

YAYASAN PROGRAM KONSERVASI SPESIES INDONESIA (YPKSI)

**INDONESIAN SPECIES CONSERVATION PROGRAM
(ISCP)**

REHABILITATION • RESCUE • PROTECTION • RESEARCH • EDUCATION • AWARENESS
& CAMPAIGN





“RENI “a Female Sumatran Slow Loris At ISCP Center(*Nycticebus coucang*). Foto: Marcel Stawinoga (Plumploris.e.V)



Jodini and her baby "Berjuang" when still in rehabilitation center ISCP
And already released on August 10,2019.

A family of slow loris that released by BBKSDA-SU and ISCP

Hello,,YPKSI-ISCP Reader!! We are very Happy and proud to bring you to our first Megazine of ISCP.

First and foremost, let us give thanks for the presence of God and this Nature. Because for God grace this simple magazine can be published.

This magazine presents the History of YPKSI-ISCP and various aspirations from the YPKSI-ISCP. which consists of the current YPKSI-ISCP approval program and future program plans.

Hopefully this magazine can provide motivation for readers, to learn both directly and indirectly in the world of flora and fauna of Indonesia. We hope that young people like you ... can be people who always have creativity

We also do not forget to expect criticism and suggestions from various parties for the betterment of the YPKSI-ISCP Ngo's and this magazine.

ISCP 's board of executive director and staff, I am pleased to present this Simple megazine of ISCP



Rudianto Sembiring
Executive Director YPKSI-
ISCP

Contents:

Greetings from the Board.....	1
Main partner and partner Support.....	3
What is Slow Loris.....	5
Endangering and ThreaTs.....	8
ISCP F o u n d a t i o n B a c k g r o u n d.....	10
Building a rehabilitation station.....	12
Current status of Slow Loris-rehabilitation station.....	13
Activities of the ISCP.....	15
Nias Hill Myna (<i>Gracula robusta</i>).....	20
Activities partner ISCP for Slow Loris Conservation in Germany:Plumploris e.V.....	27
ISCP PROBLEMS AND FOLLOW UP.....	28
Donation.....	29
Contact.....	30

Main Partner and Partner Support

Main Partner for Slow Loris Conservation
Are Nort Sumatra Nature Conservation
Agency (BKSDA-SU) and
Plumploris.e.V Germany.

Partner Support for combination program another wildlife conservation include Slow Loris
are: With Compassion and Soul Inc (WC&S) Australia, Palm Oil Free Certification
Trademark(POFCAP) Australia, Wild & Free - Rehabilitation and Release England and
individual donors through crowdfunding and social media fund raising





Sumatran Slow Loris (*Nycticebus coucang*) in non Permanent Rehab Center Sikeben Village...Photo By Marcel Stawinoga



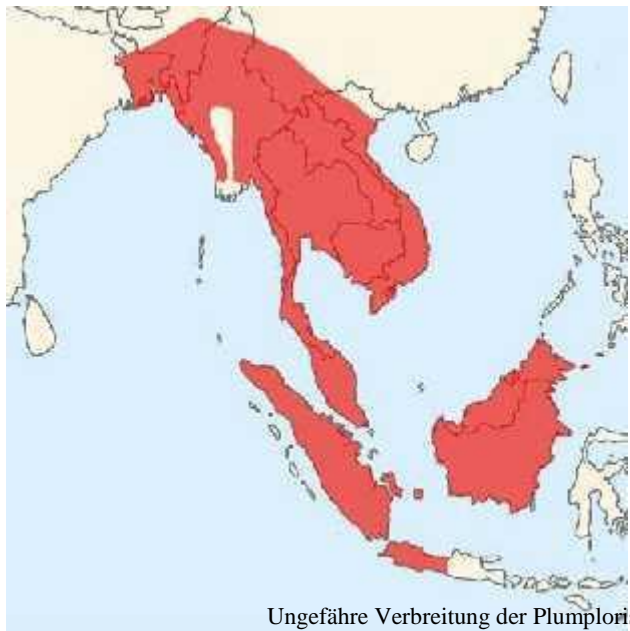
Javan Slow loris (*Nycticebus javanicus*). Foto: Andrew Walmsley



Bornean Slow Loris At Night Kuching is a photograph by Ch'ien Lee which was uploaded on February 13th, 2014.

What is Slow Loris?

Slow Loris (*Nycticebus spp.*) Are small nocturnal primates that have been poorly researched so far, leading a hidden life in the forests of South and Southeast Asia. Depending on the author, there are up to nine different types. The smallest species is the pygmy Slow Loris (*Nycticebus pygmaeus*), which weighs about 0.3 to 0.6 kilograms, while the Bengal Slow Loris (*Nycticebus bengalensis*) weighing about two kilograms is the largest member of the Pluimploris. The range of Slow Loris begins in Bangladesh, Bhutan and eastern India and extends across Myanmar, China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia, as far as Sumatra, Java, Borneo and the southwestern islands of the Philippines.



Ungefähre Verbreitung der Plumploris .

Origin of the name

Slow Loris can not jump, have no visible tail and seem a bit cumbersome due to their massive shape, plump flat. This also brought them their German name "Plumloris". The term "Loris" is probably derived from the old Dutch word "Loeris" meaning "clown". Her white face drawing with the dark spots around each eye also reminds of the typical face painting of a clown. In English they are referred to as "slow loris", and in Indonesia language is "Kukang".



Face of a Javan Slow Loris.
Photo: In Iryantoro

Poison

Slow Lorises are one of the few known poisonous mammals and are the only known primates that have a poison. Slow Loris orbits form a secretion in a gland in the crook of the arm. In case of danger, they lick the secretion and the resulting in connection with the saliva mixture makes the bite of a Slow Loris poisonous. After a bite, people developed inflammation, numbness, edema and suppuration. The bite can also trigger anaphylactic shock, palpitations, drop in blood pressure and disruption of organ perfusion, and ultimately even kill a human. It is possible that the toxicity of the plum ornie is related to their diet, resulting from eating poisonous arthropods such as arachnids, insects or millipedes, or poisonous tree secrets. Because rarely is reported by poisoning bites by Slow Loris in human custody.

Diet and lifestyle

Observations of wild loris carnies have shown that they feed mainly on tree juices and nectar. Fruits also make up a high proportion of their food, insects and arachnids are also captured. It is unclear whether Slow Loris actually lead, as previously thought, a more solitary way of life. For recent research indicates social interaction between individuals as well as the involvement of fathers and older siblings in the rearing of juveniles.



Slow Loris have two tongues. Here is a dwarf slow loris

Two Tongues

In addition to the well-visible long tongue, the Slow Loris use to lick tree juices from holes in tree bark or nectar from flowers, Slow Loris still have a lower tongue (sublingua). This sub-tongue has sharp and hard points that fit in between the gaps in the plum coral's crest, with which the primates chisel holes in tree bark until the coveted tree sap emerges. If no more tree sap, drill a little further the next hole in the bark. For example, a single tree may have hundreds of holes in the bark if a plum-eater regularly eats here for dinner. After eating, Slow Loris use the second and significantly smaller tongue, such as a toothpick or a toothbrush, thus freeing the crest of wood and food scraps.

Depending on their habitat, tree juices can account for up to 80 percent of Slow Loris food

Slow lorises have quite an unusual defense mechanism to protect themselves and their babies from predators and other lorises. Now, let's learn how the loris defends!

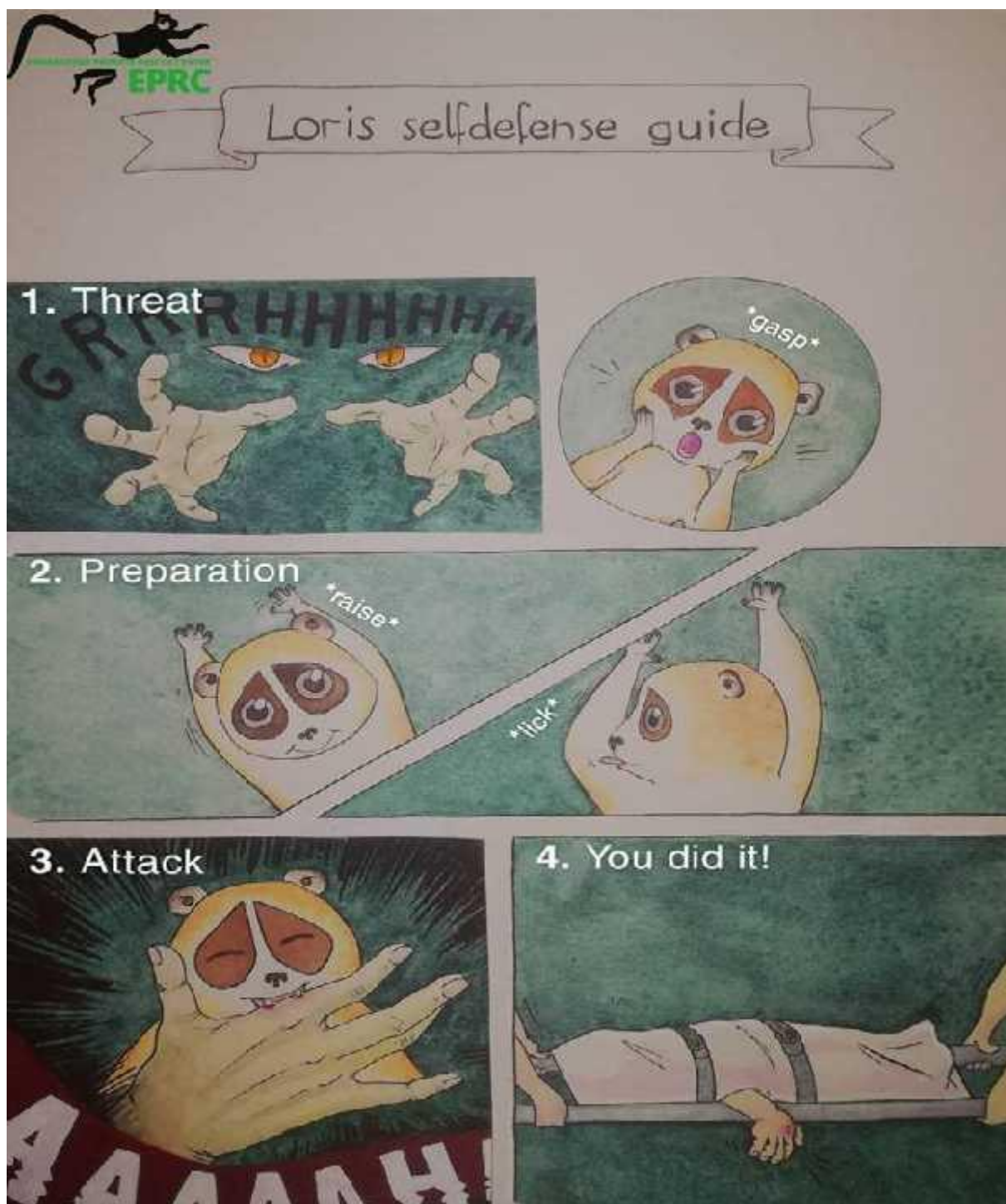
* Step 1 - The loris detects a threat! It could be another loris or a human.

* Step 2 - To prepare, the loris raises their arms above their head to put a gland on their inner elbow called the 'brachial gland' right next to their mouth ♀. They're getting ready to lick their gland!

* Step 3 - Time to attack! If they need to bite, the loris licks fluids from the brachial gland and combines it with their saliva, creating a toxic mixture.

* Step 4 - Perhaps a trip to the hospital ...or somewhere worse!

References: Nekaris, K.A.I., Moore, R. S., Rode, E., & Fry, B. G. (2013). Mad, bad and dangerous to know: the biochemistry, ecology and evolution of Slow loris venom. *Journal of Venomous Animals and Toxins Including Tropical Diseases*, 19(1), 21. doi:10.1186/1678-9199-19-21 Painted by volunteer-magician Caroline Lu





Slow Lorises are often offered in tourist areas for photos, as evidenced by numerous pictures on Instagram

Endangering and Threats

ISCP/YPKSI

In holiday areas, especially in Thailand, Slow Lorises are often offered tourists for money for photos. An idea of how often this happens can be found by typing #slowloris, #Kukang or #plumplori via the search function on Instagram. At present there are also more and more Slow Loris photos from vacation areas in Turkey. The renowned Slow Loris researcher Anna Nekaris published in 2017 a study in which she analyzed Slow Loris photos on Instagram, which were taken in the Mediterranean tourist city of Marmaris. Based on the Instagram photos, she identified 135 Slow Loris individuals in pictures posted between August 2012 and January 2017.

In order for these animals not to bite the tourists and their poison is no longer a threat, they are often removed teeth.

Slow Lorises are also increasingly being kept as pets. The illegal trade in wild-caught plum carnies has increased significantly in recent years. Slow Loris' growing stance is accompanied by an increasing number of Slow Loris videos on YouTube. Numerous clips that have up to twelve million views, the primates show in the hands of private owners.

Slow loris catching fueled by these social media trends is now considered one of the main causes of their decline. All Slow Loris species are now listed as "endangered" (VU) or "endangered" (CR) on the IUCN Red List of Endangered Species of the World Conservation Union. In addition, since September 13, 2007, all species of Slow Loris have been listed in Appendix I of the Washington Convention on the Protection of Species (CITES), which prohibits commercial trade in wild-caught Slow Loris.





Rudianto Sembiring confiscating/Rescued a Sumatran Slow Loris 2017 In Bukit Lawang Village.

Monitoring After Release..

However, the care of the confiscated Slow Loris should not end in the future with the release. With the help of Transmitting collars the released animals are to be found and observed. So we can then see how far the Slow loris migrate after exposure, whether the Slow Loris find enough food and whether they survive the return to the wilderness at all. The data gained then bring new for the next monitoring or research comparison

Let's findings about little to Slow Loris and help us rehabilitation of Constantly optimize primates from rescue them from a pet,illegal trade and etc.



ISCP Foundation Background



History

The Indonesian Species Conservation Program (ISCP) was established in 2011 by Rudianto Sembiring, a zookeeper from Medan Zoo, with the aim of preserving natural biodiversity, especially in North Sumatra. In 2012, the ISCP received a first license from the Indonesian conservation authority BKSDA for the rehabilitation and breeding of the Sumatran laughingthrush (*Garrulax bicolor*), which also as the ISCP logo.

At that time, the conservation authority ordinarily confiscated Slow Lorises from northern Sumatra to the Medan Zoo, where they usually died. Rudianto Sembiring then worked in the attitude of Slow Loris and received for the ISCP in March 2016, a license for the rehabilitation of Sumatran Slow Loris as well as Nias Hill Myna (*Gracula robusta*).

Since 2016, the ISCP has been rehabilitating and released more than 59 Sumatran Slow Lorises and 1 Javan Slow Loris rescued in east Java cooperate with East Java BKSDA and 1 Sumatran Slow Loris rescue and released in pekan baru province which and also 1 baby was born 2018 in rehabilitation but survived one month only which died in cage and on 2019 also was born 1 baby with mother name Jodini and baby name Berjuang ,both mother and baby in good condition and then both released on August 2019 .

The organization finances its work through individual donations , to which it calls on its own social media channels and crowdfunding portals.

In addition to the rehabilitation and release of wildlife, the ISCP also observes and documents the animal market in North Sumatra and education ,awareness and campaign for another program for flora and fauna to the public include local and international.

Special Permits/MOU

Working permits are required to work with wildlife conservation around the world and also in Indonesia.It is essential that projects be up to date with their working permits.One of the great advantages of Indonesian Conservation Program (ISCP) is that we have been work with Slow Loris (*Nycticebus coucang*) and Nias Hill Myna (*Gracula religiosa robusta*) since March 2016.The license is a major milestone for the project and its valid until March 2021 but in Future still can pro long or manage new permit for another project to another wildlife species something like for example Animal Rehabilitation Center,Animal Rescue Center and another project relation to the flora and fauna conservation and its all depend donors ,sponsor or partner support who interesting in support or help ISCP as a part of organisation to help goverment in the conservation biodiversity of Indonesia



View of the resulting Slow Loris Rehabilitation Center in Sibolangit, Rumah Pilpil village, North Sumatra

Building a rehabilitation station

In 2017, in order to get away from the provisional placement of the seized Slow Loris at private homes, Rudianto Sembiring began planning to build a Slow Loris rehabilitation Center in North Sumatra. By crowdfunding, fundraising via the Internet, he was able to collect about 6,000 USD for this project and began the construction of the station with the money collected. The rehabilitation center is established in Rumah Pil-Pil, Sibolangit (North Sumatra) on a former cocoa plantation immediately adjacent to the primary rainforest bordering the Sumatran SLOW Loris, Siamang (*Symphalangus syndactylus*), White-winged Gibbon (*Hylobates lar*) or Thomas -Langur (*Presbytis thomasi*), Hornbill and etc which is distributed only in Northern Sumatra. The site has initially leased the ISCP for ten years



The Sumatran Slow Loris medical desimination by part time veterinary at the rehabilitation center



Marcel Stawinoga and Ingo Kloppenburg a main partner for Slow Loris from Plumploris Ngo Germany take measurements for rechange the old rehab enclosure to be new one from wireness and metal rehab enclosure

Current status of Slow Loris-rehabilitation station

A veterinary room, an animal keeper's lounge, a kitchen and a toilet have all been built in the station. In addition, eight makeshift wooden enclosures have been erected but are now in such poor condition that we had to tear them down. In its place a solid large enclosure is to be created, which can be subdivided by separation possibilities into several smaller enclosures. In September 2018, with a donation from the Australian Organisation Initiative "With Compassion & Soul (WC&S)", the ISCP was able to finish an enclosure with an iron frame, which was originally intended for the accommodation of Pangolins (*Manis javanica*), but after consultation with the donors in a Slow Loris enclosure was redesigned. Through an inserted dividing wall, we can now hold two plum orbits separated by seven square meters in the 14 square meter enclosure.



Establishment of the »Pangolin Enclosure« for Slow Loris combination by Marcel Stawinoga.



Meike Dewein (a Plumploris Veterinary) examining a Slow Loris

New enclosure

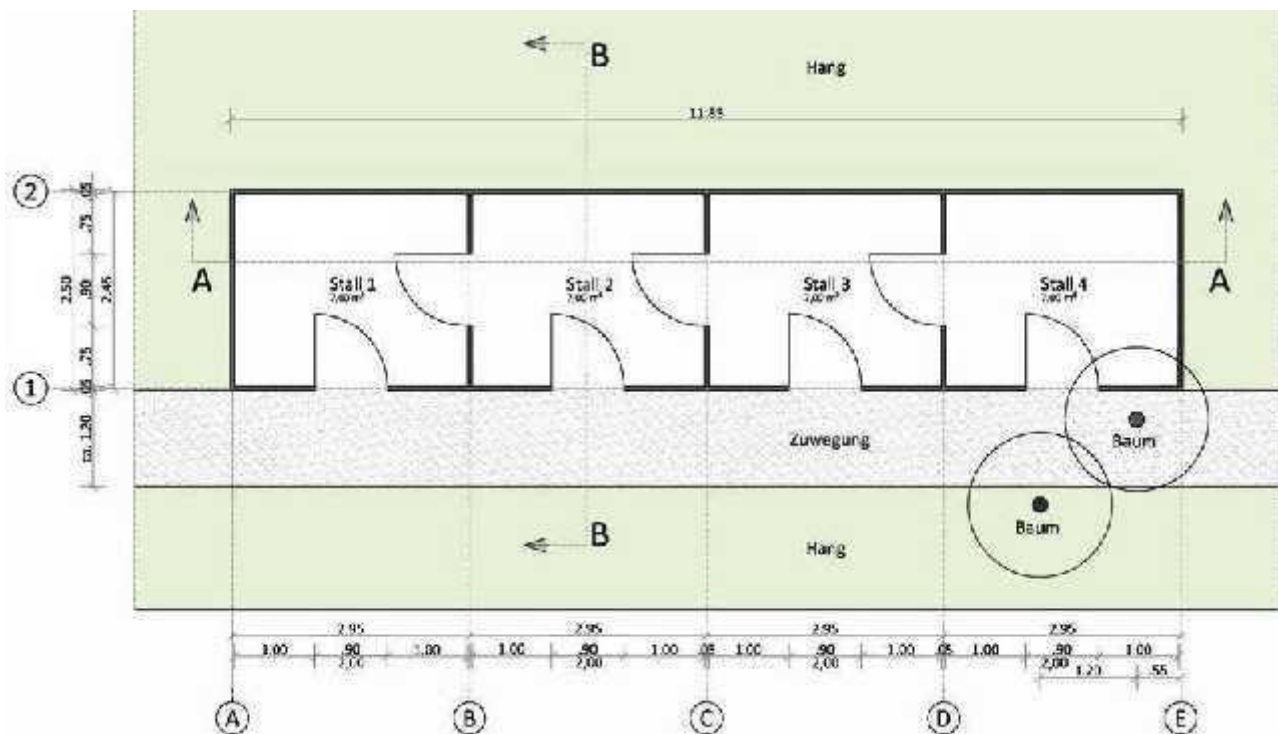
The new enclosure planned by us will be twelve meters long, 2.50 meters wide and 2.50 meters high and will therefore have a total of about 30 square meters or 75 cubic meters. It can be divided into four enclosures by means of three dividing walls, each of which enclosing an area of approximately seven square meters or 18 cubic meters.

When constructing new enclosures, we make sure that they meet the minimum requirements which recommends six square meters or twelve cubic meters for a Slow Loris enclosure with a maximum of two individuals. And plan for 2019-2020 target are building 1 education enclosure for breeding and disable Slow Loris and 3 pre release/habitation enclosure of the Slow loris.

Equipment of veterinary medicine

Veterinarian Meike Dewein and Nicolas Brüning, head of our Plumploris.e.V working group research, brought a basic veterinary equipment worth about 1,000 euros to the Slow Loris rehabilitation ward. Features include stethoscope, otoscope and thermometer, microchip reader, analgesic, eye ointment, wound irrigation solution, sutures and surgical instruments. In addition, Meike Dewein created a form for an initial examination. With the help of the form, the ISCP can check the health status of newly arrived plum orbits without veterinarians and, to obtain comparative data, measure and document relevant data such as height, weight and temperature.

Additional info for veterinary support also will helping fund raising from Wild & Free - Rehabilitation and Release England manage by Geraldine Morelli, and social media crowdfunding.



Design sketch of the renovation plan for the construction of rehabilitation partition By :Plumploris.e.V

This done building on May 2019





Rudianto Sembiring at the confiscation of a Slow Loris on July 27, 2018.

Activities of the ISCP

Over the past twelve months, the Indonesian Species Conservation Program (ISCP) cooperation to the wildlife Authority/BKSDA , has been involved in the seizure and in the release the slow loris and others animal. In addition, a Slow Loris was born in the rehabilitation center .



Slow Loris Birth

On May 19, 2018, exactly on the day of the founding meeting of the our main partner for Slow loris Plumploris e.V. Germany, a baby slow loris was born in the rehabilitation ward. The mother had been illegally seized earlier this year and was pregnant at the time. Unfortunately, the young died in the night of June 10,2018 for unknown reasons.

Three Slow Lorises Release

Three Slow Lorises were released into the wild on 12 July 2018 in North Sumatra.

The primates had been confiscated illegally between late 2017 and early 2018. In the rehabilitation they were prepared for a renewed independent life in the rainforest..





Slow Loris Rescue

27. Juli 2018 BKSDA-SU and ISCP rescue Slow Loris from handovered by local people in Medan. Rehabilitation station and was given the name »Liz«.

Wildlife online trade investigation

September 2018, ISCP and partner Plumploris.e.V Joint Slow loris and other wildlife online trade cooperate with Wildlife Authority law enforcement and IAR (International Animal Rescue) to the suspect of wildlife trader which sold Slow Loris ,Sumatran leaf Monkey and long tail macaque



Slow Loris release and Monitoring after released

November 2018 Liz a female Slow Loris plus one slow loris from BKSDA which already rehab in ISCP center and one leopard cat were released in the Sicikike forest. The 2 individual slow lorises run smoothly and the condition of the Slow lorises



Wildlife and nature conservation education and awareness to Student of Schools.

October ,2018, Visit to SMP N 6 school of Batu Jongjong Lankat district in the context of presenting wildlife including slow lorises, forest preservation and environmental awareness.



Wildlife and nature conservation education and awareness to Student of Schools.

August 2019, ISCP participates for National Nature Conservation Day or in Indonesia language we call this as " Hari Konservasi Alam Nasional (HKAN)" as a partner of activities with other NGO friends and the government, namely BKSDA resort TWASibolangit .In this event ISCP also gave 1 Nias Hill Myna (*Gracula robusta*) to BKSDA who had been taxidermy (preserving of an animal's body via mounting or stuffing, for the purpose of display or study) at the education and information center of TWA Sibolangit.



Two suspects of Sea Cucumber (*Holothuroidea*) and Sunda pangolins (*Manis javanica*) scales Smugglers were secured by the North Sumatra Law Enforcement of environmental and forestry cooperate by locL Journalist dItvnews info and ISCP...This one of ISCP work in participation work support another wildlife investigation and support work for illegal wildlife trade beside Slow loris and Nias Hill Myna program



One of Socialization and awareness program ISCP cooperate with BKSDA-SU.

Socialization and Awareness of Nipah Virus Zoonosis and distribution of wildlife call center flyers!!

The North Sumatra Natural Conservation Agency and ISCP jointly held a Zoonotic Disease socialization to all Fruits bat traders in Sibolangit sub-district and also after conducting socialization and awareness, the ISCP team also distributed and attached call center Flyers with 2 languages Indonesia and ethnic karo language at the village minishops stalls that contained notifications when villagers know hunters, protected wildlife traders and villagers who keep protected wildlife as a pet immediately report to The North Sumatra Natural Conservation Agency or also through ISCP Ngo's.



Socialization of wildlife conflict mitigation, specially for Sumatran Orangutan (Pongo abelii) !!!

North Sumatra Natural Resource Conservation Agency (BBKSDA-SU), Yayasan Ekosistem Lestari (YEL) was represented by SOCP (Sumatran Orangutan Conservation Programme), ISCP (Indonesian Species Conservation Program), FK3I, GRASS and other stage holders held a socialization of mitigation wildlife conflict, especially Sumatran Orangutan in Tanjung Beringin village, Sibolangit sub-district, Deli Serdang regency , North Sumatra Province.



More Information about ISCP activities on
2018 ,could be seen at ISCP Facebook
Page :
<https://www.facebook.com/iscp.original/>

Nias Hill Myna (*Gracula robusta*)

Nias Hill Myna (*Gracula robusta*) is nowadays recognized as one of the five distinct species of the genus *Gracula* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Feare and Craig 1998; del Hoyo 2009), but still often regarded as a subspecies of Common Hill Myna (*Gracula religiosa*). Nias Hill Myna is particularly distinctive large bird with considerably more extensive white wing patches extending to the secondaries. This species is known to be restricted to the hill forest of Nias and Banyak Island of western Sumatra (Feare and Craig 1998). Nias Hill Myna (Beo Nias) is famous for its qualities as a talking bird and besides the forest clearance, the trapping for the cagebirdtrade had a serious impact on the population (del Hoyo 2009). Nias Hill Myna have not been observed in the wild for more than 20 years (Dymond 1994). During a week lasting survey (September 2013) ISCP researchers found at least three individuals of Nias Hill Myna held in captivity. Because there are still no records from the wild, further conservation action has been discussed. To establish appropriate rehabilitation and quarantine center for confiscated *G. robusta* and education of local communities appear to be a major step how to prevent this species from extinction.

<https://youtu.be/GTjQN4IVUPM>



Nias Hill Myna that found by ISCP at captivity in Nias Island 2014 (Credit Photo :Rudianto Sembiring)

Identification of Nias Hill Myna (*Gracula robusta*)



ISCP ©2019

Identification of Nias Hill Myna (*Gracula robusta*)



For the Nias Myna there are four main distinguishing features:

1. Size – Nias Myna are larger than Common Hill Myna
2. Wattle – Nias Hill Myna have smaller and narrower Wattles
3. Wing patch – Nias Hill Myna has a very large patch of white in the primary wing feathers.
4. Wing spots – Nias Myna has small white spots on the secondary wing feathers – Common Hill Myna do not have any of these spots.

Identification of Nias Hill Myna (*Gracula robusta*)



1. Size

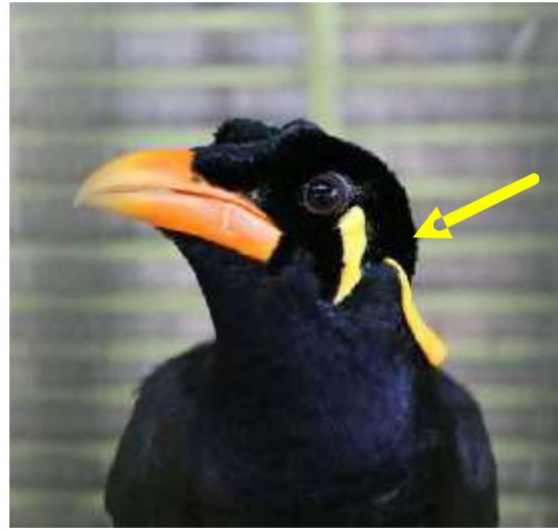


On the left side it is clear that the Nias Myna is larger than other types of Hill myna

Identification of Nias Hill Myna (*Gracula robusta*)



2. Wattle



Nias Myna (right side) the hind wattle begins below the ear and in Common Hill Myna (left side) the hind wattle begins just behind the eye



Nias Myna (right side) the end of the hind wattle is generally wider than long and in Common Hill Myna the end of the hind wattle is generally longer than wide. **In adult birds**

Identification of Nias Hill Myna (*Gracula robusta*)



3. Wing Patch

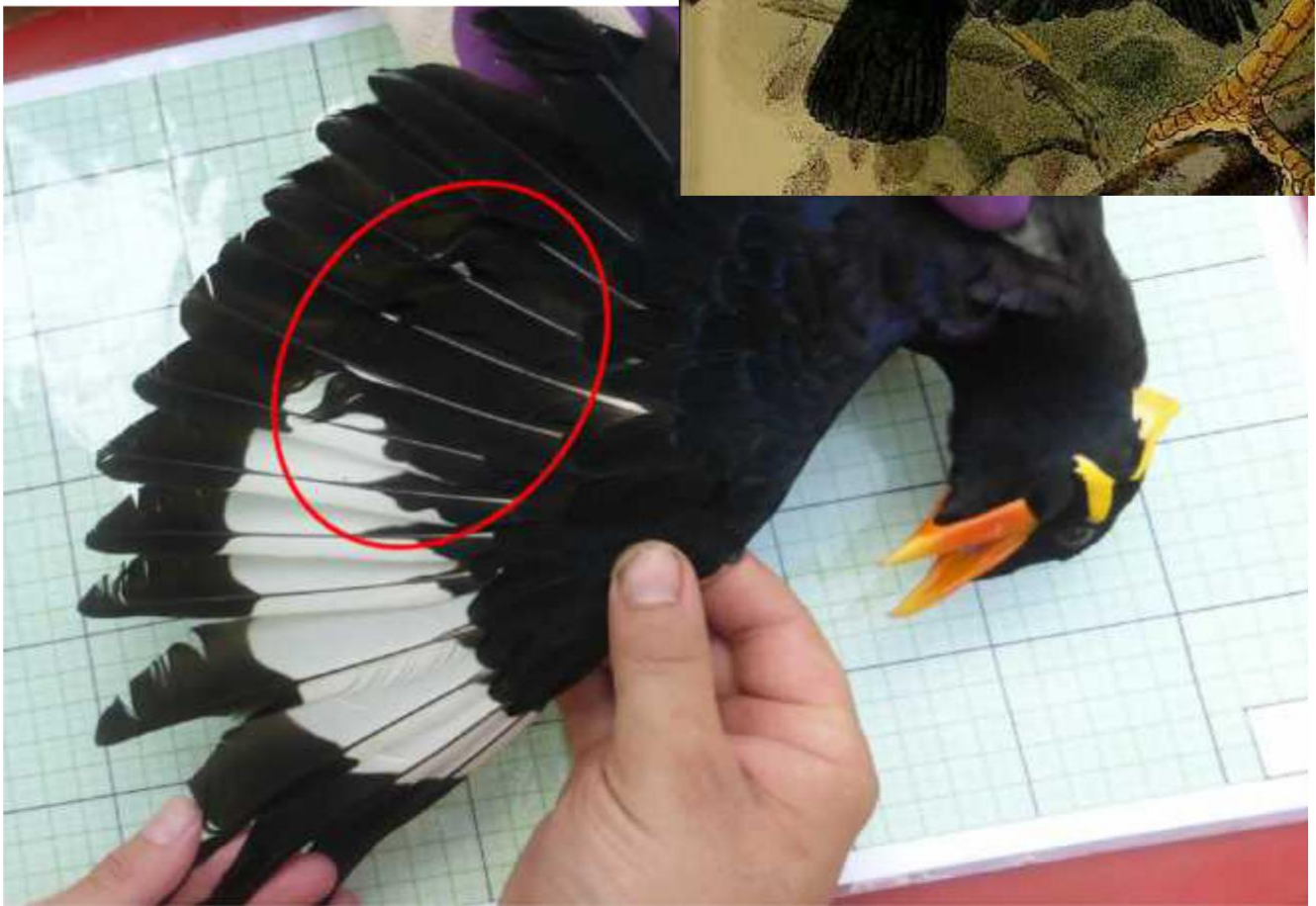


In the Nias Myna (above) there is a much larger white area in the primary feathers of the wings than in the Common Hill Myna (left side)

Identification of Nias Hill Myna (*Gracula robusta*)

4. Wing Spots

Nias Myna has white spots in the secondary feathers of the wings. This is not seen in Common Hill Myna



ISCP ©2019, Make/Describe by : Rudianto Sembiring & others ISCP team

Activities partner ISCP for Slow Loris Conservation in Germany: Plumploris e.V.



Press conference

On August 16, 2018, Plumploris board presented Plumploris e.V. to the press in Zoo Dortmund. Marcel Stawinoga, Meike Dewein and Ingo Kloppenburg talked about the background to the founding of the association and the construction of the Slow Loris Rehabilitation Station on Sumatra

Lecture in Tierpark Bochum

Marcel Stawinoga introduced Plumploris association on August 16, 2018 at Tierpark + Fossilium Bochum and talked about his first Plumplori confiscation with the Indonesian Species Conservation Program (ISCP) in 2017, which led to our founding. Tierpark + Fossilium Bochum belongs to Plumploris e.V. as an institutional member.



Information booth in the Zoo Dortmund

On the 26th of August 2018, Zoo Dortmund hosted a biodiversity day in which Kevin Roof, head of the education working group, together with Marcel Stawinoga and Ingo Kloppenburg looked after a Plumploris information stand, while our members Sarah Maulbetsch and Marcel Trotzek made children into Plumploris. At the info booth and the face painting donations totaling 221.30 euros came together on the day.

Meike Dewein and Nico Brüning in the station on Sumatra

In September 2018, Meike Dewein and Nicolas Brüning, head of the research group, traveled to the Slow Loris rehabilitation Center pf ISCP in Sumatra. They brought a veterinary basic equipment in the station. Veterinarian Meike Dewein also gave Rudianto Sembiring a veterinary course





Slow loris taken from seizure

On October 31, 2018, Plumploris members Marcel Stawinoga, Ingo Kloppenburg, Kevin Roof and Meriam Pietsch picked up a male Pigmy Loris from Leipzig Zoo. The animal had been illegally confiscated in June with a pigmy Slow Loris and two Sunda-Slow Loris from Leipzig's Nature Protection Agency. In coordination with the European Conservation Breeding Program (EEP), which is coordinated for Pigmy Slow Loris zoo in the Poznań Zoo in Poland, we placed the Slow Loris in Zoo Dortmund.

Workshop in Zoo Frankfurt

From 20 to 21 November 2018, the Extended Board and some members came together for a workshop at the Frankfurt Zoo. Among other things, the vision and mission of our association were worked out, which form the overall model of the Plumploris e.V.



ISCP PROBLEMS AND FOLLOW UP

The problems faced by ISCP in the implementation of activities include:

1. Limited financial resources in terms of carrying out activities.
2. Clinical Infrastructure which is still incomplete to support the slow loris rehabilitation program and is still in the process of seeking additional funding from existing clinical supporting facilities and medical infrastructure.
3. Human resources are still needed to support activities include pay salary human resources additional staffs in future.
4. Fund raising volunteers are still needed both from within the country and abroad to help ISCP raise funds and also help make grant proposals for run ISCP projects and activities.

Then, the following actions will be taken:

1. Keep trying to get funding sources for the ISCP Ngo.
2. Build additional cages for pre-release and education for slow lorises (slow lorises with permanent disabilities that are not likely to be released back to nature) at the ISCP
3. Build a network to get local and international volunteers fund raising and human resources to carry out projects and activities.
4. Plan to make ISCP field work and base camp for volunteer at ISCP center Rumah Pilpil villafe
5. Make future master plan to purchase some land in arroundNorth Sumatra to be future ISCP Wildlife Rehabilitation Center include protected or non protected wildlife as currently ISCP center in Sibolangit land is only rent by ISCP and this plan have to full support by North Sumatra Conservation Agency/BBKSDA-SU as a main partner government authority for ISCP and just need some investors and financial sponsors to be joint under umbrella ISCP or joint cooperation projects.



DONATION

HOW IT WORKS



OVERVIEW

The donation process can be done individually through our crowdfunding campaigns or by depositing directly into our account. In addition, it can also be done through an institution or large organization that would like to fund our organization.



GET INVOLVED

Indonesian Species Conservation Program is built on the generosity of donors from across the wider community both domestically and internationally. All the donations both large or small will help us to

ensure the future of our organization. The donations are very important also to ensure the future of wildlife species in their habitats specially to our programs Nias Hill Myna and Slow Loris Program.



TRANSPARENCY

Since one of the core values of Indonesian Species Conservation Program is transparency, volunteers can access the financial reports by sending an e-mail to info@iscp.or.id. We will be pleased to get in touch with you.



THANK YOU

We are very grateful for every donation we receive, whether it be one-off or through regular giving. Our special thanks to all those who collaborated with donations, publicizing the project or being a volunteer.

DONATE



CROWDFUNDING

Slow lorises are disappearing from our world faster than we can learn about them. It is so easy to say that if no-one paid for buy slow loris as a pet or traditional medicine with a wild-caught loris, they wouldn't be poached in the first place. But getting to that stage is not a straight forward step - so many people are unaware of the horrors behind the trade. Education, socialization and awareness are the key! We need to change this demand for Slow Loris as a horrible pet or medicine myth before it is too late the slow loris will gone forever!

You can support our campaign by clicking on the [LINK 01 \(BELOW\)](#).



PAYPAL

Volunteers can collaborate with us through PayPal by clicking on [LINK 02 \(BELOW\)](#).



BANK ACCOUNT

If you wish to help the Indonesia Species Conservation Program through a direct donation, please consider the following information:

- **Bank Name:** BRI (Bank Rakyat Indonesia)
- **Account Name:** Indonesia Species Conservation Program
- **Account Number:** 5306-01-028331-53-1
- **Bank Address:** Kantor cabang Medan pemuda/jalan iskandar muda no 173 medan
- **Swift code:** BRINIDJA 336 Indonesia

Please include your name and the amount of your donation and send us an e-mail to: info@iscp.or.id.

We will send you a confirmation e-mail when we have received the funds.



CONTACT

GENERAL



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