



FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION
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ANNUAL REPORT 2012

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Some of our fantastic team of staff and volunteers in Kalimantan.

INTRODUCTION

FNPF is an Indonesian NGO working to protect wildlife and its habitat, at the same time supporting local communities.

Our projects, which respect the interdependence of wildlife, habitat and local people, have been internationally recognized by organizations such as the United Nations Development Program, the Whitley Fund for Nature, and the Rainforest Action Network.

We operate five sites across the Indonesian islands of Bali and Kalimantan. Our projects include wildlife rehabilitation, habitat protection, reforestation, the breeding and release of critically endangered birds, and environmental education. We also provide local communities with income generating opportunities – including eco-tourism and organic farming – reducing their need to be involved in environmentally destructive activities, such as illegal logging and palm oil plantations.

Using this holistic approach, we have, among other things, transformed the island of Nusa Penida, off the coast of Bali, into a unique bird sanctuary and brought the Bali Starling, the island's emblem and one of the world's rarest birds, back from the brink of extinction; relocated dozens of orangutans to safety from the palm oil plantations in Kalimantan, and improved the well-being of hundreds of people.



FNPF was set up by veterinarians and conservationists – Dr I Gede Nyoman Bayu Wirayudha, along with I Nyoman Budiarta and Leksmono Santoso – and is known for its pioneering approach to wildlife conservation. We were established in 1997 and registered as a nonprofit organization in Indonesia by Notary Putu Candra, SH No 52 on 12 February 1999. Our head office is in Ubud, Bali – Jl Bisma No 3, Ubud, Gianyar, Bali, Indonesia, 80571, Tel: +62 361 977978 | Email: info@fnpf.org | Web: www.fnpf.org | Facebook search for us at FNPF Bali | Twitter:@fnpfbali

We are a small, local and frontline NGO. We repeatedly demonstrate that we are cost effective, achieve results, and are transparent in the use of funds. For more information about our work visit our website or our Facebook page. If you would like to subscribe to our biannual newsletter please drop us a line.



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MESSAGE FROM FNPF'S CEO

Om Swastyastu. Greetings from Bali.

Thanks so much for taking the time to read our 2012 Annual Report. This last year has been another busy one for FNPF, and we have achieved much, with your support, to be proud of. This year marked the 16th year of operations for FNPF – which all began back in 1997 with an orangutan rehabilitation and release project in Kalimantan.

While we are no longer directly involved in the rehabilitation and release of orangutans – following the introduction of government regulations prohibiting the release of this species into areas where orangutans were already living – we still monitor their numbers and are working to rebuild their habitat. It is distressing, for us all, that the number of wild orangutans and other wildlife we are able to spot within Kalimantan's Tanjung Puting National Park and Lamandau River Wildlife Reserve continues to decline, and that the rapid destruction of the forest within these areas carries on unabated.



FNPF volunteers and local community members planting trees to help restore the forest on Bali's Nusa Penida island.

We are up against giant corporations, with enormous resources, who want to use the land for palm oil plantations and logging, and it is a daunting battle. But we are not deterred, and we will continue our efforts to make a difference. We have strong community support in many villages and our work teaching people other ways to make a living – such as organic farming and agroforestry – is paying dividends.

So too, our work to restore the forests in these two national parks is showing success. We've planted more than 150,000 saplings within Tanjung Puting in the last decade, and almost 30,000 saplings within Lamandau since we started work there two years ago – followed by monitoring to ensure that



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70% of the trees we plant survive. We believe we're the only NGO working in Tanjung Puting and Lamandau who can show the tangible results of our reforestation work – tracts of replanted and flourishing land.

In Nusa Penida, our Bali Bird Sanctuary work and related programs continue to expand and, we believe, the bond between FNPF and the communities on the islands has grown even stronger. The

We would like to thank everyone who has made all of this possible – that is you, our fantastic and committed staff, volunteers, friends, donors and supporters from all over the world. We have achieved much over the last 16 years, but there is still much to do.

last census of the Bali starling population within this sanctuary was conducted in May, and it is estimated that there are now more than 100 birds flying freely. Back in 2006 there were believed to be less than 10 Bali starlings surviving in the wild in Bali. As well the Nusa Penida volunteering program, which began in 2011, has brought hundreds of new people to the island and continues to enjoy increasing support from both those who volunteer and the local community.

At our Bali Wildlife Rescue Centre, in Tabanan, we cared for about 40 animals and birds during 2012 – including cockatoos, sea eagles, peacocks, gibbons and macaques. Since we took over the running of the center the previous year we've been visited by hundreds of school children, who have come to learn about endangered wildlife, which birds and animals are at risk, and what can be done to help.

Meanwhile, our newest project in the forest around Bali's Besikalung Temple – which we were asked to start by the local community – is steadily moving forward. This past year the local community has introduced traditional regulations supporting the sanctuary establishment, two special ceremonies linked to its creation have been held, and so far more than 50 birds have been released into the sanctuary zone.

This project has strong community support, and we hope that neighboring communities will be keen to be involved over the coming years – so that one day we can expand the sanctuary to cover an even wider area.

There's much we hope to achieve in the next 12 months – high on our priority list are plans to create a sea turtle sanctuary on Nusa Penida, to operate alongside the Bali Bird Sanctuary which has now been operating for more than six years. So too, we plan to expand and further develop the wildlife sanctuary at Besikalung, and put the finishing touches to the information center there – so that visitors



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Orangutans spotted in Tanjung Puting National Park in Kalimantan, on the island of Borneo.

can learn about these important issues and what can be done to save our endangered wildlife in Indonesia.

Your hard work, your constant support, your encouragement, and your generous donations have helped us as we strive to protect Indonesia's endangered wildlife, to rebuild its forests and native habitat, and to provide local communities with the knowledge and the tools to make a living in ways that do not damage the world around them.

I apologize for not mentioning each of you individually, please accept this as a personal acknowledgement and please know that every single one of your donations is so vital to what we do, and deeply appreciated.

Please continue to support our work by sharing this report and our news with your friends, family and colleagues, in whatever corner of this planet this note find you. And know that thanks to you, FNPF is making a difference in the frontline battle to protect Indonesia's wildlife, its habitat, and the communities that live in its boundaries.

Terima kasih banyak.

Dr I Gede Nyoman Bayu Wirayudha



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OUR TEAM

Board

Dr I Gede Nyoman Bayu Wirayudha
Dr Nyoman Budiarta

Leksmono Santoso

Advisory Board

Ign. Herry Djoko Susilo

Dr Sri Suci Utami Atmoko

Head Office Ubud, Bali

Dr I Gede Nyoman Bayu Wirayudha –CEO and Founder
Kirana Agustina S. Kel – Communications Manager
Petrus I Made Damaianto – Assistant Director

Kalimantan Team

Basuki Budi Santoso, S. Hut. – Borneo Manager
Redansyah – Pesalat Site Coordinator
Haderan – Padang Sembilan Site Coordinator
Abdulah
Kaspul
Andika
Ibrahim

Samsu – Site Coordinator
Arbain – Beguruh Site Coordinator
Rasit – Finance Coordinator
Aryadi
Topik
Hademansyah

Nusa Penida Team

Si Nyoman Sukarta – Supervisor
I Wayan Supradnya - Reforestation Staff
Nengah Sudipa -- Bird Keeper

I Made Sinom – Reforestation Staff
Ni Kadek Astini - Housekeeper
I Kadek Merta – General Affairs

Bali Wildlife Rescue Centre Team at Tabanan

Gusti Ayu Putri Mei Antari – Administration
Gusti Made Sutrisna – Keeper
Ngurah Sugiarta – Security
I Nyoman Gunarto Utomo – Gardener

I Ketut Winadi - Keeper
Surya Mahardika Oka - Keeper

Thanks to all the other contributors who helped over this past year

Abraham Armada
Jonna Lehtinen
Michael Appleton

Alan El-Kadhi
Lily Wardoyo

And the hundreds of volunteers from all over the world who have so generously given their time to FNPF, whether they be assisting in our nursery, planting trees, teaching students English or about conservation issues, building fire breaks on reforestation sites, or working in one of our demonstration organic gardens.



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KALIMANTAN

In Kalimantan, also known as Indonesian Borneo, we currently run projects in and around Tanjung Puting National Park – the largest protected area of tropical health and peat swamp forest in South East Asia – and Lamandau River Wildlife Reserve.

Tanjung Puting and Lamandau are both low-land protected forests dominated by peat swamps which provide a vital habitat for orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus*) – an endangered and protected species under the International Union for Conservation of Nature’s Red List – and other wildlife. The two parks are home to some of the last remaining protected sites containing large orangutan populations.

Unfortunately, the rampant and unchecked destruction of the forests, found in Central Kalimantan, through legal and illegal logging, and the increase in massive palm oil plantations, has rapidly diminished their natural habitat.



Orangutans in Tanjung Puting National Park.

FNPF’s first started work in the 415,040ha Tanjung Puting National Park running an orangutan rehabilitation and release program in 1997. That program ended in 2002, following the introduction of regulations preventing the release of orangutans into areas where wild orangutans already live.

Since then we have dedicated our efforts to secure a better future for the orangutans through other integrated activities including reforestation, wildlife patrolling, forest fire patrolling, orangutan translocation, and community education. Approximately 65% of Tanjung Puting National Park forest and 50% of the Lamandau Reserve forest has been cleared or considered severely degraded.

Apart from the orangutans, Tanjung Puting and Lamandau forests also provide a livelihood – as well as a water source, natural medicine, protein and clean air – for the communities who live on their



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edges. The destruction of these forests threatens the sustainability of these communities. Some people blame the communities living on the forest edges for their damage and destruction, but in reality it is these marginalized communities who are often the real victims of the degradation – suffering from a lack of water, poor health and the threat of the loss of their livelihood.

We work with the local people teaching them alternative ways to make money – including eco-tourism, agroforestry and organic farming – and so reducing their need to take part in environmentally destructive activities, such as illegal logging and palm oil plantations. It is crucial any efforts to bring improvements include these communities, as they have the opportunity to be the primary guardians of the forests and have much to gain from conservation.

The children of these communities, who will be their future leaders, are also an important focus of FPNF's work. Our education programs, which we started almost 10 years ago in Sei Sekonyer village, aim to teach children about deforestation, endangered animals, and build their awareness of conservation issues.

We hope our endeavors to protect endangered orangutans and other wildlife around both Tanjung Puting National Park and Lamandau River Wildlife Reserve, which covers 56,584ha, will increase their chances of survival, help provide them with a new home, and also bring a better sustainable future for the local people.

FPNF would not be able to do our work in Kalimantan without the generous backing of the Humane Society International (Australia) who has supported us for more than 14 years, along with the Boeing Corporation, Taronga Zoo Australia, Buy One Give One, and other donors. You too can support us by making a donation through our website, or donating equipment to help us in the field such as GPSs, cameras, fire extinguishers, rainwear, tents, hammocks, grafting knives, hoes, or gloves.



An FPNF worker with seedlings ready to plant in Tanjung Puting National Park.

TANJUNG PUTING NATIONAL PARK

- **WILDLIFE**

The continuing existence of wild orangutans in Tanjung Puting is increasingly difficult to see in the face of the rapid destruction of the forest within the national park.

Not only have the orangutans lost the trees in which they can build nests, but the loss of food sources is forcing them to enter palm oil plantations to look for food. They are seen as pests because they eat the palm oil fruit, and the result is they are being hunted and killed – however this is extremely hard to prove as these activities are illegal.

As well the number of wild orangutans seen outside Tanjung Puting National Park continues to decline. In the forest around Sei Sekonyer village sightings of orangutans are increasingly rare. In the year 2005/2006 FNPF staff could see at least 15 orangutans on a single patrol, currently only one or two wild orangutans are being seen in the Jerumbun area, upriver from Sei Sekonyer village, where FNPF runs agroforestry programs.

❖❖ **The number of wild orangutans seen outside Tanjung Puting National Park continues to decline ...**

Our wildlife programs focus mainly on monitoring and patrolling the forests to record sightings, which we integrate with our fire patrols and post-planting monitoring. We patrol an area of about 300ha, taking in the Tanjung Harapan areas of Pesalat, Beguruh and Padang Sembilan, as well as another about 50ha at Jerumbun.

At our reforestation site close to the border in Padang Sembilan we have encountered fewer and fewer orangutans and other wildlife during patrols – at this stage we are not sure of the reason for this.

At our agroforestry site in Jerumbun we found more animals, which we believe is due to the diminishing space they have to move around. In the last year at least 2,200ha of land close to our agroforestry area has been cleared, we used to see quite a lot of orangutans, Red langurs (*Presbytis rubicunda*), and other important species here.

Beguruh, which covers 200ha, and Pesalat, which covers 60ha, are inside the national park and accordingly more wildlife is found here compared to other sites. In the last year in these areas we have found orangutans, Agile gibbons (*Hyalobates agilis*), Red langurs (*Presbytis rubicunda*), Bearded wild hogs (*Sus barbatus*) and various birds.

Around Padang Sembilan, which spans 40ha, we have seen six wild orangutans. In this area there are a lot of Long tailed macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*), Monitor lizards (*Veranus salvatori*), Barking deers





An orangutan in Tanjung Puting National Park.

(*Muntiacus muntjak*), Sambar deers (*Cervus unicolor*), and many kinds of birds, including hornbills. In February we found one dead male orangutan who we suspect was killed in a fight with another animal.

Around Jerumbun four wild orangutans are often sighted, as well we often find Sun bears (*Helarctos malayanus*), Red langurs (*Presbytis rubicunda*), Agile gibbons (*Hyalobates agilis*), Wild cats (*Prionailurus planiceps*), and various birds. Thanks to Humane Society International (Australia) for funding this work

- **HABITAT**

Our monitoring and maintenance work includes cleaning weed growth around the saplings, observing and finding out what are the best species to grow in the area, and replacing trees from previous plantings which have died. We only grow species that are native to the area.

Post-planting and maintenance work ceases after three years if we have a survival rate of at least 70%.

Monitoring is also crucial as a means of patrolling to check for threats to the forest from fires, hunting and logging.

Since 2003 within Tanjung Puting FNPF has planted around 151,530 trees in an area covering 291ha. In the first quarter of 2012 we planted about 16,000 trees on 40ha on land in Beguruh and Padang Sembilan, as well as another 1,440 trees in Pesalat.



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Nurseries

At our nurseries we collect and grow seeds and seedlings from the forest, fill polybags, as well as do transplanting and monitoring. Between Tanjung Puting National Park and Lamandau Reserve FNPF runs seven nurseries.



Some of the thousands of seedlings growing in our nurseries in Tanjung Puting National Park.

In Tanjung Puting there is a nursery in Padang Sembilan, built in 2012, which can produce up to 40,000 saplings; one nursery each in Pesalat and Beguruh; one at Jerumbun which specifically produces farm crops; two nurseries in Jerumbun managed by the local village cooperative group under FNPF supervision; one at Sei Sekonyer village, which sadly since it was handed over to the community is no longer operating.

Over the course of the year we grew 19,000 saplings in Tanjung Puting National Park – made up of Pesalat 5,000; Beguruh 2,000; Sei Sekonyer 5,000; and Padang Sembilan 7,000.

The species we produced were Nyatoh/Gutta-percha (*Palaquium xanthochyllum*), Gaharu/Agar wood (*Aquilaria malaccensis* Thymeleaceae), Pelawan (*Tristania Mainganyi*), Medang (*Litseaamara Blurne*), Medang Kengkora, Medang Perawas (*Litseaelliptica* L), Bawang-bawang (*Liliaceae*), Ulin/Iron wood (*Eusideraxylon zwageri*), Keruing (*Dipterocarpus appeadiculatus*), Tempudau, Kerantungan (*Dipterocarpous oxleyanus*), Sindur (*Sindora javanica*), Betapai (*Cinnamomun Partenoxylon Jack Meissn*), Amang, Papung (*Sandoricum beccarianum*), Agatis (*Agathis spp*), Aru (*Casuarina sumatrana*), Medang Kapur (*Droyobalanops aromatic Dipterocarpaceae*), Terantang (*Camnosperma auriculatum*), Sundi (*Payena leerii*), Merang, Ubar (*Syzygium sp.*), Belangeran (*Shorea belangerans*), and Rawari (*Scima walichii*).

Each of our nurseries is tended by one to three staff, assisted by members of a new cooperative group.





Tending to seedlings in one of our nurseries in Tanjung Puting National Park.

Planting and post-planting maintenance

There has been no need for any big scale planting in Pesalat since 2011, because the forest is in a good and stable condition. However, we still have one staff member working at the site, who plants at least six saplings a day to increase the biodiversity of the area. During the year we planted about 2,440 trees.

In Padang Sembilan in the first part of the year we planted about 16,000 saplings on 40ha of land, while in the second part of the year we planted another 10,000 trees over 25ha land. The dominant species planted were Belangeran, Pulai, Ubar Jambu, and Nyatoh. Monthly monitoring on the 20ha site revealed a survival rate of more than 70%.

Intensive monitoring of the last 40ha of planting area located on the border of Beguruh and Padang Sembilan continues. Elsewhere we mostly do combined monitoring and patrolling because almost all of the saplings are already higher than the weeds. Each month we monitor about 20ha.



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One of the Friends of the National Parks Foundation Kalimantan team.

Patrolling

Intensive patrolling activity is conducted in three locations: Pesalat, Beguruh, and Padang Sembilan, especially during the dry season because these areas are prone to fire.

In 2012 during a long dry season from July to November we spotted two fires close to Padang Sembilan and one in Jerumbun – which fortunately did not get close to the park. We believe they were not natural events – further fires remain a threat to the park, especially in Padang Sembilan.

However, land ownership conflicts between the park authorities and local communities in some parts of the park are of graver concern as this is leading to the presence of more investors interested in developing palm oil plantations. Thanks to Humane Society International (Australia), Taronga Zoo Australia, and Boeing for funding this work.



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- **COMMUNITY**

In Tanjung Puting our community-based projects are mostly concentrated in the villages around the Sekonyer River area, across from the national park. These programs are designed to support our conservation work and to encourage indirect understanding about conservation among the local communities. This approach has proven effective in reducing the incidence of illegal logging, mining and hunting among the local people.

In Tanjung Puting and surrounding areas the massive expansion of palm oil plantations and gold mining activities are huge threats, not only to FPNP's work but also the preservation of the ecosystem.

As well the palm oil and mining industries offer a quick and easy income source for the villagers, who have little or minimal access to services such as electricity, transport and healthcare.

We are sorry to report that members of the ecotourism and agroforestry cooperative program in Sei Sekonyer village, which we had developed and nurtured for the last five years, have lost the will to fight for the return of their 2,200ha of land taken illegally by a palm oil plantation, and they have decided to sell at a price determined by the company. This was partly due to the influence of the village authority.

This group of people worked closely with FPNP and has derived considerable direct benefit from our development programs. This highlights some of the challenges we are facing in Kalimantan.

However, all is not lost and there are still people in the community who believe in us and take our suggestions on sustainable economic practices to heart, both in their village and in the park area.

We have since formed a new group who are now assisting FPNP in the implementation of our reforestation program. The membership of this group at the end of 2012 stands at 14, who are mostly women.

Agroforestry in Jerumbun

This work is an overlap of a community development project and a land rehabilitation project. In Jerumbun and its surrounding area we have planted fruit trees, such as Cempedak (*Artocarpus integer*), Jack fruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*), Rubber tree (*Euporbiaceae sp*) and Gaharu/Agar wood (*Aquilaria*

|| **In Tanjung Puting and surrounding areas massive expansion of palm oil plantations and gold mining activities are huge threats, not only to FPNP's work but also the ecosystem.**



malaccensis). This pilot project was carried out by FNPF staff and local village members who believe in our vision of sustainable agroforestry.

We planted about 1,000 trees in 2012, mostly Agar wood, around Jerumbun. Since September we have been carrying out more intensive work on a 1ha section of land in this area, which we are using for a horticulture pilot project.

Along with planting trees we also developed a livestock farm. So far we have raised six cows and 30 chickens, and four more cows were bought using donations and money made from selling vegetables grown on this plot. To ensure our cattle has enough food all year around we are growing elephant grass close to the cow pen.



Teaching people to rear chickens is one of our alternative income projects.

The chicken farm project did not do well due to a disease outbreak, but we will try again next year. In terms of produce we grew ginger, chilies, cucumber and bitter gourd – all of which have quite a high commercial value. Beside our integrated agroforestry project we are also closely monitoring the development of palm oil plantations in the area.

The main purpose of what we are doing here is to show the local community that there are alternative, sustainable income sources that do not destroy the forest ecosystem. The crops that we cultivated between August and November on only 1ha of land made about IDR 7,000,000 (about US\$7,00).

This has helped show the local community that a significant amount of money can be made from integrated agroforestry and livestock work. This has led to five households excitedly following our work; each household has planted between 2,000 and 3,000 trees, mainly Rubber and Agar wood.



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Thanks to Humane Society International (Australia), Rainforest Action Network and Hutan Group Japan for funding this work.

Alternative income projects in Sei Sekonyer

Sei Sekonyer village owns 2,200ha of forest that has been turned into a palm oil plantation, and so is a threat to the ecosystem in that part of Tanjung Puting National Park. Forest destruction will not stop so long as government policies do not guarantee the protection of community rights and do not support environment conservation efforts.

In Sei Sekonyer we are encouraging the villagers to engage in activities that can provide them with alternative incomes, and to also take part in conservation efforts.



Some of the members of the Sekonyer Lestari agroforestry cooperative.

The village has formed a number of community groups which are now running various businesses as alternative sources of income. Among these are the ecotourism group “Sekonyer Bahari” and the agroforestry group “Sekonyer Lestari”.

Since the start of 2012, Sekonyer Bahari has taken a number of groups trekking, and the Sekonyer Lestari has sold around 7,500 trees to the automotive company ASTRA, earning around IDR 26,250,000 (about US\$2,625). The trees are of the following species: Papung (*Sandoricum beccarianum*), Damar (*Agathis borneensis*), Gaharu (*Aquilaria malaccensis*) and Nyatoh (*Payena leerii*).

Efforts to develop alternative sustainable income sources do not provide instant and substantial gain, but the activities are paving the way for change, while also supporting endeavors to conserve and protect the national park.

Thanks to Humane Society International (Australia) for funding this work.

Conservation education

Conservation education has become even more fun for the children in Sei Sekonyer village since we started a center and library in 2012 where they can study, run workshops, and play. The center, which the community manage themselves, provides the students with a place to learn about things they do not study in school, mainly conservation.

The center needs a lot of materials and equipment and any donations would be gratefully received. Items needed include new or used recreational and educational children books, CDs or movies about

conservation, a camera, laptops in good working order, solar lights, writing, painting or drawing materials, and toys.

Our conservation education center needs a lot of materials and equipment and any donations would be gratefully received. Items needed include new or used recreational and educational children books, movies about conservation, solar lights, writing, painting or drawing materials, and toys ...

In the first half of 2012, FNPF ran at least seven conservation education activities, including field trips to Jerumbun – where our agroforestry demonstration plot is located – and visits palm oil plantations.

An average about 40 youngsters took part in each trip, where they observed the forest around their village – much of which has been cut down for palm oil plantations – and learnt how to make compost.

We also taught them how to grow seedlings in the nursery and the various types of medicinal plants. In June, the

children of Sei Sekonyer village were visited by students from SDN 3 Hilir (a state elementary school) and together they had a session on conservation education.

Unfortunately since July 2012 we have not been able to do much work here because of a difference of opinion between FNPF and the majority of villagers about accepting a palm oil plantation development in the village.

However some of the teachers and also parents are still very keen for us to run the program and we are considering restarting it in 2013. Thanks to Humane Society International Australia for funding this work.



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- **CHALLENGES**

Palm oil plantation developments

PT Bumi Langgeng Perdanatrada (BLP), part of the Budiyono Wijaya Group, has expanded their plantation close to the village of Sekonyer, on the other side of the river from the park. At the time of writing at least 12,000ha of land in Jerumbun has become a palm oil plantation.

The company has not only cut down the only remaining forest near the village, but has also cleared vast areas and built canals to drain the peat swamp, which has a significant impact on the area's entire ecosystem.

Previously wild orangutans, Red langurs, Proboscis monkeys, Long tailed macaques, hornbills and other important species of wildlife were often seen here.

Apart from the destruction of the native flora and fauna, land clearing leads to a host of other problems – most notably reduced land fertility due to erosion. As the land become arid during the dry season, palm oil plantations will employ fertilizers and other toxic chemicals which, in turn, will pollute the river.

Lack of commitment from the community to invest in sustainable economic endeavors

We are under no illusion about our ability to counter the promises made to the local communities by the palm oil plantations in an effort to get them to cooperate. No one has yet twigged that the companies' promises of high income, better public facilities, health services and electricity are very often just that – promises without realization.

Despite being shown and trained by FNPf in other ways they can make a living – and experiencing the positive results of those – a lack of education among the community members and their inability to understand the long term impacts of deforestation has led some communities to agree to sell their land at rock bottom prices for short term benefit.

Lack of concern from the government

Many loopholes, all in favor of illegal land acquisition, are the result of weak enforcement on the part of the government. This is further exacerbated by ambiguous regulations on land usage and ownership.

Natural factors and human resources

High rainfalls, sometimes causing water levels to rise above 1m, and loss of support from the reforestation cooperative group are some of the issues creating challenges for our planting activities. FNPf is proud of and grateful for the commitment and dedication of our team in Kalimantan.





A gibbon in Tanjung Puting National Park.

Thank you to the Humane Society International (Australia) who have been supporting FNPF's holistic conservation projects since 1999, as well as Taronga Zoo and Boeing who also have been helping us over the last three years.

Our wish list

In a bid to help tackle these issues FNPF is keen to expand its Jerembun agroforestry pilot project, discussed above, to five times its current size.

We would like to employ more staff to run the training, and to help turn it into a self-sustainable program which could then provide an alternative income source for the community – similar to the ecotourism projects we run elsewhere in Kalimantan and in Bali.

We believe it would take five years before we could expect to see significant benefits from such an expanded program.



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Unfortunately at present we do not have the funds to expand the pilot and are currently seeking interested donors who can support this work.

It is estimated that it will cost \$30,000 over five years to fund the expansion of this project to the scale needed, and so that it is self sustainable.

This money will be used to purchase the buildings, equipment and livestock needed, including a proper composter, a tractor, water pumps and wells, four cows for each ha of farmed land, and 2,000m² of land planted in grass and vegetables for every four cows.

Further details and a comprehensive breakdown of costs are available on request.

“ **FNPF is keen to expand its Jerembun agroforestry pilot project to five times its current size. We would like to employ more staff to run the training and help turn it into self-sustainable program ...**



Basuki Budi Santoso is FNPF's general manager in Kalimantan.

LAMANDAU RIVER WILDLIFE RESERVE

Following the success of our reforestation programs in Tanjung Puting National Park, the Department of Forestry's Central Kalimantan Bureau of Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA) asked us to run a reforestation project in the Lamandau River Wildlife Reserve.

Most of our work in Lamandau – which authorities have used as a release site for at least 500 captive orangutans – is about the reforestation of land which is severely degraded.

Forest fires, whether lit on purpose or otherwise, and illegal hunting activities are two major problems in this area, particularly in the dry season. Along with planting new trees we believe it is vital that we engage with local communities and encourage them to also help protect the forest.

We began operations in Lamandau in 2010, basing ourselves on the reserve's west at Kajang, near the village of Sungai Pasi. We started with experimental planting to test survival rates. The location is very open, dominated by weeds, which easily burn in the dry season, and it is affected by flooding during the wet months. The soil is very sandy and nutrient-poor.

By the beginning of 2012, with the help of Sungai Pasir villagers, we had at least 141,250 seedlings in our nursery and had planted 29,250 trees. Cultivated and planted tree species included *Ubar* (*Syzygium* sp.), *Belangeran* (*Shorea belangerans*), and *Pelawan* (*Tristania obovata*).



Planting saplings in Lamandau River Wildlife Reserve.

Following initial funding for our work in Lamandau by Save Indonesian Endangered Species (SIES) Australia, we have since received generous support from Eco Future Fund (EFF) Japan, Taronga Zoo Australia, TCSA, Boeing Corporation, and BKSDA SKW II Central Kalimantan to ensure we can continue.



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This year our long term donor Humane Society International (Australia) was also keen to support our work here. We are happy to report that significant progress has been made in Lamandau.

- **WILDLIFE**

Most of our wildlife activities in this area are about monitoring and patrolling. The biggest problem we have is traditional deer hunting practices, in which fire is usually used to isolate the animals.

Our work here covers an area of about 1,500ha and we suspect there is quite a lot of illegal poaching at this area but it is hard to prove.

Much of this area is open and degraded, and sadly it is now very difficult to see or hear wild orangutans. This is very different from last year when orangutan calls could be heard from a distance, from areas where we believed there were still patches of forest in relatively good condition.

Over the past year we have spotted a number of animals around our base camp: a group of Long tailed macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*) at least once every month, Monitor lizards (*Veranus salvator*) at least three each day,

Fruit doves 10 to 15 a day, Sea eagles at least once a month, kingfishers at least once a month, deers (we found a lot of footprints and the evidence of poaching activities), and other kinds of bird that like to spend their time in very open areas.



One of our staff members at work in the field in Lamandau River Wildlife Reserve.

- **HABITAT**

Nursery

From the small forest adjacent to our base camp FNPf staff collect seeds, seedlings and top soil, and also carry out air grafting. Camp activities include filling polybags with soil, planting seeds in seed beds, transplanting seedlings, grafting from seed beds to polybags, and watering.

By the end of 2012 we had produced 120,000 in four of our nurseries, including *Ubar Samak* (*Syzygium polyanthum*), *Pelawan* (*Tristania Mainganyi*), and *Belangeran* (*Shorea belangerans*).

Our nurseries were looked after by six FNPf staff, one FNPf local volunteer, and about 14 people from the local village.



Ready for planting.

There is another nursery managed by a local cooperative group which produced another 20,000 saplings during the year. The 12 members of this nursery group are supervised by four FNPf staff. The species we grow are the easiest to propagate and collect.

Unfortunately not many species of trees will grow here because the land is much degraded so we focus on species that are proven, easy to propagate and collect, and can survive in these areas.

Planting and post-planting monitoring

We planted in three new corridors, covering more than 3km in length. We also replanted along three other corridors that we had originally planted last year, covering more than 2km. This has created a 5km corridor for wildlife movements. We planted 29,500 saplings in the first part of the year, followed by 12,000 saplings in the second part of the year.

These saplings were of the following species: *Ubar Samak* (*Syzygium polyanthum*), *Pelawan* (*Tristania Mainganyi*), and *Belangeran* (*Shorea belangerans*). FNPf staff planted saplings in this area with help from 10 people from Sungai Pasir village.

Similar with our projects in Tanjung Puting National Park, we only plant native species and follow up with three years of maintenance and monitoring, which we integrate with our patrolling activities. We look for dead trees that need to be replaced, and also check on the growth of the saplings. We do not have to do much weeding because nothing really grows in this area. In 2012 across the first three corridors we found a more than 80% survival rate.



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Patrolling

Lamandau has a history of yearly forest and bush fires, which we suspect are caused by illegal deer hunting. Whatever shrubs grow in this area are extremely flammable, especially during the dry season, so fire patrolling is vitally important.

Between July and November we found at least three spots where there had been a fire. Luckily, unlike those the previous year which burnt a lot of bushes and trees close to our site at Pondok Kajang, the fires in 2012 happened outside the reserve. We believe slash and burnt farming practices are the cause.

Thanks to Save Indonesian Endangered Species, Eco Future Fund and Boeing for funding this work.

- **COMMUNITY**

Community development in conjunction with reforestation

We identified that forest fires were very often triggered by illegal deer poaching, which is an issue that FNPf needs to solve in order to secure both our work and the reserve.

We believe the best solution, apart from using law enforcement, is to help the community living by the reserve to understand the benefits and natural resources that they can derive from the forest.

However, they must learn to do so in a sustainable manner.

We involve members of the local community in our patrolling and monitoring activities, and we have employed some of them since the start of our project in 2009.

A new cooperative group for reforestation work has been formed and they also help with sapling production, tree planting and maintenance.

The village that we work with is Sungai Pasir, which is the nearest village to the only main road in the area.



We have set up an agroforestry cooperative group those goal was to produce saplings for our reforestation project at Kajang ... by the end of the year they had successfully produced 20,000 saplings, ready for the next planting season.



Most exciting is the fact that quite a lot of women are willing to participate in our programs, and have started working in our nursery and planting the saplings.

We have also set up an agroforestry cooperative group with 12 members, whose first goal was to produce saplings for our reforestation project in the Kajang area. By the end of 2012 they had successfully produced 20,000 saplings, ready for the next planting season.

We do not operate many other programs in this village because of financial and human resource limitations.

However, we are keen to expand our work here to include programs related to conservation education. We would also like to be able to teach the community about organic farming, particularly involving livestock, and fish-based food processing – as alternative and sustainable income sources which would not have a detrimental effect on the forest and surrounding areas.

- **CHALLENGES**

The biggest challenge in the Lamandau River Wildlife Reserve is the soil condition, which is much degraded, and the fact that whatever grows on the land is highly flammable. Fire extinguishers are essential in this area, but currently we do not have any – apart from a backpack sprayer – due to a lack of funds.

As well, the limited water supply makes it hard for us to water our saplings, especially during the dry season. For the time being a well has been dug, which our staff can use.

Other challenges for us include the lack of staff and volunteers, and illegal deer hunting practices which can cause fires in the reserve.

Finally it is a long way from our base camp to the village, which makes it difficult to run the community development programs that we believe are needed and would bring a better and more sustainable future for these communities.

Our wish list

In a bid to help tackle these issues FNPf is keen to expand its community development programs so they can reach more people, and so they addresses practices such as deer hunting using fire.

We are particularly keen to implement an education program targeting those we suspect are involved in illegal deer hunting, the cause of many of the challenges faced in this area.

At present we do not have the funds to begin this work and are currently seeking interested donors who can support us.



We estimate that it will cost \$7,000 a year to fund the expansion of these programs to include conservation education, and another \$3,000 a year for the agriculture equipment and supplies and livestock needed to introduce proper farming practices into the area.



We are keen to implement an education program targeting those we suspect are involved in illegal deer hunting, the cause of many of the challenges faced in this area ... this is one of the projects on our wishlist ...

To prevent and control the damaging fires that do occur we need more vehicles, as well as the water to put out the fires.

We are hoping to raise \$6,500 to purchase two motorbikes and the fuel needed to monitor the forest for five months during dry season.

The on-going yearly cost of fire patrolling, including fuel costs, is about \$800 per year. Further details and a comprehensive breakdown of costs are available on request.



BALI BIRD SANCTUARY ON NUSA PENIDA

We are delighted to report that 2012 has been a happy and productive year for us on Nusa Penida.

Despite unprecedented harsh weather, accompanied by widespread flooding and high winds with the strength of a small tornado, we managed to accomplish most of our goals for the year.

During the year eight officers from the Department of Forestry's Bali Bureau of the Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA Bali) stayed at the FPNP center for four days. They wanted mostly to get some first-hand experience of our Nusa Penida conservation program – when the delegation left they expressed an interest in having more involvement in the project.



The endangered Bali starling.

Our programs on the island have expanded this year and, we believe, the bond between FPNP and the communities on Nusa Penida has grown even stronger.

Together we are working to prepare the island for climate change and gearing towards self-sufficiency. Below are the highlights of 2012.

- **WILDLIFE**

Bali starling

Six Bali starlings (*Leucopsar rothschildi*) were released on Nusa Lembongan in December 2012, to introduce new bloodlines into the wild population which has lived on the island since 2009.

The simple ceremony was conducted at the beautiful Puaji Temple in Jungutbatu village. Guests included local authorities, village leaders from Nusa Lembongan, representatives from Nusa Penida, Head of the Police Department, other local community leaders, FPNP friends and supporters from Bali and Java, as well as the media.

The birds were donated by Mr Alan El Kadhi from Australia, and the event was



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sponsored by the Nagaloka Foundation, Five Elements Retreat, visitors, and FNPf supporters.

The last census of the Bali starling population was carried out in May 2012, by 26 veterinarian and biology students. A total of 18 observation points were set up on Nusa Penida, as well as two points on Nusa Lembongan.

Based on the findings it is estimated that there were at least 105 birds across both islands. This is an improvement on the previous year, when it was estimated that there were a minimum of 93 birds.



An endangered Black winged starling on Nusa Penida island.

Java sparrow

Sightings of these beautiful birds – the Java sparrow (*Padda oryzivora*), known as gelatik in Indonesia – were still possible until as recently as 2009. While they have the ability to survive – in terms of finding food, water, and shelter, and being able to breed – the proliferation of their main predator, the Long-tailed shrike, which is widely found on Nusa Penida, is thought to be the cause of their disappearance.

This is a lesson we have taken to heart, and future release sites will be chosen carefully, and focused on predator-free areas.

Lesser crested cockatoo

The release program for the Lesser crested cockatoo (*Cacatua sulphurea parvula*) has been stopped because of a fatal attack on the male and baby previously released, and also due to the difficulty in finding more birds to rehabilitate and set free.

Mitchell lorikeet

Observation of the Mitchell lorikeet (*Trichoglossus haematodus mitchellii*) population has become quite difficult as they venture much further from the release site. There are occasional sightings of these birds around the FNPF center..



FNPF staff position a bird nest box in a tree on Nusa Penida island.

- **HABITAT**

During the first half of 2012, three separate groups – local students, international students and volunteers – were hard at work on our reforestation site, planting saplings in an effort to reach the goal of 30% tree cover on the island. This 30% is the baseline to ensure a healthy, biodiverse environment and a steady local climate.

Unfortunately fire hazards have since forced us to cease our reforestation work until we can be sure the threat is contained. The last fire incident happened in early September 2012. FNPF staff acted swiftly and managed to save some of the trees by pouring water on them. We hope to find a donor who is willing to support us to build a reforestation post, where we can place at least three people working 24 hours to monitor for fires.



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At the end of the 2013 rainy season we will count the total number of surviving trees. Meanwhile we are using the hiatus to research those species that survived the fires – these will be the plants we will use for our future reforestation work. As well as these activities, direct seeding and watering work continues.

Agroforestry

Learning from our experiences at our reforestation site, the focus of our tree planting activity is now on agroforestry and we provide saplings of those trees that local communities like to plant on their land, or by the road sides.



Our sapling nursery at our volunteer center in the village of Ped on Nusa Penida island.

We have secured sponsorship from the International Christian Church Organization (ICCO) to expand on this work, and we have launched a project for 2013 called “Tree Planting to Reduce the Impact of Climate Change”.

The aim of this project is to distribute at least 61,500 saplings of the widely popular *Gamhar (Gmelina arborea)* species to 41 traditional villages on the island.

True to our belief that sustainable conservation will only succeed if conducted through a holistic approach – respecting the interdependence of the environment, fauna and human beings – our habitat-focused work continues to be an important part of what we do.

Our nursery provides different tree species, including palms, to the community for free. A large number of community members and students took the opportunity to collect free saplings, either to be planted in their yards at home, around temples or on the road sides. In 2012 we gave away more than 60,000 saplings.



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Community members on Nusa Penida planting trees from our nursery.

Among those who collected free saplings was a local youth organization, based near the FNPF center. The group planted 3,165 trees, including Jamaican cherry and palms, along the road. We are continually encouraging people to plant trees for various reasons – considering most of the island is covered in grass, we believe whatever trees are planted will improve the quality of the environment on Nusa Penida.

- **COMMUNITY**

We take pride in our community development programs as well as the support they receive from the community, particularly local schools, and of course from our generous donors.

Organic farming

In 2012 we reintroduced organic farming on Nusa Penida, running courses between May and July which were attended by more than 200 people.

We taught participants how to grow vegetables and how to produce compost from inorganic material. We also explained why they should not put inorganic material into the land, and how they should instead dispose of it.

The Australian Consulate in Bali funded the materials for this course.

Organic farming is the only farming method the islanders know and they have practiced it in the past – before the arrival of the green revolution.



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Volunteer Mike Appleton (right, holding the red bag) teaching at one of the organic farming courses we ran in 2012.

It took some time to convince people it is possible to grow their own vegetables, which have been buying from the market.

Almost all of the fruit and vegetables sold on the island are imported from Bali or even Java, making healthy eating choices too expensive for most of the island's inhabitants.

Last year we ran four compost production courses at the FPNF center. We then took the same course to some of the local schools and community groups. To date we have set up 10 organic farming pilot plots.

FPNF supports these pilot projects by providing netting to keep out chickens and other animals, we also hand out seeds and probiotic compost starter kits.

A number of the pilot sites have produced quite impressive results, especially a plot at one of the local schools, SMP II Nusa Penida. This program grabbed the attention of the provincial government and a TV station, which produced a documentary about it. Long time FPNF volunteer Mike Appleton is leading this program.

The biggest event of the year in this area of our work was a visit by more than 250 members of the Nusa Penida Youth Communication Forum who came to the FPNF center to learn about organic farming.

We are continuously working to improve the program in terms of methodology and number of course participants.

Waste management

Alongside our organic farming program we are also running a drive on waste management awareness (see above). During this course we try to change people's perception about what they consider to be "rubbish" and how to reduce the amount they create.

We talk about what kind of waste products – plastics and other inorganic material – can be reused or recycled into something useful, such as compost, craft materials, and other practical products.



Long term volunteer Mike Appleton (center, wearing the Bali starling t-shirt) explains about composting.

Seed bank

In the latter half of 2012 FNPf started a seed bank in order to reduce the islanders' reliance on the farmers' store to purchase seeds.

This program's primary goal, aside from economic considerations, is to ensure seeds cultivated at the FNPf center can withstand the conditions on the island and can do better than the store bought seeds. The bulk of the funding for this program comes from the Australian Consulate in Bali.

Cultural event /village support

We provide support to each of the 41 villages on the islands to hold a cultural event, each village decides how they will use the funds.

Conservation education

We do not run our conservation education program at the schools on regular basis, but provide support when they request it. We also provide indirect support through competitions, courses and other activities that have a conservation message.



The aim of the competition was change the way students thought about waste, especially those things that can be recycled into useful products ...

merit and the practical use of materials.

During the judging our volunteers and the students performed music and sang about nature and conservation issues.

FNPF's annual competition on conservation education – which is funded by our long-time major donor, Humane Society International (Australia) – is held in conjunction with the island's Independence Day celebrations on August 17. The competition has been running since 2005.

Last year, to complement the conservation education competition, we also launched an environment-themed painting competition, which was held in conjunction with World Environment Day in June.

A total of 14 junior high and senior high schools students took part in the competition, which was sponsored by the Maya Ubud Hotel and the Rotary Club Bali Seminyak (RCBS).

Competitions

On April 22 we ran a recycling competition in conjunction with Earth Day, in which all the senior and junior high schools participated.

The aim of the competition was change the way students thought about waste, especially those things that can be recycled into useful products.

The students were asked to create an art work or craft piece from recycled materials, and to bring to our office to be displayed.

The judging panel was made up of a high school teacher, an FNPF volunteer from Bali and an FNPF volunteer from England.

The works were judged on the materials used (the lower the economic value of the materials used, in terms of what recycling companies would pay, the higher the score given), artistic



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Nusa Penida youngsters reading books at our volunteer and conservation center in the village of Ped.

Scholarships

Our scholarships program, which has been running for two years, has now attracted other donors.

By the end of December the Humane Society International (Australia) was funding 40 scholarships, the Rotary Club Bali Seminyak was sponsoring 10, private donor Ms Marcella Pierce was funding three, and private donors Dr Patricia McWhirter and Dr Elaine Cebuliak were supporting one student – making a total of 54 student scholarships.

Sadly we had to cancel one university scholarship because the student was unable to fulfill the program requirements.

Scholarships are given to each village on the islands in order to encourage and maintain their support for our bird protection program. The head of each village chooses the student they feel most deserves the scholarship based on the following conditions: the student must come from poor family, have no more than one living parent, and they must have a good school record.

The biggest challenge for the village head is that there is always more than one deserving student. On behalf of the scholarship recipients we would like to thank our sponsors.

Traditional dance classes and English language group

The twice weekly traditional dance classes continue to be popular with children and teenagers from the island, while the English language group is a long running and successful community program. There is a daily gathering at the FNPF center where young people – and the young-at-heart – converse with our volunteers, in English. There is more information on this in the volunteers section below.



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Low cost technology

We are working with the Kopernik Foundation to introduce simple, practical technology to the local community, aimed at making life easier, more economical and healthier. Currently we are running product testing, to determine people's attitudes to the technology.

The products we are testing include a stove which uses wood and other organic material for fuel, a water filter, and solar-powered lamps.

Socialization of these ideas was carried out in one village in October and December. We will take the products to the community for a trial in January 2013. This program is entirely funded by the Kopernik Foundation.

Volunteer program

The volunteering program, which began in 2011, has brought hundreds of new people to the island and continues to enjoy increasing support from both those who volunteer and the local community.



Some of our volunteers at work in our tree nursery.

We are encouraged to see increasing numbers of Indonesians, and even some local people from Nusa Penida, volunteering alongside their foreign counterparts.

We are finding that more and more local people are now able to converse in English because they have had the opportunity to learn from our volunteers. Participation in the daily English language group, held at the FNPf center, is obligatory for every volunteer during their stay.

As well some volunteers regularly teach at the local schools, on some occasions for stints of up to three months.



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More than 100 children are taking part in English language clubs which our volunteers also help run. The other very important benefit of this program is that it encourages people to actively participate in conservation work.

In terms of economic improvement, there are now a couple of small warungs (food stalls) across the street from our center, serving affordable, clean and tasty food for local and international visitors.

Our volunteers also generate more and more positive publicity about Nusa Penida through social media, or articles in magazines, on websites and in newspapers.

Most importantly, however, the volunteer program is a significant income stream allowing us to run other programs which have yet to find donors.



Volunteers helping out in our greenhouse and conservation center at Ped village on Nusa Penida island.

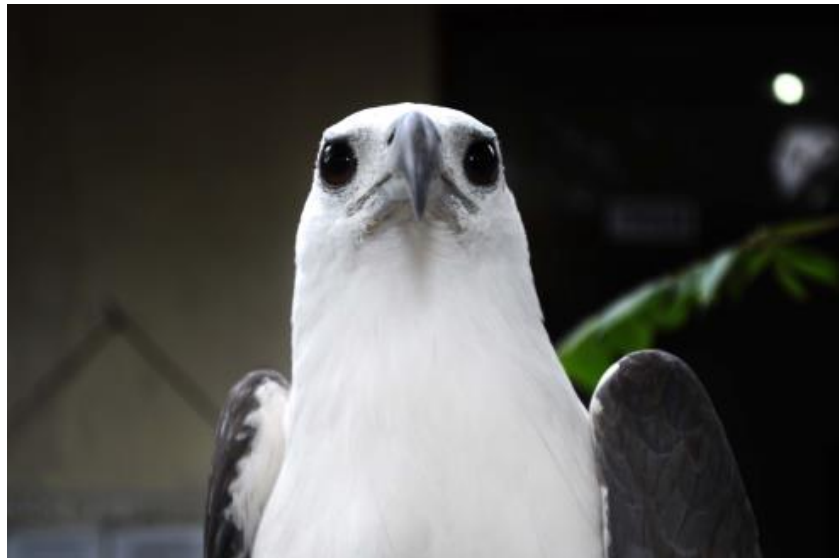
BALI WILDLIFE RESCUE CENTRE

The Bali Wildlife Rescue Centre (BWRC), one of only seven such centers in Indonesia, was set up for the care, rehabilitation and release of native wildlife.

The rescue center provides a vital link in the process of returning distressed wildlife back to their natural homes. FNPF took over running the 3,200m² property, which is located in Tabanan, in southwest Bali, in August 2011.

Thank you to the Humane Society International (Australia) for funding all the operation costs of the rescue center since we took it over.

During 2012 we cared for about 40 animals and birds – including cockatoos, sea eagles, peacocks, gibbons and macaques. FNPF runs the facility with the support of the Department of Forestry's Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA).



One of the eagles we are caring for at our wildlife rescue center.

Most of the birds and primates we care for are the victims of illegal trading and poaching. The majority have been saved from animal markets or confiscated from private homes and businesses by BKSDA. Some have also been handed in by the public.

Most are too old or injured for rehabilitation and the center becomes their home for the rest of their lives. Some can be rehabilitated and released, but the process is long and there are few suitable release sites.

In 2012 we were visited by numerous school groups who came to learn about our work and the related issues, such as the illegal wildlife trade. As well we had a full time volunteer, with a background in psychology, who spent about three months working with us in the early part of the year. He



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conducted some research into the behavior of the animals and birds. We intend to use the information he gathered to consult a behavioral expert, particularly in relation to the problems we have with one of the monkeys.

- **WILDLIFE**

Bird species

Moluccan Cockatoo (*Cacatua mollucensis*): 2

At the start of the year we had four Moluccan cockatoos, however, in late April one of the females died after it was attacked by the male. Later in the year, another of the birds died of suspected psittacine beak and feather disease.

We reported this to BKSDA staff and asked that they find a new home for this bird to ensure the disease was not spread to the other parrots at our center. The remaining two birds are in good condition.

Palm cockatoo (*Pobosciger aterrimus*): 2

All of these birds are doing well physically and show no signs of psychological problems. In June, we received a very stressed cockatoo which had been confiscated by BKSDA. We treated the bird but unfortunately it died within a few days of its arrival.



One of our Palm cockatoos.

During July and August we temporarily isolated one of the birds to check for a possible bacterial, fungal or parasite infection. Currently the birds are both in good shape and in separate cages as they do not get along.

Lesser sulphur crested cockatoo (*Cacatua sulphurea*): 1

This bird is doing well and gets along with the Citron crested cockatoo which we have placed with him.

Citron crested cockatoo (*Cacatua sulphurea citrinocristata*): 1

This bird is doing even better than the Lesser sulphur crested cockatoo mentioned above, though it does not like to be close to people.

Eleanora cockatoo (*Cacatua galerita eleonora*): 10

One of these birds in the past liked to pull out all of its feathers, in a type of self-mutilation. However, since September it has had a full coat of feathers and we hope it will remain like this.



The rest of these birds are in good condition. We placed nest boxes out for these birds, some are using the boxes to hide or comfort themselves but some like to destroy them.

Red sided eclectus (*Electus roratus polychloros*): 5

Nest boxes and other enrichment were provided for all of these birds, except the single female who had just been weaned. In September, one female chick, the hen, and the other young female died from an e coli infection.

We had to isolate another of the birds for a few weeks. Right now all of the remaining birds are doing well.



Two of the Red sided eclectus our Bali Wildlife Rescue Centre.

White belied sea eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*): 2

One of our sea eagles died in February, and a post mortem showed bacteria in the gut (salmonella, klebsiella and e coli). A second bird died in May after surgery on his shoulder joint – an x-ray showed the bird had three bullets in his body.

Meanwhile, in November we received a new bird handed to us voluntarily by a tourist. The one other sea eagle in our care cannot fly, and we have started to train it in the hope it will learn.

Grey headed sea eagle (*Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus*): 1

This bird is doing well and is ready for release. We are still waiting for a permit from BKSDA and permission from authorities at Lamandau Reserve to release this bird at a lake within the reserve.

Crested serpent eagle (*Spilornis cheela*): Nil



This bird was released in April at Buyan Lake in Bali. Indonesia's Minister of Forestry attended the event, releasing the bird himself, which coincided with an announcement from one of Indonesia's banks that they would sponsor the Indonesian Government to plant one billion trees.

Post-release monitoring has convinced us that the bird survived – it was seen by FPNP staff and a BKSDA officer in the same area two weeks later.

Javan crested eagle (*Nisaetus bartelsi*): 1

We received a new bird in July, but unfortunately it was found dead in November. A post mortem revealed it had a swollen liver and a specimen was sent to the laboratory, but we were unable to determine anything of significance.

Javan peacock (*Pavomuticus*): 5

One male and two females arrived in July, all are good candidates for release but first we need approval to do this.



One of two endangered Javan peacocks we are currently caring for at the rescue center.

Helmeted friar bird (*Philemon buceroides*): 6

In June we received two new birds, believed to be Helmeted friar birds, which had been confiscated by BKSDA – both were in good condition.

However, the following month one was injured and died. All the remaining birds are doing well.

Cassowary (*Casuarius*): 1

The bird is in good condition.

Victorian crown pigeon (*Goura victoria*): 1

This bird is also in good condition.

Black winged starling (*Acridotheres melanopterus*) : Nil

In April the BKSDA took these birds back in connection with the court proceedings against the person from whom they had earlier been confiscated.

Buff rumped woodpecker (*Meiglyp testristis*): Nil

These birds were released in April at Bali's Buyan Lake at the same time as the Crested serpent eagle – all are doing well in the wild.

Brahminy kite (*Haliastur indus*): 2

We received one confiscated bird from BKSDA in March, the bird was skinny and quite tame and not able to fly well. We suspected it was malnourished and had been chained for a long time. We received another confiscated bird in May, which was also skinny and had lost four of its nails.



One of our Brahminy kites.

Through our rehabilitation efforts both kites now know how to catch live food for themselves.

In late August we put all the birds in a new rehabilitation cage, unfortunately the following month one of these birds was attacked – through the wire – by a Hawk eagle from another cage.

FNPF staff rescued the kite, but he had lost a lot of blood and was stressed – he died not long after. The remaining two birds are our priority for release.

Hawk eagle (*Spizaetus cirrhatus*): 1

We received this bird, which was not in good condition, in April. Through our care the bird improved and started to learn to how to hunt for food.

We believe this bird is ready for release and we are waiting for approval from BKSDA.



Bali starling (*Leucopsar rothschildi*): 1

In May 2012, a West Java bird breeder donated to us a Bali starling with a foot problem. Most Balinese people do not know the island's emblem and we feel an obligation to show this bird and to help educate people. This bird is doing well.

Primates

We have changed feeding times for all the primates, except the Slow lorises, to four times a day to help keep them busy.

Sumatran gibbon (*Hylobates lar vestitus*): 2

Both are doing well.

Leaf monkey (*Trachypithecus obscurus*): 1

This monkey is in good condition.



One of three Pig tailed macaques – this one goes by the name Moon – at our Tabanan center.

Pig tailed macaque (*Macaca leonina*): 3

The female continues to show good progress, she is looking happier and has started to grow hair on her back, after being placed in a bigger cage.

Slow loris (*Nycticebus coucang*): 2

We received a new Slow loris from BKSDA in April. We are building a new enclosure for both of these lorises so they have enough space to play and hide.

Both were doing well, until early December when one of them was found to have a wound on the lower part of his body. We treated this with a combination of antibiotics and anti-fungal medication.



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Barking deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*): 2

We received two male deers from BKSDA in July. One of them is tame and the other is quite wild. We are planning to release both in the forest around Besikalung Temple in Bali.

We are working to seek approval for this release, which has been cleared with the temple committee.

- **CHALLENGES**

We have still not been able to find a well-qualified veterinarian and manager to run the center, but we hope will be able to resolve this issue in 2013.

Operation costs for the center increased significantly during the year, especially in relation to the cost of food.

BWRC is still relatively new to FPNP's portfolio and because of this there are several challenges in relation to the taking over of operations and the reorganization, such as in terms of administration and communication, especially with government authorities.

We also faced a number of challenges in relation to our inability to obtain permits to release or translocate some of the animals.

The process can be lengthy and complicated. Often approvals are needed from authorities in the Tabanan region, where the center is located, as well as in the region where the animal or bird is moving to, and approval is also needed from BKSDA.



We are keen to develop opportunities for donors to become foster parents for the endangered primates and birds we work with. We would also like to be able to invite volunteers who have skills in rehabilitation and wildlife health to come and spend time with us ...



Our wish list

FNPF is keen to develop opportunities for donors to become foster parents for each of the species we work with.

We would also like to be able to invite volunteers who have skills in rehabilitation and wildlife health to come and spend time with us.

Meanwhile, we continue to negotiate with authorities for permits to release into the wild those animals that are ready for a new home.



A view of part of our Bali Wildlife Rescue Centre in Tabanan.

BESIKALUNG WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, BALI

FNPF's newest project is the creation of a forest sanctuary for endangered birds and animals on the slopes of Mt Batukaru in central Bali.

The sanctuary which covers an area 5km in radius from the Besikalung Temple – taking in Bali's largest remaining forest – and is home to Leaf monkeys, Macaques, and many birds. It is a beautiful location and easy to get to from Ubud.

Since the sanctuary was created in early 2011 we have released White vented mynahs and Peaceful doves into the forest under the protection of the local community.



Releasing birds at the Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary in November 2011.

The community asked FNPF to develop and run the sanctuary following the success of FNPF's Bali Bird Sanctuary, on the island of Nusa Penida.

The committee who runs Besikalung Temple, and five villages and nine farmers' groups who live and work in the area, have introduced traditional regulations which gives protection to wildlife within the sanctuary.

The temple – one of the most important in Bali – is mainly supported by these five villages: Babahan, Utu, Bolangan, Penebel and Karadan.

The nine traditional farming cooperative groups, known as "Subak", which support the temple and the sanctuary, include Subak Uma Utu, Subak Besikalung, Subak Kedamian, Subak Bangkiang Sidem, Subak Jambe Langu, Subak Munduk Lengung, Subak Petung, and Subak Kuta Bala Putra.



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These farming cooperatives are located in different villages, including Gunung, Dukuh, Poh Gending and Banjar Lebah Marga.

The real icing on the cake for us, after two years of legwork to get this project off the ground, is the issuing of the joint statement by the Babahan village authorities – who invited other villages in the area to be involved.

JOINT STATEMENT

Unofficial translation

Based on the result of the meeting between village representatives, the community empowerment institution, Babahan village head, all the banjar / hamlet heads around Babahan village, on September 06, 2012, we have decided...:

- To protect the wildlife and nature (vegetation) around Besikalung temple and the surrounding areas, including Babahan village.
- Any community member who find somebody carrying an air gun, or similar weapon for hunting, are obligated to report to the temple committee, traditional leader and the head of Babahan village.

Prohibited activities around the Besikalung temple area are:

1. Disturbing the wildlife and nature
2. Hunting, shooting, trapping or taking/removing anything from the Temple area within a radius of 5km
3. Persons violating this rule will be subject to the following:
 - a. Moral and local tradition punishment
 - b. Rp.10.000.000 fine
 - c. Cover the cost for ceremony to ask forgiveness (Guru Piduka) at the temple according to the temple committee and village tradition at Babahan Village

Babahan, 24 September 2012

The head of temple committee



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The statement supports the traditional regulations (called awig-awig) which protect animals in the Besikalung temple area. This makes it the first animal sanctuary on Bali initiated by private enterprise.

To date we have released birds into the sanctuary on two occasions – 25 White vented mynahs (*Acridotheres javanicus*) and 26 Peaceful doves (*Geopelia striata*).

The Besikalung project also includes tree planting and monitoring within the sanctuary – which borders a UNESCO World Heritage protected site – as part of efforts to restore and protect the remaining forest. We are also running programs teaching the local community about conservation issues.

Our goal for the Besikalung project is that it will gain momentum and eventually the entire province of Bali will become a sanctuary for birds and animals.

We hope the sanctuary will also bring benefits to the local community who support the program.



A view of the forest and rice fields within the Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary.



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- **WILDLIFE AND COMMUNITY**

Ceremonies

Two ceremonies related to the establishment of the sanctuary have been held at Besikalung Temple. The first ceremony was called "Mapahayu Wana" or "Wana Kertih". The purpose of this ceremony was to ask the Gods to protect and keep safe the temple, Bali and the world.

At some temples this ceremony is held every 10 years as a routine activity, while at other temples it is conducted if there is an accident at the temple that has caused damage to the buildings, such as a fire or a tree falling on the shrine.

This ceremony is also performed if there is a serious natural disaster – such as a landslide, a flood or a long drought – near the temple, in Bali or even elsewhere in the world.

In a way this ceremony is about conservation at the spiritual level.

“**Our goal for the Besikalung project is that it will gain momentum and eventually the entire province of Bali will become a sanctuary for birds and animals ...**



FNPF CEO and Founder Dr Bayu Wirayudha (third from right) at one of the meetings held with the Besikalung community over the last few years.



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In Balinese Hinduism there are always at least three levels of ceremony held for the same purpose. These are determined based on the funds available, the reason for the ceremony (accident/other problems), how long since the ceremony was last held, and various other factors.

On 26 April 2011, one such ceremony was held after a tree branch fell on two of the temple buildings and caused serious damage. This ceremony is always followed by a tree planting and animal release, the aim being to give back something to nature – mostly to the forest – for what we have taken from her.

The saplings to be planted and the wildlife to be released, in this case birds, are blessed by the priest so they officially belong to the temple and to God. The priest also placed a sacred three-color thread on each of the bird's legs to ensure that no one would catch them after their release.

More than 300 villagers, along with village leaders and members of the farmers' organizations attended the event. The Vice Regent of Tabanan Regency and a number of department leaders from local government also came. The bird release was conducted by the Vice Regent, along with the Head of the Forestry Department in Tabanan, informal leaders and priests.

The Vice Regent is very supportive of the sanctuary, and is considering establishing government regulations to provide protection for wildlife in the area. It will take time to develop both traditional and government regulations for a sanctuary but the green lights are there.

White vented mynahs and Peaceful doves

Our first release at Besikalung was of nine White vented mynah (*Acridotheres javanicus*), who were released along with another three birds, who acted as decoys so the mynah would be able to orientate themselves as they got to know the area.



Our first release at Besikalung was of nine White vented mynah ... once the most common mynah bird in Java and Bali, but now they are very hard to find in the wild.

The White vented mynah was once the most common mynah bird in Java and Bali, but now they are very hard to find in the wild – that is despite the fact this bird is very widely scattered across South East Asia, including in Sulawesi, Sumatra, Java and Bali. The White vented mynah is not protected because they are still found in large numbers in some regions.

This bird is very important to Bali's ecosystem, helping it to function properly. The rule of ecosystem stability is that if we lose one element of the ecosystem, other elements will be affected. In Java they have experienced several caterpillar outbreaks in various places, which some people blame on climate change.



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FNPF believes the caterpillar outbreaks were actually caused by a decreasing number of predators that attack caterpillars – and this in turn affects the stability of the ecosystem and causes an uncontrollable caterpillar population.

White vented mynahs, among other birds, are a predator of caterpillars. We want to prevent something like this incident happening in Bali.

FNPF believes that by bringing back some of the elements – like the White vented mynah – we can bring stability back to the ecosystem. This will help avoid the overpopulation of certain species.

We have also released eight Peaceful doves (*Geopilia striata*) around Besikalung, previously one of the most common birds found in open areas in Bali, but which is now hard to find. Traditionally this bird is one of the most popular cage birds, and this has made them a target of poachers for many years.

As well, on 12 November 2012, a large ceremony was held at Besikalung Temple to celebrate "Indonesian Planting Day" and the anniversary of the Regency of Tabanan.

With the support from Maya Ubud Hotel and Donna Lum, we released 16 White vented mynahs and 18 Peaceful doves. Tabanan regency and local government officials attended this event.

Our first priority now is to continue to release more White vented mynahs and other native species of birds, that are no longer found in this area.



We need funding to conduct research and monitoring of the bird populations ... We will use this to lobby local government to introduce legislation to support the sanctuary ...

We are not overly concerned about whether these birds are protected under law, we are more concerned about bringing back bird species that have already disappeared, which will in turn help mend the ecosystem.

Other work

In July an information center and toilet facilities were build, using donated funds, next to the temple's parking lot. As well there are two houses within the project site, which from February 2013, we can use to accommodate volunteers keen to help with program development and implementation.



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- **CHALLENGES**

As always, progress of this project will depend on finding sources of funding. We are currently looking for donations to further develop the sanctuary and the programs associated with it – to do this we need your support.

Our wish list

We need funding to conduct research and monitoring of the different bird populations and their breeding activities.

We will then be able to use this to lobby local government to introduce a range of legislation to support the sanctuary, and so strengthen the traditional regulations.

We also need funds to finish building the sanctuary information center – work on which began in July 2012 – where the public can learn about conservation issues.



A FNPf team visit to Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary.

FINANCIAL REPORTS

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2012

CURRENCY IDR INDONESIAN RUPIAH

(US\$1 equals approximately IDR 10,000)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	DEBIT	CREDIT
400.00	INCOME		
410.00	Grant income		-
410.01	Grant funding	2,031,652,711.00	
410.02	Grant refund		-
450.00	Operating income		-
450.01	Membership fee income		1,931,000.00
450.02	Sales of merchandise/ souvenirs/books/publications		16,665,000.00
450.02	Income from volunteers		265,018,996.00
450.04	Income from tours		2,000,000.00
450.05	Individual donors		107,910,830.00
450.06	Foreign exchange difference		2,807,000.00
450.07	Other operating income		133,726,188.00
500.00	COST OF INCOME		
550.00	Cost of operating income		
550.02	Cost of merchandise/ souvenirs/books/publications	20,415,000.00	
550.03	Cost of volunteers	26,534,750.00	
550.04	Cost of running tours	164,250,500.00	
600.00	EXPENSES		
601.00	EMPLOYMENT EXPENSES		
601.01	Staff salaries	464,949,000.00	
601.02	Overtime for staff		-
601.03	Bonuses and incentives	17,831,000.00	
601.04	Meal allowances	22,820,000.00	
601.05	Staff medical expenses	1,477,000.00	
601.50	Wages for workers	9,830,000.00	



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601.80	Uniforms	-
601.99	Other employee expenses	9,738,750.00
602.00	ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL EXPENSES	
602.01	Fuel & gasoline non-transport	10,190,500.00
602.02	Boat transport	41,919,000.00
602.03	Fuel & gasoline transport	79,006,299.30
602.04	Electricity	9,445,221.00
602.05	Telephone	4,652,758.00
602.06	Cellular phone costs	2,553,000.00
602.07	Email, internet & telefax	12,656,648.00
602.08	Postage & mail	261,000.00
602.09	Courier, freight and shipping	723,000.00
602.10	Stationery & supplies	19,188,730.00
602.11	Photocopy & printing	1,211,500.00
602.12	Cleaning	8,203,250.00
602.13	Reading material & books	-
602.14	Ceremonial offerings & contributions	46,641,000.00
602.15	Medicine & first aid	88,000.00
602.16	License, permit & tax	10,058,500.00
602.17	Office meals	36,049,500.00
602.18	Security	-
602.19	Airfares, extra baggage, airport tax	4,344,000.00
602.20	Accommodation	-
602.21	Water bills	10,628,400.00
603.00	Repairs & maintenance	-
603.01	Building maintenance	26,760,200.00
603.02	Vehicle maintenance	19,510,500.00
603.03	Equipment maintenance	45,608,000.00
603.04	Furniture & fixture maintenance	135,000.00
603.99	Other repairs & maintenance	4,944,000.00
604.00	Vehicles	-
604.01	Motorbike	40,339,000.00
604.02	Car	-
604.03	Boat	-
605.00	Building, land & infrastructure	-
605.01	Clinic & laboratory	2,789,500.00
605.02	Observation post	17,836,500.00
605.03	Dormitory	-



605.04	Meeting room	-
605.05	Cages	12,779,000.00
605.06	Landscaping	40,000.00
605.07	Other building, land & infrastructure expenses	15,000.00
606.00	Equipment	-
606.01	Technical & construction equipment	-
606.02	Audio/repro/visual (Audio/Repro/ visual equipment)	-
606.03	Office equipment	10,027,000.00
606.04	Laboratory equipment	-
606.05	Portable cage / translocation cage	-
606.99	Other equipment	15,331,000.00
607.00	Furniture & fixtures	-
607.01	Office furniture & fixtures	-
608.00	Rental	-
608.01	Office rental expenses	-
608.02	Other rental expenses	-
609.00	Third party expenses	-
609.01	Research & consultant fees	-
609.02	Financial & tax audit fees	-
609.03	Other third party expenses	-
610.00	Promotion & information	-
610.01	Public relations	1,875,500.00
610.02	Printing fees	7,210,000.00
610.03	Advertisements	700,000.00
610.04	Exhibitions	25,000.00
610.05	Media fees	-
610.06	Website	-
610.07	Other promotion & information	-
611.00	ANIMAL EXPENSES	
611.01	Food	99,593,000.00
611.02	Health	2,444,500.00
611.03	Confiscation, evacuation, translocation	345,000.00
611.04	Release costs	11,984,000.00
611.05	Post release costs	4,059,430.00
611.06	Other animal expenses	50,390,000.00
612.00	COMMUNITY	



DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES		
612.01	Education & scholarship	74,550,000.00
612.02	Meeting & socialization	-
612.03	Training & courses	30,794,000.00
612.04	Other community development expenses	18,186,000.00
613.00 LAND REHABILITATION EXPENSES		
613.01	Infrastructure for land rehabilitation	-
613.02	Nursery	95,442,000.00
613.03	Pre planting	8,849,500.00
613.04	Planting	374,329,200.00
613.05	Post planting	6,709,500.00
613.06	Other land rehabilitation expenses	1,114,000.00
800.00 MISCELLANEOUS INCOME		
800.01	Bank interest	8,301,148.65
899.99	Other miscellaneous income	277,000.00
900.00 MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES		
900.01	Bank transfer expenses	160,000.00
900.02	Bank administration fees	1,006,500.00
900.03	Tax bank expenses	1,656,401.82
999.99	Other miscellaneous expenses	1,000,000.00
TOTAL 2,024,204,538.12 2,570,289,884.65		
Increase (decrease) activity funds this year		546,085,346.53



BALANCE SHEET FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2012

CURRENCY IDR INDONESIAN RUPIAH

(US\$1 equals approximately IDR 10,000)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	DEBIT	CREDIT
ASSETS			
100.00	CASH		
100.01	Cash IDR – Ubud head office	434,092,668.00	
100.02	Cash USD – Ubud head office	-	
100.03	Cash IDR - Nusa Penida center	28,838,660.70	
100.04	Cash USD - Nusa Penida center	-	
100.05	Cash IDR – Borneo office	68,710,234.00	
100.06	Cash USD – Borneo office	-	
100.07	Cash IDR – Bali Wildlife Rescue Centre	29,162,000.00	
100.08	Cash USD – Bali Wildlife Rescue Centre	-	
100.00	Cash in transit	376,541,547.00	
101.00	BANK		
101.01	Bank BNI Renon	311,988,098.00	
101.02	Bank BNI Denpasar	688,134,224.00	
101.03	Bank Permata	21,653,373.17	
101.04	Bank Mandiri	999,756.56	
101.99	Bank in transit	(629,478,402.00)	
102.00	RECEIVABLE		
102.01	Accounts receivable	(2,432.00)	
102.02	Staff cash advances	3,892,000.00	
102.03	Project cash advances	-	
102.04	Deposits	-	
102.05	Accounts receivable to projects/colleagues	-	
103.00	SALES INVENTORY		
120.00	FIXED ASSETS		



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120.01	Building/land/property	-	-
121.00	Vehicles	-	-
122.00	Computer equipment & peripherals	-	-
123.00	Office equipment & fixtures	-	-
124.00	Audio/repro/visual equipment	-	-
125.00	Laboratory & medical equipment	-	-
126.00	Communications equipment	-	-
127.00	Technical & survey equipment	-	-
128.00	Construction equipment & tools	-	-
200.00 LIABILITIES			
210.00	Accounts payable	-	16,754,500.00
210.01	Tax payable	-	-
210.02	Deposits received	-	-
210.03	Other payable	-	-
300.00 EQUITY			
301.01 CAPITAL FUND			
301.02	GRANT FUND BALANCE	-	752,243,097.90
301.03	GENERAL FUND BALANCE	-	19,448,783.00
399.98	Increase / Decrease activity fund this year	-	546,085,346.53
TOTAL 1,334,531,727.43 1,334,531,727.43			

THANK YOU TO OUR DONORS

FNPF receives no government funding and relies solely on the support of our donors and volunteers to continue our work.

None of these projects and programs – enough to fill the more than 30 pages of this annual report – would have been possible over the last year without the support of our volunteers and donors who continue once again to give so generously.

Every donation, no matter what size, is gratefully received by FNPF. Every dollar you give helps us to save another bird, plant another tree, teach another young person about the importance of protecting their environment. On behalf of all of us here at FNPF I would like to express our continuing gratitude and appreciation.

Because of your generous support this year we have been able to achieve a huge amount. This annual report is a celebration of all you have helped us accomplish. It is also a reminder of just how essential your ongoing support is going to be as Indonesia's wildlife, its habitat, and the communities that live nearby, continue to face continuing threats and challenges in the years to come.

To make a donation please visit our website www.fnpf.org. Australian taxpayers are able to make a tax deductible donation via the website of one of our great partners – the Humane Society International (Australia).

You can go there via our website donation page or go directly to www.hsi.org.au – be sure to mention that you want your donation to go to FNPF.

Our donors have included:

American Express & Danamon Bank
Australian Consulate in Bali
Australian Volunteers for International Development, an Australian Government, AusAID initiative
Bali Spirit
Boeing
Balikpapan Orangutan Survival (BOS)
Buy One Give One (B1G1)
Department of Environment and Heritage Australia
Eco Future Fund Japan
GebaMana
Gibbon Foundation
Humane Society International (HSI) Australia

Ikat Batik
International Christian Church Organization
John Hardy Ltd
Kopernik
Maya Ubud Resort and Spa
Orangutan Outreach
Pertamina
Reef Artisan Collaborative International
Rotary Club of Bali Seminyak
Save Indonesian Endangered Species
Taronga Foundation
The Ring Sameton Inn
US Fish & Wildlife Service
Wildlife Artist for Conservation AFC
World Parrot Trust



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HOW YOU CAN HELP

You can help FNPF to create a sustainable environment where wildlife, habitat and local communities can co-exist in health and harmony. There are many ways that you can get involved with us, here are just a few:

- **Sponsor a nest box for an endangered Bali starling**
- **Support work to help save Nusa Penida's sea turtles**
- **Sponsor the reforestation of one hectare for the orangutans of Kalimantan**
- **Support our education scholarships for local students**
- **Purchase a truck for Nusa Penida. Or a tractor for Kalimantan**
- **Volunteer and work with us on Nusa Penida, Kalimantan or at the Bali Wildlife Rescue Centre**



Seeds ready for planting.

All donations are greatly appreciated and will be channeled directly to the cause of your choice at your request.

Check out our website www.fnfpf.org for more information or email us at info@fnfpf.org. You can also follow us on Facebook – search for FNPF Bali – or on Twitter.



One of our volunteers and one of our Nusa Penida staff members planting trees.

*Thank you to everyone who
supported and helped us in 2012*

