhinos frequently went out the forest. "We are worry, based on the argument that rhino was already tame and frequently went out the forest, those rhinos would be eventually relocated to SRS WKNP or another place," said Dwi Nugroho.

Actually, continuous protecting and maintaining flora and fauna in its natural habitat from various threat and outside hindrance are the best choice for wildlife.

Dwi suggested that all efforts undergone should to find out the cause why that wild rhino frequently went out the forest. Were there any problems in its habitat or any other causes? Pratala activist, Philemon, said that the main threat for Sumatran rhino's existence in SBBNP forest was poaching. However, after continuous monitoring undergone by

SBBNP and RPU's forest policemen, we have not been finding out any alive or dead rhino and its parts of body went out from SBBNP area since 2002.

"The result of our investigation indicates that before 2002 we still find out rhino's footsteps and its parts of body presumably died because of being snared by poacher in SBBNP. Later on, we do not find any evidences out again," said that activist popularly nicknamed as Emon.

The main thing, Rossa has been being kept at SRS WKNP now. What activists can do later is to hope that SRS officials are able to multiply that rare and protected animal. Therefore, the rhino relocated from its habitat and solely based on consideration that it was tame, will not become research project and much-loved object which attracts the visitors of safari park. []



DWI NUGROHO ADHIASTO

KOLEKSI PRIBADI