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YAD

NEWS



YAYASAN
ARSARI
DJOHADIKUSUMO

DOING THE BEST FOR OUR NATION, ON OUR OWN FEET

Boni and Beni Returning to Kalimantan

"DAMAR", OUR LIGHT

**Contagious Diseases
from Orangutan to Human**

**ARSARI Inspirational Figure
Agus Tri Hascaryo**

YKI-ARSARI Educational Webinar

Salam lestari!

In this month of independence celebration, Warta YAD comes to you bringing the spirit of freedom. The first freedom was addressed to two orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus*) named Boni and Beni. Both of them have returned to their homeland in Kalimantan, coincidentally on the Indonesian Independence Day on 17th of August, and also close enough to World Orangutan Day on 19th of August. YAD is very grateful to walk alongside conservation partners and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in the challenging translocation process of these two rare animals. The next freedom is the freedom to create and build our capacity. YAD provides an opportunity for school teachers under YKI-ARSARI to hone their skill and knowledge in preparation for the new academic year 2021/2022. To be independent is to be free, and it should be filled with creativity and responsibility for our beloved nation. Another article in Warta YAD this time also discusses diseases that we need to be aware of during this pandemic, especially for teams who are working closely with wild animals, especially orangutans on a daily basis. In addition, there was also an article about pompong boat which became an icon for ARSARI Conservation Center in Riau. Let us enjoy this month's edition while contemplating the meaning of freedom. Happy 76th Indonesian Independence Day

Dr. Catrini Pratihari Kubontubuh



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Boni and Beni Returning to Kalimantan



“PSO-ARSARI was established to answer the need for a sanctuary for elderly orangutans, due to various conditions that makes it difficult for them to be released into the wild.

**Penajam Paser Utara, 18
August 2021**

After spending years in Java, Orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*) Boni and Beni have finally returned to their homeland, Kalimantan.

Boni, a male orangutan with a history of being an illegal pet, was rescued by Magelang police force, Central Java, on 14 October 2006. The same thing happened to Beni; he was also an illegal pet who was later rescued by the community in Langen Mulyo, Salatiga, Central Java on 29 January 2013. Registered under E.2006/P/P.py/2003, Orangutan “BONI” is estimated to be around 20-25 years old, roughly the same with “BENI”, registered under C/2013/P/P.py/006.

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) through the Natural Resources Conservation Center (BKSDA) Yogyakarta and East Kalimantan

together with ARSARI Djojohadikusumo Foundation (YAD) through ARSARI Orangutan Sanctuary Center (PSO-ARSARI), as well as the Jogja Wildlife Rescue Center (WRC), and related parties have carried out a translocation process to return the Boni and Beni back to Kalimantan. Upon arrival in East Kalimantan, Boni and Beni were temporarily placed in a quarantine cage at PSO ARSARI, located in the area of PT. ITCI at Maridan Village, Sepaku District, Penajam Paser Utara Regency together with Bento, a senior resident orangutan.

“PSO-ARSARI was established to answer the need for a sanctuary for elderly orangutans, due to various conditions that makes it difficult for them to be released into the wild. Apart from that, we have also received approval from the Regent of Penajam Paser Utara regarding the plan for an island sanctuary, where all

orangutans in PSO-ARSARI will spend the rest of their lives in nature, not in cages," said Hashim Djojohadikusumo, Chairman of YAD.

Boni and Beni's translocation went smoothly; they departed from WRC Jogja to PSO-ARSARI on 17 August 2021 at 5:00 WIB. They journeyed from New Yogyakarta International Airport to Balikpapan. After landing at Sepinggan airport, Balikpapan, Boni and Beni were translocated



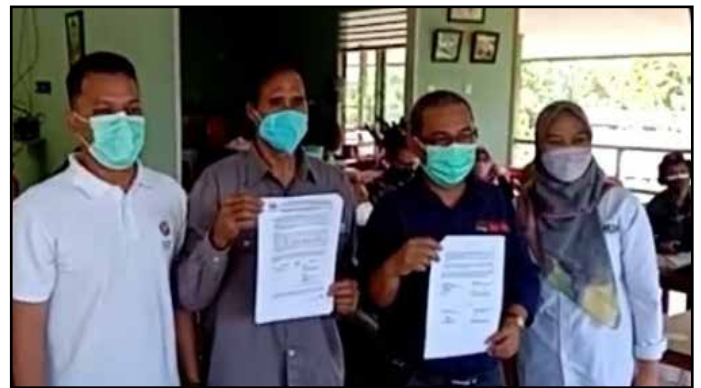
by boat from ITCI Kampung Baru pier and arrived at Jetty ITCI Kenangan at 15:30 WITA. Finally, at 16:00 WITA, Boni and Beni have successfully inhabited rehabilitation cage at PSO-ARSARI.

The next day, during the handover ceremony which took place at PSO-ARSARI Mess, the Head of the Yogyakarta BKSDA Muhammad Wahyudi explained that his institution has been trying to realize efforts to save animals through translocation and wildlife release. "Yogyakarta BKSDA has been trying to conduct efforts to save animals through translocation and release them into the wild, which is also in line with the directive of Director General of KSDAE that animals rescued from illegal trade or taken back by the community must be immediately returned to their habitats," Muhammad Wahyudi explained.

It was also on this occasion that the Head of the East Kalimantan KSDA Office, Ivan Yusfi Noor, remarked that East Kalimantan BKSDA through the Balikpapan Region III

Conservation Division, had previously checked the preparation and technical feasibility of habituation cages and other maintenance facilities. "And thus, we deemed PSO-ARSARI suitable to receive Boni and Beni to be cared for and nurtured until they can eventually be released into the sanctuary island," said Ivan Yusfi Noor.

Director General of KSDAE KLHK, Wiratno, also



gives his continuous support. In his speech, he expressed his appreciation for all parties participated in the translocation process and requested that the plan to establish a Wildlife Conservation Center in PSO-ARSARI area can be realized as soon as possible. "I hope we can immediately disseminate information to the Minister of Environment and Forestry regarding the plan for the conservation center, together with the local government of PP,U so that the plan to return orangutans to their homeland can finally come true," Wiratno concluded.



Nama : Beni
 Nomor Register : C/2013/P/P.py/006
 Jenis Satwa : Orangutan Kalimantan
 Status : Terancam Punah
 Jenis Kelamin : Jantan
 Usia : Estimasi 20-25 Tahun
 Tiba di WRC Jogja : 29 Januari 2013
 Translokasi ke PSO-ARSARI: 17 Agustus 2021
 Asal Muasal : Penyerahan dari Langen Mulyo, Salatiga Jateng



Nama : Boni
 Nomor Register : E/2006/P/P.py/003
 Jenis Satwa : Orangutan Kalimantan
 Status : Terancam Punah
 Jenis Kelamin : Jantan
 Usia : Estimasi 20-25 Tahun
 Tiba di WRC Jogja : 14 Oktober 2006
 Translokasi ke PSO-ARSARI: 17 Agustus 2021
 Asal Muasal : Penyitaan oleh Polres Magelang



ARSARI Inspirational Figure

Agus Tri Hascaryo

The end of the month means it's time for Bakti Kita for friends of YAD. Bakti Kita is not only about donations, but also about widening our perspective by listening to inspiring stories. The inspirational figure this time around was Dr. Agus Tri Hascaryo, lecturer at FIB UGM with a specialization in geoarchaeology.

In the event which took place on Friday night, July 30, 2021, Dr. Agus shared his life story, the path he has taken to find and eventually realize his dreams. A figure who has now become one of the authority in the rare field of geoarchaeology, a combination of geology and archaeology which at first glance looks different, but in actuality can be combined under a single goal, to know more about our national identity.

"Let us walk together in unity, instead of by oneself. The Indonesian people must take initiative, do not lose to foreign explorers. We must be able to stand on our own two feet in archaeological and geological research." Those words, spoken softly but full of spirit, was also big challenge waiting to be answered by the young generation. In addition to actively teaching and practicing his knowledge in educational institutions such as FTSP UII and UGM, Dr. Agus also plays active role in seminars and related institutions. And above all, he also still finds time in between to become a family man who loves his family. Yaya Bakti Kita: "How was the meeting with Pak Hashim?"

Dr. Agus: "It was pure coincidence, almost as if like God played a part in it. At that time, Pak Hashim was looking for his father's friend who was a palaeontologist (Pak Yakob). From there we met, ate and drank tea together. I was amazed at Pak Hashim who is willing to help an arguably unpopular discipline. When



asked why, his answer as far as I remember was: he once attended a meeting with fellow businessmen, but felt unappreciated because Indonesian businessmen barely want to respect the heritage of their own ancestors. From there, I realized with admiration that indeed, great leaders are those who are respectful of their roots, their ancestors. Because once we lost our cultural heritage, we lost our identity." Thank you, Dr. Agus. May his life story and messages become an inspiration for all of us to devote ourselves not only for our own gain, but also for the people around us, and also to our beloved nation.

“DAMAR”, OUR LIGHT



Damar

In 2011, IUCN classified Sumatran elephant in Critically Endangered category, which means this species is on the verge of extinction. CR status is only two levels away from Extinct in the Wild and “Extinct”. Sumatran elephant is a sub-species of Asian elephant, also known scientifically as *Elephas maximus sumatranus*. Among the few places they live in is Riau Province. The high demand and hunting for elephant ivory is the main threat faced by this chubby species, aside from the increasingly narrow roaming space due to forest conversion which also contributes to conflicts between elephants and humans. As a result, several elephants had to be evacuated and taken to elephant training center for their survival. Examples of this are elephants Ngatini and Robin, now staying at Buluh Cina Nature Tourism Park.

The effort paid off; on July 3, 2020, an elephant was born in good health weighing around 50 kg as a result of the marriage program between Ngatini and Robin at the Buluh Cina TWA.





Gajah Ngatini

In an effort to conserve Sumatran elephants, ARSARI Djojohadikusumo Foundation provides supplementary support in the form of fruits and other additional nutrients to elephants in the territory of Riau BBKSDA, including Ngatini and Robin. The effort paid off; on July 3, 2020, an elephant was born in good health weighing around 50 kg as a result of the marriage program between Ngatini and Robin at the Buluh Cina TWA. The elephant was christened as DAMAR, a name given by the Governor of Riau. Damar is a type of forest tree which means light. Damar is currently 1 year old, in good health and is very active. May Damar be a light in the darkness of extinction looming over Sumatran elephants.

Let's visit and play together with DAMAR, this cute and adorable elephant.

Lestari!!!



Gajah Robin

Contagious Diseases from Orangutan to Human



Wildlife-based zoonoses, in this case from orangutans, have the potential to be transmitted to humans. Especially since the DNA of orangutans more than 90% matched that of humans.

As the name implies, wildlife is supposed to live in the wild as their natural habitats, and yet there are still many irresponsible people who took wild animals in as pets. There are many reasons for this behaviour; some people think that keeping wild animals as pets is an achievement, prestige, a symbol of status or social strata, exoticism, hobby, or whatever the self-serving reason is.

There are many negative impacts of keeping wild animals as pets. Starting from population decrease, the threat of extinction, to the threat of spreading zoonotic diseases or zoonoses, which are diseases that can be transmitted from animals to humans or vice versa.

Wildlife-based zoonoses, in this case from orangutans, have the potential to be transmitted to humans. Especially since the DNA of orangutans more than 90% matched that of humans. There are many types of orangutan-human zoonoses, but the 4 most

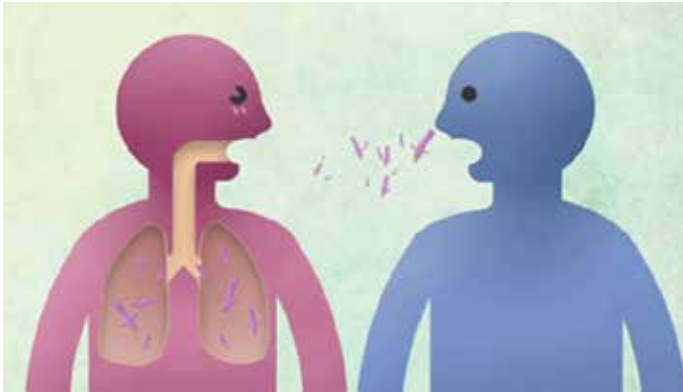
crucial one we must pay attention to are: Tuberculosis, Hepatitis, Worm Infection, and Malaria.

1. Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, which is a gram-positive bacterium that causes infection in the lungs. These bacteria move from the respiratory tract through phlegm, sneezing, laughing or talking, direct contact, or from contaminated food and drinking water. Patients with this disease will show symptoms such as fever, sudden weight loss, night sweats, and a persistent cough for more than 2 weeks.

2. Hepatitis

Hepatitis, also known as liver inflammation, is a virus-based disease with 5 types: A, B, C, D, and E. The most common Hepatitis is



Indonesia is type A and B. The difference between hepatitis A and E lies in carrier agent, mode of transmission, incubation period, to the methodology for diagnosis through laboratory tests. Below is a table showing the differences between the 5 types.

Hepatitis can cause liver cirrhosis, which is an abnormal condition in which the liver has lumps like facial acne. Cirrhosis can shrink a person's liver. Liver cirrhosis is usually the final course of chronic hepatitis.

3. Worm infection

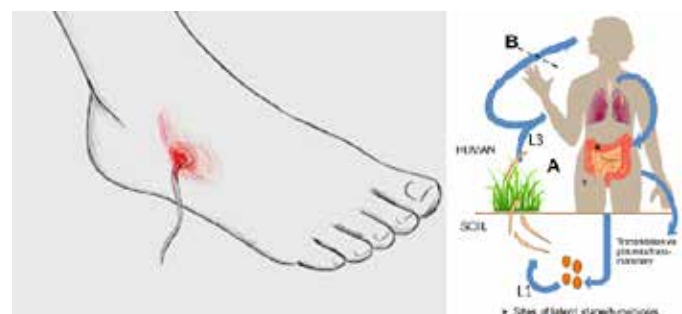
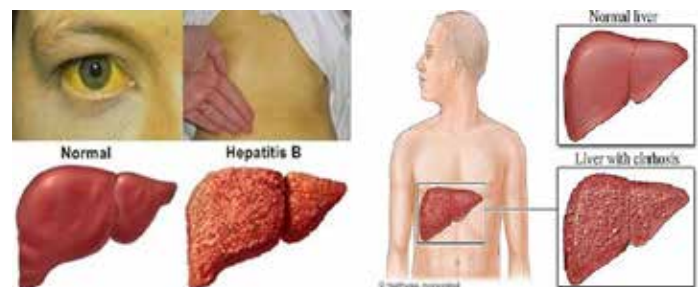
There are 3 types of parasitic worms, which are nematodes (gilig), cestodes (ribbons), and trematodes (suction worms that are shaped like leaves). Basically, worms that live in the digestive tract of animals and humans are commensal, meaning they are not beneficial and harmful if they are few in number, like normal flora in the body.

These worms will cause illness, even death if they multiply in large numbers. There are several factors that cause worms to breed out of control, among them are stress, poor environmental conditions, old age, and complications from other diseases due to decreased immunity. Worms can be transmitted into our bodies through contaminations from feces, skin, and carrier agents (vectors). Aside from the digestive tract, there are also several types of worm that predilected (infected) liver and eyes. Diagnosing animals/humans infected with



TABEL PERBEDAAN ANTARA HEPATITIS A-E

Virus	Agan	Cara penularan	Masa inkubasi	Pemeriksaan laboratorium
HAV	Virus RNA, rantai tunggal	Fekal oral, makanan, air, parenteral (jarang)	15-45 hari, rata-rata 30 hari	Infeksi akut IgM anti HAV, Infeksi lama IgG.
HBV	Virus DNA berselebung ganda	Parenteral, seksual, darah	60-180 hari, rata-rata 60-90 hari	HbsAg (infeksi akut), HbsAg (infeksi), anti Hbs, HbsAg, anti Hbs.
HCV	Virus RNA, rantai tunggal	Darah, hubungan seksual	15-160 hari, rata-rata 30 hari	Anti HCV
HIV	Virus RNA, rantai tunggal	Darah, hubungan seksual	30-60 hari, rata-rata 35 hari	Anti HIV, H6Ag, HbsAg
HEV	Virus RNA, rantai tunggal tak ber kapsul	Fekal oral, air	15-60 hari, rata-rata 40 hari	Anti HEV, RNA HEV dengan PCR.



worms can be done through macroscopic or microscopic methods. Macroscopic method is done by looking at clinical symptoms and finding worms in the feces. In microscopic method, the eggs and/or larvae of worms can be examined under a microscope. Common symptoms of worm infection are decreased appetite, diarrhea (sometimes bloody), itching around the anus, abdominal pain, nausea, weight loss, fatigue, and anemia.

A way to prevent worm infection is to take medicine regularly. Those who work in orangutan conservation centers with frequent contact, are advised to take the medicine every 3-6 months. In addition, it is also important to maintain the cleanliness and control of potential carriers.

4. Malaria

The cause of malaria is *Plasmodium knowlesi*, a parasitic protozoan that is transmitted through female mosquitoes *Anopheles* sp as the vector (carrier). Apart from mosquito bites, transmission can also occur through blood contact, because parasites are present in the blood.

Malaria can cause anemia, high fever, dehydration, and a sudden drop in blood pressure. The fastest symptoms appear about one week after being bitten by an infected *Anopheles* sp mosquito. Generally, the incubation period is 7-18 days.

In order to protect ourselves from the threat of zoonotic diseases from orangutans, the most effective way to protect ourselves is of course to not to keep orangutans as pets, to minimize physical contact between us and orangutans. What about orangutan conservation workers/activists? Vaccination is the right action, and routine medical check-ups need to be done.

Putu Suandhika



anopheles



Yayasan Karya ITCIKU ARSARI
Mengadakan :

**"Pembekalan Guru YKI ARSARI
Menyambut Tahun Ajaran Baru"**





• **NARASUMBER :**
SULUH KEHIDUPAN

06.40 - 8.30 WIB
07.40 - 9.30 WITA
2 AUG 2021

VIA :
ZOOM MEETING

Zoom Code :
971 966 1911

Password Zoom :
ARSARI

YKI-ARSARI organized Educational Webinar to welcome the new Academic Year 2021/2022

In order to welcome the 2021/2022 academic year, ITCIKU ARSARI Foundation (YKI-ARSARI), Penajam Paser Utara, East Kalimantan, organized an educational webinar on August 2, 2021.

This webinar (zoom) was conducted in an effort to improve knowledge, insight, and skills of teachers at YKI-ARSARI schools (ITCI kindergarten, elementary school, junior high and high school). No less than 37 teachers attended this educational webinar organized by YKI-ARSARI.

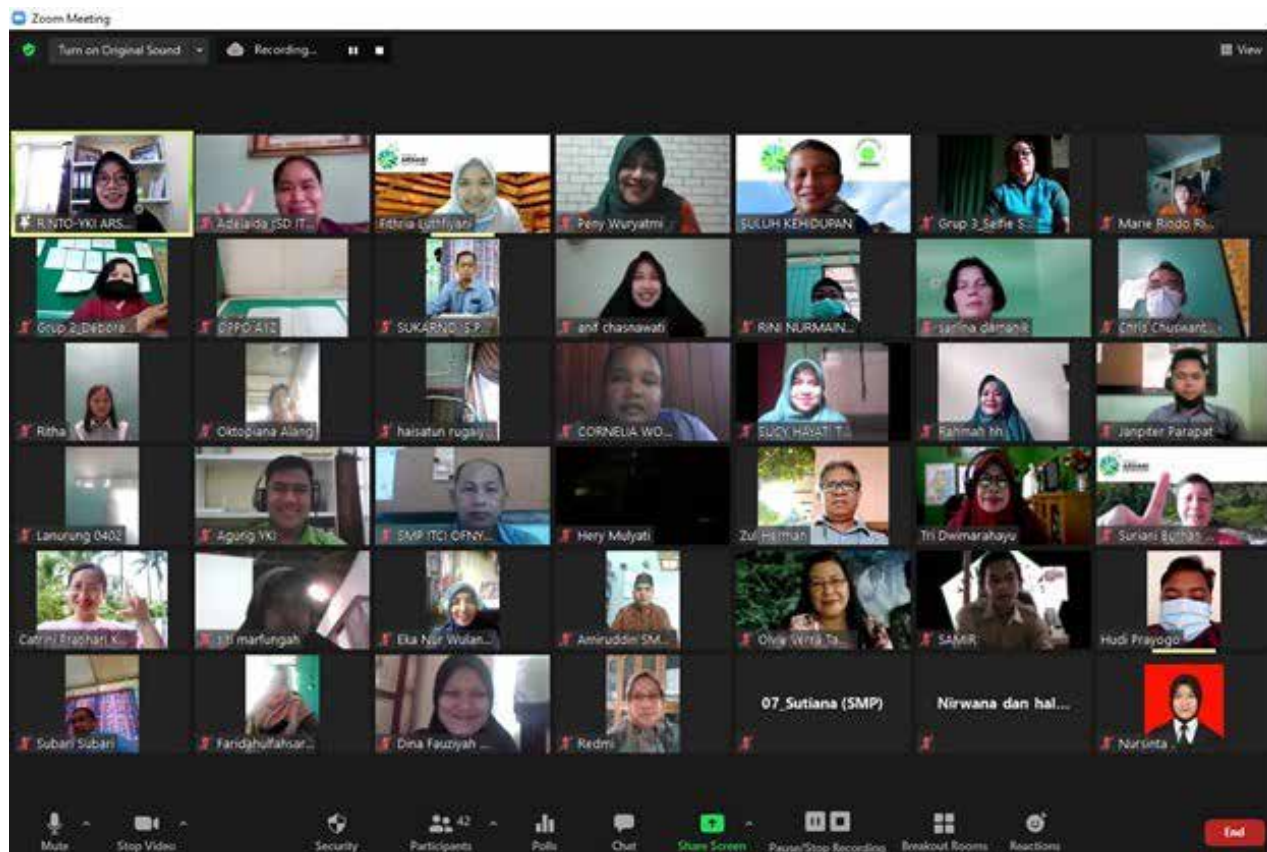
A few months earlier, on 8 February 2021, YKI-ARSARI also organized an educational

webinar with the topic "Empowering Teachers, Empowering Students" hosted by a professional motivator, Oktarina Said.

The topic of this webinar is Self Leadership, hosted by Mr. Lanang Muliarta from Suluh Kehidupan. From this webinar, we hope that teachers will gain insight, knowledge and also broaden their horizons in managing themselves so that they are able to educate their students more professionally. Various self-management techniques and methods are discussed in this short webinar. The participants were quite enthusiastic about participating in this webinar and looking forward for more trainings from



YKI-ARSARI in the context of capacity building related to education and learning. A similar webinar under the theme "Effective Leadership" was held on 9 August 2021 with ITCI Kindergarten, Elementary, Middle and High School principals as special participants. In this webinar, the principals expressed the need to reformulate their vision, missions, and goals of those schools under YKI-ARSARI. Thus, it is necessary to build good communication between the foundation and the teachers, as well as between schools and the government with parents and the community.





POMPONG BOAT

As the first step in supporting conservation efforts in Riau, ARSARI Djojohadikusumo Foundation collaborated with Riau Natural Resources Conservation Center (BBKSDA) on strengthening regional function of Giam Siak Kecil and SM Bukit Batu, as well as biodiversity conservation through the development of rescue, rehabilitation and release activities for Sumatran tigers and other endemic animals. The output of the collaboration is the establishment of a Sumatran tiger conservation center in Giam Siak Kecil.



One of the implementation of the cooperation program is providing management facilities for Sumatran tiger conservation effort, namely the procurement of 1 unit of pompong boat. The motor boat, locally known as pompong boat, has been completed and can start operation in June 2021. The pompong boat has a capacity of 15 tons. The procurement of this boat is intended to support facilities and infrastructure of conservation efforts, with funding for its construction provided by ARSARI Djojohadikusumo Foundation.



