

2020 ANNUAL REPORT



FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION
(YAYASANPECINTA/PENYANTUNTAMAN NASIONAL)

www.fnpf.org



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INTRODUCTION

Friends of the National Parks Foundation (FNPF) is an Indonesian nonprofit organization that works at the intersection of environmental protection, community development and wildlife rehabilitation. Our unique three-pronged approach ensures that our conservation work is holistic and sustainable, while also ensuring that it benefits local communities.

We run projects across three islands: Bali, Nusa Penida and Kalimantan. These projects include wildlife rehabilitation, the breeding and release of critically endangered birds, habitat protection, reforestation, and agroforestry – agriculture integrated with cultivation and conservation of trees. Our community development work includes environmental education, teaching sustainable ways to make a living such as ecotourism and organic farming, and reducing reliance on illegal and palm oil plantations as major factors of deforestation.

2020 was a challenging year for us especially because of the pandemic Covid-19. As with 2019, we worked very hard to protect our forests from forest fires. The monitoring of these fires has been done to prevent the next fire that could possibly occur in this area. This report also provides details of our work over the year of 2020. The first few sections describe our three focus areas (wildlife, habitat and community), as well as our volunteer program. The next section covers work done in Tanjung Puting National Park, the Bali Wildlife Rescue Center, Nusa Penida Bird Sanctuary, Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary and Pejeng Village.

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

Dear FNPF supporters,

Thank you very much for taking the time to read FNPF 2020 annual report!

As we know, the world was being hit by the Covid-19 Pandemic at the end of 2019. In Indonesia itself, the virus began to enter in March 2020 and constrains Indonesia to Lock Down until the end of 2020. Consequently, all sectors from tourism to NGOs like us are also affected.

However, throughout 2020, we continued our projects of reforestation, conservation education, community development, wildlife rehabilitation and release or translocated. We are also inviting you to join our volunteer program in Kalimantan, Bali and Nusa Penida by visiting <https://www.fnpf.org/get-involved/volunteer-in-indonesia> for more information.

We are very happy to introduce our new volunteer center in Besikalung that has started operating and accepting volunteers in early 2020. We are also proud of starting to plant 10.000.000 trees in Tanjung Puting National Park as a contract with One Tree Planted from 2020 to 2025. As a starter, we planted 1.500.000 trees in 2020 and will continue in 2021 to 2025 by planting 2.125.000 trees each year.

Lastly, we would like to thank all of our donors and volunteers for their support through donations, time and dedication. FNPF will continue to be committed in *protecting Indonesia's endangered wildlife, restoring forests, and helping local communities.*



Dr. I Gede Nyoman
Bayu Wirayudha



OUR TEAM

PEJENG — FNP HEADQUARTERS

I Gede Nyoman Bayu Wirayudha - Director
Petrus Made Damaianto - Assistant Director
Wayan Dana - Staff

NUSA PENIDA

Heny & Ayu Ellen - Volunteer Coordinator

Ardi Wiranata - Conservation Coordinator
Ni Ketut Asti - Cook Helper
Nyoman Ariasih - Cook Helper
Komang Karta - Housekeeping
I Made Sinom - Gardener

BALI WILDLIFE RESCUE CENTER

Dyah Ayu Risdasari Tiyyar Novia Rinni -
Manager and Veterinarian
Gede I Gusti Made Sutrisna - Animal Keeper
Komang Setiabudi - Animal Keeper
Agus Gunawan - Animal Keeper
I Gede Surya Dinata - Security

KALIMANTAN, TANJUNGPUTING NATIONAL PARK

Bagas Dwi N - Manager of FNP Kalimantan
Samsu - Field Manager
Yuni K L - FNP Admin Staff
Hendri - Reforestation Staff
Kaspul - Padang Sembilan Reforestation Staff
Abdullah - Jerumbun Reforestation Staff
Rusdiansyah - Cook Helper
Redansyah - Pesalat Reforestation Staff
Muhammad Ali Mahfud - GIS Staff
Reyzaldi El Mahfiz - GIS Staff
Mardian - Field Staff
Yayan - Gardener

ADVISORY BOARD

Lily Wardoyo
Dr Sri Suci Utami Atmoko



Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary

I Nengah Puja Arta - Staff
I Putu Peri Artaganawan - Staff

KALIMANTAN (INDONESIAN BORNEO)



SPECIAL THANKS TO: Alan El-Kadhi, David Donato, Kim Batchelor, Farquhar Striling, Kei Miyamoto, and hundreds of volunteers from all over the world who generously give their time to FNP. Our work would not be possible without their contributions and commitment to wildlife conservation, environmental protection and community development.



WILDLIFE

Wildlife rehabilitation remains essential to our mission as FPNP was originally founded to rehabilitate and release orangutans at Tanjung Puting National Park. While our work has moved on from this original mission, animal rehabilitation and care remain absolutely central to our organization.

At the Bali Wildlife Rescue Center in Tabanan, we care for animals, many of which are endangered species or the victims of trafficking (many are both). Our goal is to eventually release them into the Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary. Moreover, at our headquarters in Pejeng, we breed and care for birds that are released in the Nusa Penida Bird Sanctuary. Our highly-skilled animal specialist staff are extremely effective in their work and treat all animals with compassion.

Wildlife protection is critical in the ever-developing Indonesia. Rapid industrialization threatens the wellbeing of animals across the country, especially through the continued degradation of animal habitats in favor of palm oil plantations and other development. In the face of these challenges, we must continue our hard work to ensure that Indonesia's biodiversity and endangered species are preserved.

External threats, such as illegal logging and the slash-and-burn conversion of land for palm oil plantations, continue to threaten the habitats of animals and the livelihood of locals. Palm oil plantations are powerful organizations who have shown repeated disregard for zoning and property laws. This is why our reforestation work in Borneo and Nusa Penida is extremely important.



HABITAT

Unlike other environmental groups, we see habitat protection as part of our mission to protect Indonesian wildlife. Animals will only be protected as long as they have homes; thus, we are dedicated to sustainable reforestation projects. Given our limited land, we face an uphill battle, but thanks to our volunteers, community support, and donors, we are able to plant thousands of trees each year. Moreover, we provide many more seedlings to local communities to improve their homes.

Our holistic approach to habitat protection, however, is not just a matter of forestation. We must also convince local people of the value of conservation, which we impart through hiring many of them to work on our projects by empowering them to protect their environments. In Bali and Nusa Penida, we have pioneered the creation of wildlife sanctuaries by securing protection agreements from local village councils. In this way, we leverage local laws and customs to ensure that poaching and other dangerous practices towards animals are forbidden.

COMMUNITY



Our holistic approach to environmental protection would not be complete without involving the local communities in Borneo, Bali, and Nusa Penida. Local people are critical to ensuring that our projects continue, so we work to ensure that they are not only involved in our projects but also economically and culturally benefit from them.

Every year, we employ many locals in our reforestation efforts in Borneo. By doing this, we can impart the value of conservation to the locals so that they have alternatives to the lucrative appeal of palm oil plantations and illegal logging as economic livelihoods. Our emphasis on teaching our staff English means that they are able to go on and find well-paying employment in the burgeoning ecotourism industry.

In Bali and Nusa Penida, where our wildlife sanctuaries would not have been possible were it not for the support of local villages, we are committed to meeting community needs by providing development opportunities. This includes everything from microfinance and entrepreneurship to organic farming to cultural programming.

In 2020, we could not continue the school visits due to lockdown in March and all school was closed. We continued to host successful school visits for students of all ages, ranging from kindergarten to university only in January to February. The purpose of these visits is to educate students about conservation values and promote environmental awareness from a young age. For the youngest visitors, the field trips often serve as an introduction to conservation education, while for older visitors, the field trips might build upon what the students have already studied in school and offer a chance to learn hands-on about forestry and other environmental topics.

In an increasingly digital age, we value these visits for encouraging young people to look beyond the screens often immediately in front of their eyes. In the future, the world will rely on young people to address complex ecological problems and we hope that conservation education through these field trips will inspire many to pursue the solutions that the world needs.

VOLUNTEERING



2020 marked the sixth year of our revamped volunteer program, which has greatly expanded and improved since its inception. Our program is beneficial both our volunteers and us; we could not complete our activities without the dedicated volunteers that arrive every year and likewise, our volunteers gain valuable experiences learning about environmental conservation and connecting with Indonesia communities.

Our volunteer program is also unique in that it has allowed us to reach financial sustainability. By charging a nominal fee for meals, accommodations and other costs associated with volunteering, people from all over the world invest in our work. We receive no funding from the government, so this support is critical to ensuring that our programs across Indonesia can continue to run.



Tanjung Puting National Park is located in the province of Central Kalimantan, near the south coast of Borneo. During Dutch colonization, the park was used as a hunting reserve and it was not until 1982 that the area was declared a national park. The park covers an area of more than 400,000 hectares of dry-land, peat swamp, heath forest, mangrove forest and beach forest. Within this land, orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus*), gibbons (*Hylobatidae*), macaques (*Macaca*), clouded leopards (*Neofelis nebulosa*), sun bears (*Helarctos malayanus*), crocodiles (*Crocodylinae*), hornbills (*Bucerotidae*), and countless insect species still waiting to be discovered call the park home.

Despite its status as a national park, the area has been heavily degraded by illegal logging, slash-and-burn farming, and animal poaching. As a result, much of what was supposed to be a safe haven became inhospitable for wildlife.

FNPF's activities at Tanjung Puting National Park encompass habitat restoration, community development programs, agro-forestry, and organic farming. We continue working to stop the expansion of palm oil plantations in the area and have focused on local communities in an attempt to create economic alternatives to illegal logging and palm oil plantations. We employ local community members to help us in our reforestation program, introduce students to environmental education, and study the endangered rainforest environment.

WILDLIFE

FNPF was originally founded in 1997 to support orangutan rehabilitation and their protection at Tanjung Puting National Park. Our founders were invited to the park to oversee the care of a group of orangutans, which ultimately resulted in the release of 20 orangutans by 2002. However, following this, in an effort to reduce the spread of diseases among orangutans, the government stopped allowing the release of rehabilitated orangutans in areas where wild orangutans are present.

Thus, since 2002, we have shifted our focus from rehabilitation to reforestation, which ensures that the orangutans living in the national park will still have a home for years to come. We also keep track of orangutan sightings as a way to measure their activity and determine where their homes are and how this may be changing.

At the Jerumbun post, we continue to have regular sightings of orangutans. Additionally, we also do bird monitoring that is usually executed by our volunteers. They also help us to collect data inventory of species that can be found around this area. Until 2018, around 83 species of birds have been listed.

This year, we again received 7 Whreathed Hornbills and 2 Oriental Pied Hornbills as a result of rehabilitation carried out by Bali Wildlife Rescue Center team which then we habituate them and will release them in the Jerumbun Volunteer Center area.

These birds came to Pangkalan Bun on November 9, 2020, at 3 pm. After managing the documents in Airport with BKSDA and the Animal Quarantine Department, we immediately transport them to Jerumbun Volunteer Center where we had already built the habituation cage with the length of 12 m, the width of 4 m, and height of 6 m.



Translocate the Hornbills to Jerumbun Volunteer Center

According to the previous experience, these birds will be released by the soft-release technique. In the habituation cage, we give them forest fruits and natural food sources around our area to introduce them to their natural foods.



The Hornbills in habituation cage

On November 25, 2020, we found a dead Whreated Hornbills in the cage. We did not find any signs of injury and in the last few days. On the next day, we found another bird that died with the same pattern as the previous bird. It is suspected that the Hornbills had the virus because had no signs of changes in behavior from the bird.



A death Hornbills

After several weeks of habituation and monitoring results done by the staff, it showed that the birds were ready to be released. On November 28, 2020, we started releasing them gradually to enable them recognizing their environment. We had finally released them all from the habituation cage one week later.

These birds seemed to be free exploring their new habitat and it can be sure that they were able to find their own food from the forest. Sometimes, in the morning, we still prepare fruits for their reserve feed.

Until now the birds are still seen every day around our area, but sometimes within a week, the birds are not seen around our area.

HABITAT

In 2020, we started preparing 1.500.000 trees to be planted in the critical land of Central Natai area, SPTN Wilayah I Resort Kollé, Tanjung Putting National Park. The nursery activities were done in April 2020 after previously FNPF together with the Resort Kollé officer of Tanjung Putting National Park observed the area.

After observing and conducting a discussion with the parties, started on April 3, 2020, we began preparing facilities and infrastructures for workers to carry out nursery activities. The facilities and infrastructure that we have prepared were: toilets, kitchens, tent construction and several temporary work huts, paranet, and polybags.



preparing facilities and infrastructures

When the facilities and infrastructures were ready, starting on April 6, 2020, we began to mobilize workers using a reforestation boat owned by FNPF. There are 107 local people who joined in this work. They consisted of several tourists, palm oil workers, and several other communities affected by layoffs due to the effects of the pandemic Covid-19.

From the total number of workers, we divided the workers into several groups; the seedling hunting group, the arable land collecting group, and the group of seed filling into polybags with each supervisor from the FNPF staff.

This program is fully funded by One Tree Planted. Thanks to OTP for helping us restore Tanjung Putting National Park forest.



looking for sapling



preparing the polybags



plant saplings in polybags

In this project, we managed to collect as many as 1,800,000 forest plant trees. Below is the list of the species that we have planted;

No	Type of Wood Seed	No	Type of Fruit Seed
1	Belangeran	1	Ubar Samak
2	Aru	2	Ubar Jambu
3	Kayu Batu	3	Ubar Salim
4	Meranti	4	Nyatuh
5	Pelawan	5	Semangkok
6	Keruwing	6	Getah Merah
7	Betapai	7	Jejantik
8	Gaharu	8	Belale

9	Idur	9	Medang
		10	Mentawa
		11	Bintangur
		12	Papung
		13	Nenasian
		14	Sundi
		15	Luwing

After all of the seeds were collected and the nursery activities had been done, we recruited 15 field staff for observing and taking care of these seeds. We took care of the seeds in May 2020 to the planting season in November 2020.



drone view of the nursery area



nursery area

Before starting planting, on November 21-22, 2020, FPNP staff together with Tanjung Puting National Park officer again conducted a groundcheck of the land area where 655 hectares of land would be planted. Moreover, we also prepared the planting path, dividing it into 288 plots, with 2,5 hectares of total area with a capacity of 6.250 seeds per plot. Then, based on our experience doing reforestation in previous years, we decided to use the 2x2 meter spacing method to obtain a high percentage of life. Meanwhile, for forest fire prevention, we make firebreaks covering an area of 6 meters for every 10 hectares.

In early December, we together with Tanjung Puting National Park drafted a 2020 FNPF work plan in Tanjung Puting National Park and also several documents including the proof event of the Groundcheck that we had implemented. We also discussed the technicality of this planting as an effort to prevent the transmission of the Covid19 virus in the planting project environment. We agree that before the workers are dispatched to the location, the workers must be tested negative for the virus as proven by the rapid tests conducted by FNPF. We also arranged where they lived in the working lodge to minimize the pile of workers at one location. In anticipation, we routinely give them vitamins every 3 days so that workers' stamina was maintained.



Groundcheck activity

On December 13, we started this planting with a total of almost 190 workers coming from surrounding local people who live in Kumai as well as villages near Tanjung Puting National Park. We experienced many obstacles in recruiting the workers, one of the reasons is that they were afraid to do the rapid test and also if the result was positive they will be shunned from the environment.



Planting activities

As of the end of December 2020, we planted 270.000 seeds and will continue until the 2021 target is completed.

Besides planting, on June 9, we together with Tanjung Puting National Park cleaned the river path from water hyacinth. We conducted this activity as our effort to maintain the river from silting due to the abundance of water hyacinth covering Sekonyer river as well as to facilitate our transportation routes and community around Tanjung Puting National Park.



Cleaning Sekonyer river from water hyacinth

COMMUNITY

As part of our strategy to develop local villages in order to preserve forests, we also focus on educating the youngest community members about the importance of conservation and the environment. Our hope is that these efforts will create an environmentally conscious generation that will be committed to the protection of the forests in the future.

Our Conservation Education Programs are field trip, school visits, and firefighting exercised. During Covid-19 this year, educate a child/ Conservation education in Borneo was postponed. We hope that this pandemic will be passed soonest and we can start our program again and educate the children.

Moreover, the workers' recruitment in planting project was also one of community development programs as an economic solution in this pandemic era. The workers were people affected by Covid-19 both economically and professionally. Besides doing our job of planting, we also discussed the importance of protecting forest areas.

We thank to Humane Society International (HSI) who still help us on our community development and conservation education program this year.

This year's scholarship was given by B1G1 for two scholarship students in Borneo period July 2020 – June 2021. It was given to an elementary student and a senior high school student.

a. DEVITRI



Devitri was born on October, 13rd 2004. Now, she is a senior high school student grade 1. She is the second child and has one brother and one little brother. She lives with her family in Sungai Kapitan Village, Kumai.

b. AULIA SHIFA SAFIRA,



Born in West Kotawaringin on January, 5th 2012, Aulia is a grade 3 student of elementary school. She is the first daughter of two siblings and lives together with her parents in Sungai Kapitan Village, Kumai.

helping our planting project and for directly assisting FNPF in realizing FNPF's vision and mission. The recruitment was conducted in January 2020 and 28 people joined as FNPF local volunteers. They consisted of students, government employees, bank employees, and several people with various occupational backgrounds.

Programs we had conducted with local volunteers are as follow:



- Spraying disinfectant as an effort to prevent transmission of Covid-19. This activity was done in Kumai public facilities such as tourist port, city park, and also school bus stops.



- Basic Geographic Information System (GIS) Training. This training was conducted by FNPF at the FNPF office. It was about basic navigation techniques and data collection techniques to be processed into a data processing program. The purpose of this training was to give volunteers an understanding of the conservation areas that must be protected, as well as forest areas that have changed their function and they dare to speak out in environmental rescue campaigns.

VOLUNTEERING

Our reforestation and community development programs at Tanjung Puting continue to rely on the support of volunteers from across the world, who generously travel to Kalimantan to donate their energy. Since 2002, we have welcomed hundreds of volunteers, some with expertise, some without expertise, who choose to face long-distance travel, poor infrastructure and severe weather conditions in order to help our projects. Thus, only volunteers with the highest level of dedication participate in our programs and have a memorable experience.

Due to the pandemic this year, we could not receive any foreign volunteers so that we focused on local volunteers' recruitment for

This training was guided by FNPF staff, Reyzaldi who is an FNPF staff in the mapping scope.



Basic Geographic Information System (GIS) Training

The obstacle in the volunteer program was that we postponed several agendas including school visits to conduct conservation education and environmental awareness agendas in public areas in Kotawaringin Barat Regency due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



BALI WILDLIFE RESCUE CENTER

The Bali Wildlife Rescue Centre (BWRC), located in Tabanan, is one of just seven animal rehabilitation centers in Indonesia where we provide crucial support to native endangered wildlife. Our work entails caring for, rehabilitating and, when possible, releasing animals back into their natural habitats. Most animals at the center are victims of illegal trading and poaching and are brought to us by the Bali Nature Conservation Agency (BKSDA-Bali).

Unfortunately, some animals are too old or too injured for rehabilitation and must remain at BWRC for the rest of their lives.

In case it is possible to release the animals, official permission must be secured, which is a difficult process given the bureaucratic oversight and the limited number of suitable release sites. After the release, our staff monitors the animals to safeguard their adjustment.

We began our work in 2011, when the Humane Society International of Australia asked us to take over the maintenance of the center. We are very grateful to the Humane Society International Australia for funding all operation costs since we started running this center in 2011.

WILDLIFE

From January to December 2020, we received six new animals in the Bali Wildlife Rescue Center (BWRC). These includes;

- March 2020
 - 2 Electus Parrot (*Eclectus roratus*)
- August 2020
 - 1 White-Bellied Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*)
- October 2020
 - 2 Bonelli's Eagle (*Aquila fasciata*)
 - 1 Rufous-Bellied Eagle (*Lophotriorchis kienerii*)

Some of them were confiscated from local people by the Bali Natural Resources Agency (BKSDA-Bali). They found a new home at BWRC, where we are currently trying to rehabilitate around one hundred animals before we release them into the wild. On a more unfortunate note, we also lost six animals, including 4 Pig Tailed Macaque, a Black Winged Starling (*Acridotheres melanopterus*), and an Oriental Pied Hornbill (*Anthracoceros albirostris*). Many of these animals died from bacterial infections or fighting with the other animals.

Our dedicated staff and volunteers in BWRC have daily tasks to take care of the animals, including cleaning cages by spraying the cages with disinfectant, feeding the animals routinely, making enrichments for the animals, repairing and maintenance of the animal cages, looking for grass as extra food for monkeys and gibbons, gardening, and planting. Because of the limited activities due to Covid-19, our staff did many planting in BWRC such as vegetables and fruits.

Another activity is to teach English to our staff is usually done by our volunteers. Additionally, all animals are examined by our veterinarians who routinely provide multivitamins and give medical treatment to the sick animals, and medical examination for new animals. Only healthy animals can be released into the wild.



Realising the Bonelli's Eagle

This year, we released 24 animals, including 6 Saltwater Crocodiles, 1 Crested Serpent Eagle, 1 Collared Kingfisher, 3 Porcupine, 3 Reticulated Python snakes, 4 Green Peacock, 2 Brahminy Kite, 1 Python Snake, 2 Changeable Hawk Eagle, and 1 Pangolin.

We also translocated 7 Whreathed Hornbill and 2 Oriental Pied Hornbill to Central Kalimantan (FNPF Borneo Site), and 1 Saltwater Crocodile to larger enclosure in another zoo in Bali.



Special thanks to our donor, Humane Society International (HSI), who has fully funded Bali Wildlife Rescue Centre programs this year. Without your support, it would not be possible to successfully run our projects such as rehabilitating, releasing, and translocating endangered animals.



COMMUNITY

To engage with local community, the Bali Wildlife Rescue Centre is running a community centre for animal education in Tabanan. Our staff and volunteers usually teach English as well as educate children about wildlife at their respective schools. However, we could not receive any visitors to our centre in consequence of Covid-19.

When BWRC releases animals, we invite university students and local people to join the activities and participate in post-release monitoring. These were our collaboration;

On January 20th 2020, we collaborated with JAAN (Jakarta Animal Aid Network), BKSDA, Way Kambas National Park and also team from Bali Reptile Rescue and Udayana University student to release 6 Saltwater Crocodiles in Way Kambas National Park.

On January 23rd 2020, the release of one Crested Serpent Eagle, 1 Collared Kingfisher, 3 Porcupine, 3 Reticulated Python snakes were released into Besikalung Sanctuary Forest and Puncak Petali temple Batukaru forest, Penebel, Tabanan was attended with BKSDA, head of the village, local police, a committee of Batukaru Temple, Udayana University students and volunteers.

Attended by BKSDA, Head of the Tabanan Environmental Service, a committee of Batukaru Temple, and Udayana University students, we released 2 Brahminy Kite and 1 Python Snake from rescues in Batukaru Forest, Penebel, Tabanan on August, 19th 2020.

In collaboration with Batukaru Owl Community, and attended by BKSDA, a committee of Besikalung Temple, Udayana University students on October, 4th 2020, we released 2 Changeable Hawk Eagle in Batukaru Forest, Tabanan and 1 Pangolin in Besikalung Sanctuary Forest.

VOLUNTEERING

Our volunteer program provides an opportunity for students and other individuals to gain experience in the care of animals as well as in animal conservation. No animal-related qualifications or experiences are necessary. However, any volunteers who have specialist skills, whether in animal-related or in any other field, are a great help to us. In 2020 have 20 volunteers in BWRC. They came from some countries such as USA, England, South Africa, China, Japan, and Peru. They came in January to March, before Indonesia was closed due to Covid-19.



BESIKALUNG WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



Although the Besikalung Temple is important to Bali, it is not a major tourist attraction in the same way as other temples in South Bali, and is still relatively well preserved. The Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary area extends by a radius of five kilometers in all directions from the temple, on the slopes of Mount Batukaru. The community members originally reached out to FNPF because they had heard of our success in Nusa Penida in protecting endangered wildlife and were interested in creating a similar program.

Any hunting or poaching of wildlife in this area is punishable by traditional law. As with previous programs, either in Borneo or Nusa Penida, the highlight of the program in Besikalung is wildlife conservation, along with habitat rehabilitation/preservation, and community development that includes education, ecotourism, agriculture and other alternative income source programs for the local people.

WILDLIFE

The sanctuary, which covers part of Bali's largest remaining forest, is home to leaf monkeys (*Trachypithecus obscurus*), macaques (*Macaca*), and many birds. We have released groups of some wildlife that we rehabilitate from the Bali Wildlife Rescue Center. For more information about the wildlife and animal release please see the Bali Wildlife Rescue Center section.

Local community members help us monitor each animal's activity post-release and we are happy to report that the vast majority appear to be thriving. Each release of animals into the Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary requires a series of religious ceremonies so that the animal is accepted as a new resident of the temple. The release ceremony itself is conducted by a local priest who personally gives his blessing to the animal. In this manner, our work engages the community in wildlife rehabilitation.

Our main activities in 2020 focused on monitoring the Bali Starling that has been released. Monitoring run every day in the morning or afternoon by our staff in Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary.

In 2020, Besikalung wildlife sanctuary had released 14 Bali Starlings into the wild. Previously they had been rehabilitated in Bali Wildlife Rescue Centre (BWRC) for getting the training and treatment so that they can adapt with their new place. Moreover, there are eight Bali Starlings left that had been moved to Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary from BWRC to get a better treatment then will be released soon.



The released Bali Starlings

COMMUNITY

We also run education programs to teach the local community about conservation issues, organize visits to the sanctuary for school students, and are setting up an information center for the public. Although the wildlife sanctuary is mainly run by the local villages, we continued to donate grass cutters and other tools as well as offering support for their activities. We are currently working with the consortium of villages to set up a volunteer program that can finance the conservation activities, similar to the programs already in place at FNPF's other locations. We built a new volunteer center in this area and hopefully it helps us to be financially more sustainable as an NGO. Also, it hopefully serves the community to help them in coping with mass tourism that is increasing in this village.

Almost all of FNPF centers plant Mexican Creeper flower (*Bunga Air Mata Pengantin*). This plant is well known as an ornamental plant. Apart of being easy to grow, Mexican Creeper is preferred crops for bees, and contains honey starch that lives throughout the year without influenced by the rain and dry season. Therefore, we make nesting boxes for beekeeping in each centre of FNPF.

With so many Brazilian Creeper in Besikalung wildlife sanctuary, this year we could distributed the seed to DANRAMIL (head of Sub-District Military Commander) of Penebel for welcoming the honey bee team competition of Indonesia Military (TNI) member.





VOLUNTEERING

Currently, Besikalung has its own volunteer center. Volunteers mostly were involved in the following activities: gardening or farming with locals, cleaning the environment around the temple and the sanctuary, wildlife monitoring, and teaching English to the local kids.

2020 was a tough year for us after this pandemic came to Indonesia in March. We could not host foreign volunteers. Only in the beginning of year we could receive a volunteer in to Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary.

We had volunteer arrived just before Indonesia was lockdown. He is Mr. David Allasia. During in Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary, he did some programs with the local people such as Integrated agriculture system (**Simantri**), cleaning the village road and temple by collecting plastic waste, and also monitoring the bali starlings. Other than that, David thought in one of the elementary schools in Babahan Village and gave some presents for the students there.





NUSA PENIDA BIRD SANCTUARY

Since 2004, our focus on Nusa Penida, an island off the southeastern coast of Bali, has been on holistic conservation and community development programming. We manage a growing portfolio of projects dedicated to the critical environmental and socio-economic needs of local communities, including but not limited to habitat restoration, wildlife protection, alternative sustainable economic livelihoods and education opportunities.

Historically, the Balinese Hindu communities living on Nusa Penida, in both coastal and remote, inland villages have lived simple lives which depended on subsistence agriculture, fishing and seaweed farming.

More recently, this economic portfolio has expanded to include ecotourism, which FNPf has worked to promote. Our approach focuses on creating new protected areas by empowering traditional regulations for wildlife protection area and community-protected bird sanctuary.

We have many groups and individuals volunteering to work with us on habitat conservation and in our community development program.

WILDLIFE

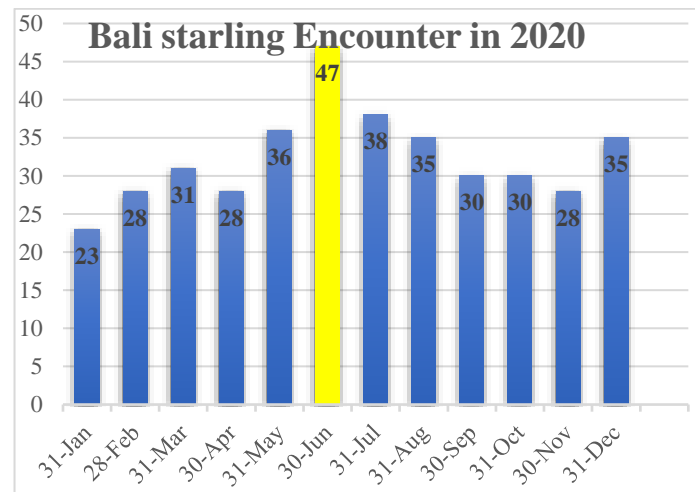
NUSA PENIDA BIRD SANCTUARY

Our first project on Nusa Penida, the Bali Bird Sanctuary, was established in 2004. This bird sanctuary is unique in that it is a community-protected haven which was created by the agreement of all 41 village communities on the island. We mobilized traditional community leadership to ban all poachers from the island so that the populations of endangered Indonesian birds, like the Bali Starling (*Leucopsar rothschildi*), Java Sparrow (*Padda oryzivora*), Lesser Sulphur Crested Cockatoos (*Cacatua sulphurea parvula*), and Mitchell's Lorikeet (*Trichoglossus haemathodus michellii*), can be rebuilt and protected. Today, the entire island is an officially-zoned sanctuary, protected under Indonesian judicial law.

We have seen plenty of success on Nusa Penida, most notably with the Bali Starling. When we first started our breeding program on the island in 2006, less than ten Bali Starlings were estimated to still be living on the island. Since then, the number of birds has steadily increased. Our efforts have been crucial to saving the Bali Starling from extinction.

Bali starling monitoring is one of our most important programs, in 2020 we focused on monitoring nest boxes, nest boxes maintenance, and installed new nest boxes in new encounter point, we also did conservation education about Bali starling to locals and to foreigner in the Island.

This year there were no volunteers to help us monitoring the nest box, we still did the monitoring activities in work day started from 7 A.M, sometimes in the afternoon. The estimated number of Bali Starling population in 2020 is 46 individuals of adult birds, and 30 individuals of juvenile. This data is based on the birds that we met from the monitoring activities. Here is the chart of Bali starling population from January 2020 – December 2020.



As seen in the picture above, there is no significant difference of the number each month, but during January, the encounter of the bird is low due to couples of Bali starling moved to other nest boxes, and there is competition in occupying the nest box between Bali starling with other species such as sooty-headed *bul-bul*, gecko and bees. Since February to May, the encounter of Bali starling was increasing, we found groups of Bali starling flyover together, the biggest number of the group was 20 – 30 individuals.

May to June is the breeding season for Bali Starling, so the encounter of Bali starling also increasing, the biggest number of Bali starling encounter in 2020 was in June, 47 individuals. Until the end of the year, there is no significant different. But, around the last quarter of 2020 the number of encounters was decreasing due to change of weather and diets availability. After the pandemic of covid-19, the bird found at their unusual home range, so we need to expand the monitoring.

The education about Bali starling to locals seems worked well, some locals gave us information about new encounter point of Bali Starling, and also let us to place nest box on their land, we maintain the collaboration with local people to help us preserve the Bali starling.

This year we have 47 nest boxes around the island and 3 natural nests in *Bunut* tree and coconut tree. We also replaced the old nest boxes, the change of nest boxes proposed to minimized and prevent predator like rats to enter the nest box. The

expansion trend of Bali starling in 2020 was in western area of the island, there were 8 – 10 individuals found in Toya Pakeh, and 4 individuals in Tingjajang. As seen in the picture bellow, the map of nest box placed in Nusa Penida.

NUSA PENIDA BIRD SANCTUARY



Monitoring Bali Starling



Making Nesting Box

Due to the longer drought, there were more tree died this year that made food sources especially birds including Bali Starling becoming lesser. In order to help the survival, the bird species including Bali Starling we placed some water at some ponds or water container up to December. As the result of this daily monitoring, we can determine when and where we need to put more nest box, relocate un occupied nest box, clean up nest box or other maintenance / adjustment to the nest box to ensure the Bali Starling survival better.

We are very thankful to our volunteers who have supported our bird conservation in Nusa Penida by donating nest boxes for the Bali Starling. Please email info@fnpf.org if you are willing to contribute in saving this endangered bird from extinction by donating nest boxes that hopefully will help them breed successfully on this island.



WILDLIFE (Cont.)

Beside Bali Starling monitoring, we do crab observation every Sunday morning at 9 am at Giri Putri Cave temple, this program is a collaboration program with FFI (Fauna Flora International), aimed to know the population of 2 endemic crabs of Nusa Penida (*Karstama balicum* & *Karstama emdi*), and its distribution in Giri Putri Cave.



Endemic crabs of Nusa Penida

For this year, due to covid-19 pandemic, the observation did not work well, the cave closed for 2 months for any kind of activities, since March to June. The observations result showed there were not so many changes in the cave after the pandemic, expect the cockroach's population that increasing, we only found less than 10 crabs in each observation, actually the identification of the crabs is still uncertain, for now we differentiated the species by its color and the texture of the carapace, *Karstama balicum* has purplish or darker color and textured carapace, while *Karstama emdi* has brighter reddish color and softer carapace.

We also had discussion with FFI about the next plans of the Crabs conservation, and the solution to prevent the threats. We planned to install new cockroaches trap, and discussing some regulation to temple caretaker, and some *Mangku* in Giri Putri temple to help us preserve the crabs.



Crab observation

HABITAT

Reforestation in Nusa Penida was not an easy project to get off the ground, mainly due to extreme weather and poor habitat. The island is arid with thin poor-quality top soil. In the early years, much time was spent on finding out suitable plants to be used for the project. A nursery was set up and local people were invited to pick up saplings for free, to be used in their homes. Volunteers planted saplings along the road to create green corridors for birds. Today, the project is still ongoing in small scale. Volunteers help our staff with the work in the nursery. The result of all the hard work can now be seen on green Nusa Penida, where tourism is on the rise bringing more job opportunities for the local people.

This year, our activities are in nursery and tree planting. Our activities in Nursery were making planting medium, transplanting the seeds or the saplings from rotten medium into the new one, weeding and cut the grass around the seedlings and saplings, and plant seeds to maintain the seed bank stock. For this year, we have 4 species of seedlings and saplings, such as Palm, Mahogany, Cape tree, and Cashew. Most of the seedlings and saplings grew well, and around 25% died due to drought, rotten seeds, or lost the leaf by the attack of leaf-eater pests.

Most of the saplings in Nursery planted by us in areas near our site, or on the other land, the rest was distributed to locals who independently do tree planting on their own land or on their yard. The locals mostly took Palm saplings, this year we have distributed 160 Palm saplings to locals, 5 Mahogany saplings, and 10 Cape tree saplings.



Planting the sapling

We also did tree planting in the rainy season, because at this time the water stock is abundant, so that the seedlings or saplings will not die by drought. We did tree planting for 4 times, 3 times we planted 750 Cashew saplings in Saren Cliff, and 1 time we planted Palm saplings along the road from Pak Gace house to our site. Tree planting program is purposed to

make Nusa Penida landscape greener, by plant the tree we had contribute for conservation of the bird in Nusa Penida island because the saplings will become tree that give the birds shelter, food, and corridor. Not only for birds, but also for primate such as long-tailed macaque, and other kind of wild animals.



COMMUNITY

Because the Nusa Penida Bird Sanctuary could not have worked without the support of the local villages, we are committed to providing social and economic opportunities to the local population. FPNP carries out a wide array of community activities across the island, though many are based out of Kubu Konservasi, our Nusa Penida community center. Our community program in Nusa Penida consists of different activities such as beach clean-up with the locals, Balinese dancing class, English classes on the island, and gardening. However, due to the pandemic, we could not do many community activities like in previous years. This year, our community activities are organic farming and webinar.



Organic farming

Organic farming is one of our Community developments programs, the goal of this program is we can convince locals that it is possible to grow vegetables organically on the small land at home, it also gives benefit because economically efficient and people will have independent food source.



Organic farming crops

This year we planted many kinds of vegetables, such as water-spinach, tomatoes, eggplant, bean, cucumber, bitter melon, zucchini, corn, sweet potato, vanilla and rosella. We also have dragon fruit and chili from the last years that still grow well. This activity started in the transition time from dry season to rain season around September to October, because during the dry season some of the plants cannot grow due to the hot weather. In the end of the year, most of the plants were ready to be harvested.



The problems of our farm in this year were the presence of leaf-eater pests and the snail. The leaf-eater pest attacked some plants such as water spinach, eggplant, and chili, and the snail attacked the cucumber, bitter melon and zucchini and make the plants rotten.

COMMUNITY (Cont.)

During the pandemic of Covid-19, FNPF keep contribute in spreading education about Bali Starling conservation by being a speaker in some seminar activities such as National Seminar Web of the Bird Museum of Udayana University about the Preservation of Bali Starling, and webinar talk about the conservation of Bali Starling. It is important to do, so the information about conservation of Bali Starling in Nusa Penida island can reach out many people, and we hope there will be good feedback and participation from all communities.

This year's scholarship was given by B1G1 to one elementary student and one junior high school student, with a period of 2 semesters, started from July 2020 to June 2021, as for the student's personal data as follows:

1. Ni Kadek Amelia



Ni Kadek Amelia is a grade 4 student at Elementary school Number 4 in Ped Nusa Penida, she is the 2nd child of two siblings, her parents are farmers, she lives in Sental.

2. Ni Luh Putu Artini



Ni Luh Putu Artini is 2 grade students at junior high school in Nusa Penida, she is the 1st daughter of 2 siblings, her parent is farmer, she lives in Biaung.

This scholarship given to help the tuition fee of children who live in neighborhood near our nest box placed, besides we choose the girls because in Nusa Penida, girls have less chance to get education than boys. As for the feedback, the families will help us to guard the nest boxes near their house and maintain the preservation of Bali Starling in the island, by doing this in long term, we hope there will be positive mutualism between the foundation and the local community. We also very grateful to our donator B1G1 for always supporting us in this community development program.

VOLUNTEERING

2020 was the tough year for all of us, in 2020, FNPF Nusa Penida did not accept many volunteers, only in the beginning of 2020, when Covid-19 hit the world all the gates closed, and we cannot accept foreign volunteers. Community development programs that involve collaboration with locals was suspended, while our conservation programs still worked well, we did routine activities such as Bali starling monitoring, Nursery, Organic farming, in the end of the year we did tree planting.



PEJENG VILLAGE



Pejeng village, the location of FNPF's head office, is located about five kilometers outside of Ubud and, unlike the latter, is relatively unknown to tourists. It is a small traditional village surrounded by beautiful rice fields and also happens to be the biggest archaeological site in Bali with 44 temples (most of them declared National Heritage) and a prehistory museum. Pejeng is also a Wildlife Sanctuary and a paradise for bird watching enthusiasts.

Helping the community to develop responsible and sustainable tourism is one of our main goals in Pejeng. Therefore, we continue our work in the Bali Starling Breeding Program, engage the community by collaborating with local farmers, and set up our volunteer activity of teaching English for local people.



COMMUNITY

We work closely with the local community to develop a form of tourism that remains respectful of the culture and nature of the village. We have begun our work by partnering with Pak Kadek Kamardiyana, the head of Banjar Panglan. Pak Kadek shares our values and runs a community of organic farmers amongst Pejeng's rice fields. We hope that by developing an agro-tourism program that also consists of village tours, cooking classes, lessons with local artisans and visits to Pejeng's major temples, we can help supplement the income of the rice farmers in Pejeng. Many of them remain living in poverty, despite contributing to what is considered a signature Balinese institution.

We regularly hold beekeeping workshops for local farmers in Pejeng Village. We invited a beekeeper named Yan Bali who gave a presentation about the bees (*Apis cerana*). After that, the farmers participated in a workshop to practice how to be a beekeeper. Every single farmer had the chance to practice together with Yan Bali. Hopefully this workshop will inspire the

local farmers to start the business of beekeeping as an additional source of income.



English Class with the children

Not only that, to provide community service in this village, we regularly sent volunteers to the organic farm to inspire farmers not to use dangerous chemicals anymore. They also teach English to them and their kids which will hopefully benefit them while facing growing tourism in the village.

WILDLIFE

Pejeng is a paradise of birdwatchers. In Pejeng, we mainly breed the critically endangered Bali Starling (*Leucopsar rothschildi*). In 2020, we moved all of the Bali Starling to Bali Wildlife Rescue Centre to get rehabilitate which then will be released in Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary. In addition, we breed other bird species such as the Black Winged Starling (*Acridotheres melanopterus*) and the Pied Myna (*Gracupica contra*). We have two different type of cages to ensure a successful and sustainable conservation program. The first one is the pairing cage where

we put the birds to mate, lay eggs, and take care of their children. The second one is a bigger cage in which we teach the birds necessary skills to survive in the wild. These are flying, hunting, choosing good diets, and avoiding predators.

With the birds in Pejeng, we are attempting to understand why some parents neglect/attack their chicks. We believe that this behavior is caused by the parent's stock quality (we buy mainly from commercial breeders, who usually take the babies out from the nest early, which may have ingrained this anti-parenting behavior). We are keeping some birds at Pejeng to see if we can force the parents to take care of their chicks when they live all together.



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Not only that, to provide community service in this village, we regularly sent volunteers to the organic farm to inspire farmers not to use dangerous chemicals anymore. Now, the farmers already have consumer. Therefore, we can say that our organic farming is successful. Currently we help the farmers to promote their organic farming crops. They also teach English to them and their kids which will hopefully benefit them while facing growing tourism in the village.

VOLUNTEERING

Our volunteer program in Pejeng is not yet fully developed, and we continue seeking volunteers who have the willingness to model this program with us. The main work will be about teaching English and engaging the locals to do organic farming, or working with us at the head office to fundraise and help in Public Relations (PR) work.

For those who can do wildlife identification, we need them to do baseline surveys of the wildlife in this area. Our volunteer program in Pejeng has a minimum stay of two weeks and is subject to an interview to decide which project will be suitable for each volunteer.

To continue this program, we are now inviting volunteers from around the world who are passionate to work with us here to protect wildlife and habitat, as well as to support organic farming and develop sustainable tourism that will benefit the local people.



THANK YOU TO OUR DONORS

As a non-profit and non-government organization, FNPF receives no government funding. We solely rely on the generous support from our great donors from all over the world. Although we have our very own social entrepreneurship business, this can only partially fund our projects. Hence, outside funding is still our main source of income.

We dedicate this important page to acknowledge everyone that have spared their precious time and money to support our work. No single project and activity that we have done so far in 2020 would have been possible without the support from

our staff, volunteers and donors. Being a small foundation, we are able to use every dollar we have more efficiently. Every single one of them we use effectively to save more wildlife, rebuild another forest, and develop more community. Each dollar that we spend on projects always reminds us of the constant support and endless generosity from our volunteers and donors.

Because of you, we have received great achievements in 2020. We are grateful for all your generosity and pledge our best efforts in continuing our work. Please accept our warmest heartfelt thanks.

IN PARTICULAR, WE WISH TO THANK THE FOLLOWING DONORS FOR THEIR SUPPORT:

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