

Project: Building Capacity for Studbook Keeping and *Ex-Situ* Population Management for Key Indonesian Species

Training for studbook keepers, and Ministry of Forestry and zoo staff, on population management for Anoa, Babirusa, Banteng and other species in Indonesia

Studbook keepers in Indonesia have been or will be appointed for Anoa, Babirusa, Banteng, and other key threatened species held in captivity in Indonesian zoos. A training and follow-up mentoring system is required for these studbook keepers to accurately compile and analyze *ex-situ* population data and apply it to the effective management of these species in Indonesian zoos.



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Species:

Primary target species: Anoa (*Bubalus quarlesi* and *Bubalus depressicornis*), Babirusa (*Babirousa babyrussa*), and Banteng (*Bos javanicus*)

Additional species: Javan Gibbon (*Hylobates moloch*), Komodo Monitor (*Varanus komodoensis*), Bali Mynah (*Leucopsar rothschildi*), Proboscis Monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*), Orangutan (*Pongo* spp.), Sumatran Elephant (*Elephas maximus sumatranus*), Malayan Tapir (*Tapirus indicus*), Sumatran Tiger (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*)

Rationale:

In Indonesia, populations of Anoa, Babirusa, and Banteng have decreased and habitat areas have been reduced. Major threats to the species population viability are habitat loss, illegal hunting, disease, inbreeding depression, and human conflict.

These three species are a strategic target of the government's biodiversity priority program, with the main aims of enhancing wild populations and increasing the supportive role of *ex-situ* programs. *Ex-situ* populations can potentially fulfill important roles in the overall conservation strategy for these species. The precise role for each captive population is ideally established as part of the overall species conservation action plan. These three species already have significant captive populations in Indonesia and internationally. Regardless of the precise role that each respective captive programme ends up being assigned, proper genetic and demographic management of these existing populations will be essential. It will furthermore help establish the current status of the captive populations, their potential and their challenges. This in turn will be important to assign the precise future roleⁱ

and management strategy for the captive populations in the overall conservation framework for these species.

Therefore it is necessary to develop a national studbook for these three species (containing data on the geneology and demographic information of each individual in captive facilities in Indonesia), to provide training in small population biology, record keeping, studbook maintenance and studbook analysis for the Indonesian studbook keepers and participating Indonesian institutions, and to coordinate the management of the captive population in Indonesia with that of the international (= worldwide) studbook population. Several other key endangered Indonesian species also have significant captive populations in Indonesia and have similar needs for data compilation and analysis. These species could benefit from capacity building activities in *ex-situ* population management in Indonesia, increasing the conservation benefits of this project. Furthermore, we anticipate that capacity is more likely to “take root and grow” in the region if a network of people can be trained as a whole, from government to participating zoos to several studbook keepers working with a number of different species.

Training Objectives:

- Understand the basic principles of small population biology(wild and captive), the decision process for establishing the suitability of, and role for, ex situ populations for conservation,, *ex-situ* population management, data collection, studbook development and maintenance, data validation, and data analysis.
- Develop proficiency in the use of the ISIS software programme SPARKS for studbook maintenance and provide an introduction to the PMx software programme for studbook data analysis and population planning.
- Establish opportunities for subsequent mentoring during studbook development, maintenance and analysis, both within Indonesia and with international population management advisors.

Output:

- Appointment of a national studbook keeper for these three species (Anoa, Babirusa, Banteng) by decree of Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry.
- Fully trained national studbook keepers that are able to maintain and analyse the Indonesian national studbooks, to contribute the studbook data to the ISIS studbook library, and to contribute to the scientific and cooperative management of the Indonesian *ex-situ* populations, as an integral part of the world *ex-situ* populations for these three species.
- Training for appointed studbook keepers for additional threatened Indonesian species.
- Identification of mentors (within or outside Indonesia) who will help coach the newly appointed studbook keepers after the course.
- A good understanding of the basic principles, advantages, challenges and risks of the management of small populations in captivity, among the main participating institutions in Indonesia.

Details:

Participants:

- Staff from the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry (Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation, BBKSDA Jabar, BKSDA DKI Jakarta, BBKSDA Jatim, BKSDA Bali, BBKSDA Sumatera Utara, BBKSDA Riau)

- Main zoos that hold these species in Indonesia, including: Gembira Loka Zoo, Ragunan Zoo, Surabaya Zoo, Taman Safari Park (Cisarua), Taman Safari Park II (Surabaya), Tama Safari Park III (Bali), Pematang Siantar Zoo, Bandung Zoo, Kasangkulim, Riau Zoo, Babirusa Foundation.
- Appointed studbook keepers in Indonesia for these species

Format:

The 4-day workshop will be split into 4 sections, each day for different audiences. The first day will include all participants. Then each subsequent day will have fewer participants as the training becomes more focused on studbook data and analysis. The final two days will be just for the appointed studbook keepers to gain practical experience of working in SPARKS and in entering and analyzing their species data. Apart from the appointed studbook keepers, the participants would ideally be: 1) the person responsible for gathering the data on the individuals of these species at their institution, and sending it to the appointed studbook keeper; 2) the person who decides how these species are managed in each institution (group composition, breeding management, movement of animals within and between institutions etc); and 3) Ministry of Forestry staff involved in species conservation. The primary trainers will be from the IUCN/SSC Conservation Breeding Specialist Group, and will be assisted by two trained Indonesian studbook keepers who can serve as subsequent mentors to the newly trained studbook keepers.

Trainers:

Dr Kathy Traylor-Holzer (Senior Programme Officer CBSG (IUCN/SSC))

Dr Kristin Leus (Programme Officer CBSG Europe (IUCN/SSC))

Cost:

Cost of the 4-day training workshop is US \$ 21,500/ EUR € 15,900. This includes the transport and accommodation for approximately 30 participants, as well as materials. It will also cover travel /accommodation for the CBSG trainers and a modest instructor fee for their time. We are looking for contributions from a number of institutions to cover these costs.

Details of Budget: (Revised)

Training event essentials	Indonesian Rupiah	US \$
Accommodations and meals (75 person-nights lodging/meals) @ Rp. 470.000,-	35,235,000	4,050
Transport for participants from outside Jakarta (but within Indonesia)	87,000,000	10,000
Meeting facilities/equipment @ 1,300,000 x 4 days	5,220,000	600
Travel expenses for Trainers		
UK - Jakarta	8,700,000	1000
Amsterdam - Jakarta	8,700,000	1000
US - Jakarta	21,750,000	2,500

Materials

Meeting material	3,045,000	350
CBSG Trainers contribution to salary	17,400,000	2,000
TOTAL	187,050,000	21,500

ⁱ e.g. insurance population, and/or source for demographic or genetic supplementation of wild population, and/or eco-education and raising public awareness for the importance of the conservation of these species etc