

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 seperti ini 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

satwa liar

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Seekor badak betina muda penghuni Taman Nasional Bukit Barisan Selatan (TNBBS) membikin heboh dan menarik perhatian kalangan peneliti dan pecinta lingkungan di dunia. Itu setelah badak yang belakangan dinamai Rossa dilaporkan sering hilir mudik keluar masuk kampung di sekitar Suwuh, Lampung Barat dan beberapa perkampungan sekitar hutan di wilayah Tanggamus.

A female rhino settles in South Bukit Barisan National Park (SBBNP) attracts many researches and environment lovers through out the world. It is because of a rhino later on nicknamed as Rossa reportedly walk up and down settlement nearby Suwuh, West Lampung, and some settlements around Tanggamus forest area.

Tamen: Kami Menyerah

Tamen: We Give Up

oleh/by Budi SB

Fenomena Rossa itulah yang setidaknya sejak 2—3 tahun ini menjadi perhatian Balai TNBBS dan sejumlah lembaga internasional. Hingga akhirnya Rossa diputuskan mesti direlokasi dan menempati "rumahnya" yang baru di Suaka Rhino Sumatera (SRS) dalam kawasan hutan Taman Nasional Way Kambas (TNWK) di Lampung Timur.

Kepala Balai TNBBS Ir. Tamen Sitorus, M.Sc. menyebutkan, perilaku Rossa menjadi sorotan mereka setidaknya sejak tiga tahun terakhir, dengan kecenderungan badak liar berusia muda itu menjadi jinak dan bahkan akrab dengan manusia. Rossa terlihat sering bermain di perkampungan dan tidak takut dengan manusia. Fenomena seperti itu tidak pernah terjadi di dunia, mengingat dalam semua referensi ilmiah tentang badak menyebutkan, satwa itu lebih suka menyendiri (soliter) dan selalu menjauhi manusia, kalau terpaksa malah menyerang.

Pada awal tahun 2004 petugas lapangan Balai TNBBS dan Rhino Protection Unit (RPU) sering menjumpai seekor badak keluar hutan dan berkeliaran di jalan tembus Sukaraja-Pemerihan. Badak ini diketahui sering mendatangi kebun penduduk dan kamp patroli RPU. Badak itu kemudian diketahui berjenis kelamin betina dengan usia diperkirakan sekitar lima tahunan. Oleh Zein Afrinal, aktivis RPU, badak jinak itu lalu diberi nama Rossa. Mungkin, Zein terinspirasi oleh Rossa, penyanyi yang saat itu sedang di puncak ketenaran.

RPU dan Balai TNBBS secara intensif memantau Rossa sejak Mei 2004. Memasuki tahun 2005, Rossa diketahui semakin sering keluar hutan dan masuk ke kebun atau talang penduduk di sekitar TNBBS. Rossa tampak lebih senang mencari pakan di kebun dan lokasi yang berdekatan dengan perkampungan penduduk. Bahkan Rossa dengan tenang bisa

It was that Rossa's phenomenon which, at least since two till three years, has been attracting SBBNP staff and some international institutions and eventually raised a decision to be relocated and to settle its "new house" at Sumatran rhino Sanctuary (SRS) in Way Kambas National Park (WKNP) area, East Lampung.

The Head of SBBNP Ir. Tamen Sitorus, M.Sc. told that since the last three years Rossa has been attracting them. It was Rossa's attitude to be tame and even familiar with local villagers that has been attracting them. Rossa seemed often walked up and down around local villager's settlement and was not afraid of human being. Such phenomenon did not happen in the world before. Based on scientific literature concerning rhino it was commonly known that this animal prefer to live a solitary life and always run away from human being and even attack them when it is forced.

At the beginning of 2004, field official of SBBNP and Rhino Protection Unit (RPU) often found out a rhino went out forest and walked up and down along the road towards Sukaraja-Pemerihan. This rhino commonly known often visited local villagers' plantation area and RPU's camp area. Later on, this rhino commonly known as is sexually female and about five years old. Zein Afrinal, RPU's eventually activist nicknamed it as Rossa. Zein was possibly inspired by Rossa, a very popular singer at that time.

The official staffs of RPU and SBBNP have been intensively monitoring Rossa since May 2004. In the early 2005, Rossa was commonly known often went out from forest and walked up and down around local villagers' settlement or plantation around SBBNP area. Rossa looked happier to earn its foods around plantation or area nearby local villagers' settlement. Rossa even looked calmly walked up and down towards a bustling market place area.



TAMEN SITORUS

berjalan-jalan di kampung sampai masuk ke kawasan pasar yang cukup ramai.

RPU dan Balai TNBBS pun meningkatkan pengamanan dan pemantauan secara khusus, termasuk memetakan pergerakan Rossa untuk mengetahui posisinya secara pasti setiap saat dan menganalisis risiko terhadap kemungkinan terjadinya kematian. Mereka membentuk gugus tugas khusus untuk memonitor dan menajagai Rossa.

Kondisi Rossa itu segera menjadi perhatian para pemerhati badak dunia. Rossa yang jinak bisa terancam terbunuh, baik oleh pemburu liar maupun oleh masyarakat yang merasa terganggu kebunnya. Pada saat sama, tim RPU tidak dapat terus menerus mengikuti Rossa dari waktu ke waktu. Dikhawatirkan, ketika tim RPU dan Balai TNBBS lengah, pemburu dapat menangkap Rossa.

Satu kamp semi permanen dibangun di Patok 32 dalam kawasan TNBBS untuk memudahkan pengawasan. Dua personel RPU diberi tanggungjawab khusus untuk memonitor Rossa serta mengamankannya dari usaha perburuan. Tapi selama tim ini bertugas, Rossa kerap mendatangi kamp dan berinteraksi dengan anggota tim sehingga menjadi semakin jinak.

Adanya tim khusus dari RPU yang memantau Rossa, keamanan Rossa dan mungkin beberapa badak liar lain yang berada di daerah jelajahnya relatif terjamin. Daerah jelajah Rossa (*homerange*) seluas 15—30 km persegi juga menjadi relatif aman dari semua kegiatan ilegal karena terus dimonitor petugas.

Ada juga keuntungan atas “fenomena Rossa” itu. Rossa dapat berperan sebagai “duta” badak Sumatera dalam segi kampanye pendidikan dan penelitian, penggalangan dana untuk konservasi badak dan hutan di Indonesia khususnya di TNBBS. Peluang bagi Rossa untuk berbiak masih sangat tinggi di TNBBS sebagai habitat alaminya, karena kesempatan untuk bertemu dengan badak jantan yang sehat dan subur sangat besar.

Keberadaan Rossa juga sangat strategis sebagai sarana pendidikan dan penyadartahuan terutama tentang badak, bagi masyarakat yang tinggal di sekitar daerah jelajahnya. Karena Rossa cukup “dikenal” masyarakat, dengan mempertahankan Rossa di TNBBS, preseden buruk penangkapan dan pemindahan satwa bermasalah atau dianggap bermasalah dapat dihindari.

Namun, setelah mempertimbangkan kekhawatiran atas keselamatan Rossa yang semakin jinak dan kian sering muncul di kebun penduduk dan perlunya dukungan biaya besar untuk menjaganya, muncul wacana untuk menangkap Rossa dan memindahkannya ke SRS di TNWK. Ini dianggap satu-satunya cara untuk menyelamatkan badak jinak itu.

Hasil analisis risiko sebagai upaya menyelamatkan Rossa, pada tahap awal harus dimasukkan ke kandang sementara untuk adaptasi serta pemeriksaan kesehatan dan potensi reproduksinya. Kandang sementara ini juga memungkinkan untuk menampung badak lain yang keluar kawasan hutan. Tahap selanjutnya—sesuai dokumen “Rencana Penyelamatan Badak Sumatera Rossa di Taman Nasional Bukit Barisan Selatan” disiapkan oleh PHKA, IRF, YMR, PKBI, dan YSRS—mengangkut Rossa ke areal penangkaran di SRS TNWK untuk ditangkarkan secara lebih aman. Upaya itu mendapatkan dukungan dan perintah langsung dari Menteri Kehutanan dan Dirjen PHKA saat berkunjung ke SRS TNWK pada 25 Juli 2005.

Beberapa pertemuan intensif dilakukan dengan beberapa *stakeholders*, PHKA, IRF, PKBI, YSRS, YMR, TSI, IPB Bogor dan beberapa LSM. Ada dua opsi dalam pertemuan itu. Pertama, Rossa tetap di TNBBS. Kedua, Rossa dipindah ke SRS di TNWK. Rekomendasi pertemuan itu, memilih alternatif kedua. Rossa dimungkinkan dipindahkan ke SRS setelah melalui habituasi



The official staff of RPU and SBBNP also intensively strengthened their monitoring and control, as well as they mapped Rossa's activity to know where it precisely settles every times. In addition, the official staff of RPU and SBBNP also analysed the possibility of Rossa's death risk. They also established special task force for monitoring and maintaining Rossa.

The condition of Rossa attracted world researchers for rhino soon. The tame Rossa is possibly threat-

ened to be killed by whether poachers or local villagers who feel their plantation seriously disturbed. At the same time, RPU team can not continuously monitor Rossa. We worry about, when RPU and SBBNP team are careless; the poacher will finally catch Rossa.

A semi-permanent camp was established at Patok 32 in SBBNP area to take monitoring lightly. Two members of RPU official team were especially responsible to monitor and safeguard Rossa from being poached. However, during that team's monitoring, Rossa frequently came around the camp as well as interact with team member and, therefore, it looked tamer.

Thank to the establishment of RPU's special team for Rossa's monitoring, the security of Rossa and some wild rhinos settled throughout their home range were possibly more guaranteed. And since it was continuously monitored, Rossa's 15-30 square kilometres home range became relatively safe from all sorts of illegal activity.

There was benefit gained from “the phenomenon of Rossa”. Rossa can successfully play a role as the “ambassador” of Sumatran rhino on the campaign's side of education, research and fund raising for rhino and Indonesian forest conservation, especially in SBBNP. Since Rossa's opportunity get in touch with healthy and fertile male rhino is highly open, Rossa's opportunity to breed in SBBNP as its habitat is also highly open.

The presence of Rossa is also strategic as education means, especially concerning rhino, for those who live around its home range. Since local villagers “recognised” Rossa well, through defending Rossa in SBBNP, bad precedence on poaching and animal relocation will be possibly avoided.

However, based on Rossa's safety since it looked tamer and often appeared around local villagers' plantation as well as significant fund to care it about, the idea to catch Rossa and relocate it to SRS, WKNP, finally emerged. It was strongly believed as the only possible way to save that tame rhino.

Based on the result of risk analysis to save Rossa, at the first phase it should be caged temporarily for adaptation, controlling its health and reproduction potency. This temporary cage also enabled to accommodate other rhinos went out from forest area. The following phase—according to “the Planning of Rossa Sumatran Rhino Conservation in South Bukit Barisan National Park prepared by PHKA, IRF, YMR, PKBI, and YSRS—is relocating Rossa to conservation area at SRS, WKNP, and got safer treatment there. That effort was supported directly by the Ministry of Forestry and General Directorate of PHKA on its visit to SRS, WKNP, in July 25, 2005.

Some intensive meeting were held together with stakeholders, PHKA, IRF, PKBI, YSRS, YMR, TSI, IPB Bogor and NGOs. There emerged two options during those meetings: Rossa remains to settle in SBBNP, it relocated to SRS, WKNP. Those meetings recommended to choosing second alternative. Rossa was possibly relocated to SRS after its habituation at temporary cage in SBBNP. This effort was finally chosen to support government program on semi-natural conservation.

dalam kandang sementara di TNBBS. Upaya ini dipilih untuk mendukung program pemerintah dalam upaya penangkaran semi alami.

Selanjutnya dibuat *paddock* kandang adaptasi di daerah Patok 32 Sukaraja Atas, bersamaan dengan penggiringan Rossa dari Suwuh-Lampung Barat ke kandang adaptasinya. Penangkapan Rossa dilakukan dengan menggiringnya sembari tetap memperhatikan perilaku alami Rossa sebagai badak liar. Ketika Rossa menyimpang, petugas yang telah dikenal Rossa segera mengarahkan badak tersebut menuju kandang adaptasinya. Demikian pula apabila Rossa ingin makan atau berkubang, penggiringan pun dihentikan untuk memberi kesempatan Rossa makan atau berkubang.

Pada pukul 20:30 malam, Jumat 25 November 2005, Rossa dipindah ke SRS Way Kambas dari kandang sementara di Patok 32 TNBBS tak jauh dari jalan tembus Sanggi-Bengkunat yang menghubungkan Tanggamus-Lampung Barat.

Rossa dibawa dengan truk dari TNBBS melalui perjalanan darat sekitar sepuluh jam menuju SRS di TNWK, Lampung Timur. Truk melaju perlahan di bawah kawalan kendaraan foriders, bak mengawal iring-iringan pejabat tinggi. Rombongan baru tiba di areal TNWK pada Sabtu 26 November 2005, sekitar pukul 06:00 pagi. Rossa sendiri baru dapat dimasukkan ke kandang adaptasinya di SRS Way Kambas sekitar pukul 09.00 pagi.

"Saya tidak ikut mengantar ke TNWK, tapi kawan-kawan dari RPU TNBBS ikut sampai TNWK. Mereka yang mengabarkan perjalanan lancar sampai ke tujuan, walaupun kendaraan yang mengangkut Rossa mesti berjalan dengan amat lambat," kata Kepala Balai TNBBS Tamen Sitorus.

Untuk pemindahan Rossa, Tamen mengeluarkan izin berupa Surat Angkut Satwa Dalam Negeri untuk tujuan penelitian dan penyelamatan satwa liar yang dilindungi. Pemindahan Rossa juga disertai berita acara serah terima dari Kepala Balai TNBBS kepada Kepala Balai TNWK Mega Haryanto. "Kami menyerahkan Rossa ke TNWK dalam kondisi sehat dan prima berdasarkan rekomendasi dari Balai Veteriner Bogor," kata Tamen lagi.

Menurut Tamen, pemindahan Rossa merupakan alternatif terakhir. Sebab, selama dua tahun terakhir upaya "mengembalikan" badak liar itu ke habitat alaminya di TNBBS mengalami hambatan akibat perilakunya yang justru sering keluar hutan masuk ke perkampungan penduduk.

Petugas dari Balai TNBBS (Polhut) dan RPU, sedikitnya delapan orang, selama 24 jam terus memantau aktivitas Rossa untuk mencegah perburuan, baik oleh kelompok pemburu liar maupun tindakan penduduk.

Rencana untuk tetap menempatkan Rossa di TNBBS sulit diwujudkan karena terbentur kendala keuangan. Padahal kesehatan Rossa sedang terganggu. Mata kanannya sakit dan terancam buta, Rossa juga terserang cacingan, karena sering mendapat makanan dari penduduk. Kalau kondisi ini dibiarkan berlanjut, dapat mengundang masalah serius termasuk kematian hewan liar yang sangat langka dan dilindungi di dunia itu.

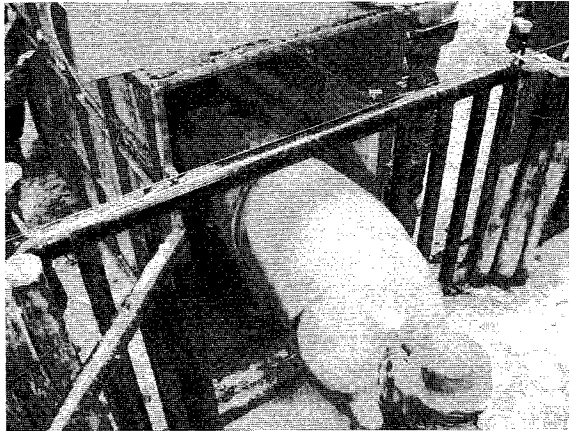
"Kami tidak memiliki fasilitas memadai termasuk tidak punya dokter hewan yang dapat merawat Rossa, sehingga akhirnya setuju untuk jalan terakhir menyelamatkannya harus dipindahkan ke SRS TNWK," kata Tamen. Setelah dipindahkan ke SRS TNWK, keselamatan Rossa sepenuhnya menjadi tanggungjawab pengelola SRS bersama pihak Balai TNWK.

Seluruh biaya untuk penyelamatan Rossa dan proses sebelumnya bersumber dari International Rhino Foundation (IRF). Tim Penyelamatan Badak Sumatera di TNBBS (Agustus sampai November 2005) merupakan realisasi kerjasama antara IRF, Yayasan Mitra Rhino (YMR), Program Konservasi Badak Indonesia (PKBI), Yayasan Suaka Rhino Sumatera (YSRS), dan Ditjen Perlindungan Hutan dan Konservasi Alam (PHKA) Departemen Kehutanan. []

Henceforth, cage's paddock adaptation finally made around Patok 32 Sukaraja Atas together with Rossa's relocation from Suwuh, West Lampung, to its adaptation cage. Rossa's catch was undergone by herding and looking carefully at its natural attitude as wild rhino at the same time. When Rossa deviated, official staff whom Rossa recognised well would direct it soon towards its adaptation cage. As well as when Rossa ate or wallowed in a mud hole, the herding process was eventually ceased to give it opportunity to do both activities.

At 08: 30 p.m., Friday, November 25, 2005, Rossa was relocated from its temporary cage in Patok 32 SBBNP nearby the road towards Sanggi-Bengkunat which connected Tanggamus-West Lampung to SRS Way Kambas.

For about ten hours trip toward SRS, WKNP, North Lampung, Rossa was eventually transported by truck from SBBNP. Like escorting high functionary party, the truck ran calmly under the guarding of foriders' vehicle. The party finally arrived around WKNP area on Saturday November 26, 2005, at 06: 00 a.m. Rossa was put into its adaptation cage at 09:00 a.m. "I do not go along to accompany Rossa to WKNP, but RPU, SBBNP official staff go along till WKNP. They inform me that even the vehicle must run quite slowly it finally arrive at its destination," said the Head of SBBNP, Tamen Sitorus.



For Rossa relocation, Tamen issued bill of animal lading for research purpose and saving protected animal. Rossa's relocation was also accompanied by acceptance official report from the Head of SBBNP to the Head of WKNP, Mega Haryanto. "We hand Rossa over SBBNP during its good health condition based on recommendation from Balai Veteriner, Bogor," said Tamen.

Tamen said that Rossa's relocation was the last possible alternative. Because, during the last two years, the effort to "returning" that wild rhino into its habitat in SBBNP faced many obstacles. It was because of its attitude such as often went out the forest or walked up and down throughout local villagers' settlement.

Eight persons of SBBNP and RPU official member monitored Rossa's activity continuously to prevent poaching, both poachers and local villagers.

Financial problem caused the plan to relocate Rossa in SBBNP was hard to come true. In fact, Rossa's health condition was not good. Its right eye was sick and threatened to be blind. Since some local villagers frequently fed Rossa, it was also suffered from intestinal worms. If we neglect this worrying condition continuously run, Rossa will possibly face serious problem such as the death of that rare and protected animal.

"We do not have suitable facilities as well as no veterinarian can care about Rossa's health. Eventually we agree with the last option to relocate it to SRS, WKNP," said Tamen. After being relocated to SRS, WKNP, Rossa's safety becomes the official's responsibility of SRS and WKNP.

All costs for Rossa Conservation and its former process backed up by International Rhino Foundation (IRF). Sumatran Rhino Rescuing Team in SBBNP (August till November 2005) was realisation of cooperation among IRF, Yayasan Mitra Rhino (YMR), Program Konservasi Badak Indonesia (PKBI) Yayasan Suaka Rhino Sumatera (YSRS) and General Directorate of Forest Protection and Natural Conservation, Forestry Departement. []