

2017 ANNUAL REPORT

**FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION
(YAYASAN PECINTA DAN PENYANTUN TAMAN 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 in Bali, Nusa Penida and Kalimantan, and 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 in deforestation.

We started 2017 by continuing our work to restore more than two million hectare of lands that have been burnt by the forest fires in last 2 years. This report also provides details of our work over the course of 2017. The first few sections describes 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 Lamandau River Wildlife Reserve, the Bali Wildlife Rescue Center, Nusa Penida Bird Sanctuary, Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary and Pejeng Village. We also have a new upcoming project to expand our work in conservation area that you can read in the last section about Jatiluwih Sanctuary.

LETTER FROM OUR DIRECTOR

Dear FNPF supporters,

Firstly I want to say Happy New Year and thank you very much to all of you for taking the time to read our 2017 annual report. We know that 2017 has been gone far, but we always want to give update of our work to all of our supporters.

In 2017 we have been busy to continue our project in restoring burnt habitat that caused by forest fire on the last two years. We also have numerous project to support the environment and local communities in Indonesia that we hope it will ultimately lead to habitat improvement for the local wildlife. Not only that, we expand our conservation work in another area in Bali called Jatiluwih where the local residents there heard our success in Nusa Penida Sanctuary, they want us to convert the area into sanctuary like a Nusa Penida and Besikalung.

On this occasion I also would like to appeal for your support for our volunteer program in Kalimantan, Bali and Nusa Penida. Especially we urgently need volunteer to help us in Kalimantan to plant trees as we have a target of 26,000 tree planting in next year. Individuals and groups are both welcome to optimize our work on Kalimantan and other sites. Please visit our website www.fnpf.org to learn more about our volunteer program.

Lastly, we wish to thank all of our donors and volunteers for their support through donation, time and/ or funds to our work. FNPF truly would not be able to function without your generosity!



I Gede Nyoman Bayu Wirayudha



PEJENG - FNNP HEADQUARTERS

I Gede Nyoman Bayu Wirayudha - Director
 Petrus Made Damaianto - Assistant
 Director Jenny Pramuditha - PR officer
 I Kadek - Bird Keeper

NUSA PENIDA

Rizki Anggita L.H - Volunteer Coordinator
 Kukuh Hadi W - Conservation Coordinator
 Ni Putu - Cook Helper
 Komang Karta - Room Boy
 I Made Sinom - Gardener

Diah Ayu Risda Sari TR – Manager/ Veterinarian
 I Gusti Made Sutrisna - Keeper
 Rian Carinanda - Keeper
 Komang Setia Budi -Keeper

TANJUNG PUTING NATIONAL PARK & LAMANDAU RIVER WILDLIFE RESERVE

P Basuki Budi Santoso - Manager of FNNP
 Kalimantan Bagas Dwi N – Conservation Coordinator
 Samsu - Volunteer Coordinator
 Redansyah - Staff Pesalat Post
 Taufiq – Staff Reforestation
 Hendry – Staff Reforestation
 Hadran – Field Staff and Ecotourism
 Abdullah – Field Staff
 Rusdiansyah – Field Staff
 Kapsul – Field Staff
 Muhammad Arbain – Education Staff

ADVISORY BOARD

Ign. Herry Djoko Susilo
 Dr Sri Suci Utami
 Atmoko



KALIMANTAN (INDONESIAN BORNEO)



SPECIAL THANKS TO Alan El-Kadhi, Lily Wardoyo, Kim Batchelor, Farquhar Stirling, Lisa Qian And the hundreds of volunteers from all over the world who generously give their time to FNNP.

Our work would not be possible without their contribution and commitment to wildlife conservation, environmental protection and community development.



Protecting Indonesia's endangered wildlife + restoring forests + helping local communities



WILDLIFE

Wildlife rehabilitation remains essential to our missions 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, animals rehabilitation and care remain absolutely central to our organization.

At the Bali Wildlife Rescue Centre in Tabanan, we care for animals, most of which are endangered species or the victims of trafficking (many or both). Our goal is to eventually release them into the Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary although some of them are so damaged, either due to being illegally kept as pets or traumatized as a result of trafficking, that our centre will be their home for the rest of their lives. Our highly dedicated staff are effective in their work and treat all animals with compassion.

In Pejang at our headquarter, we breed and care

Bird Sanctuary. This is not only to ensure population numbers but, more importantly, to widen the genetic pool the birds.

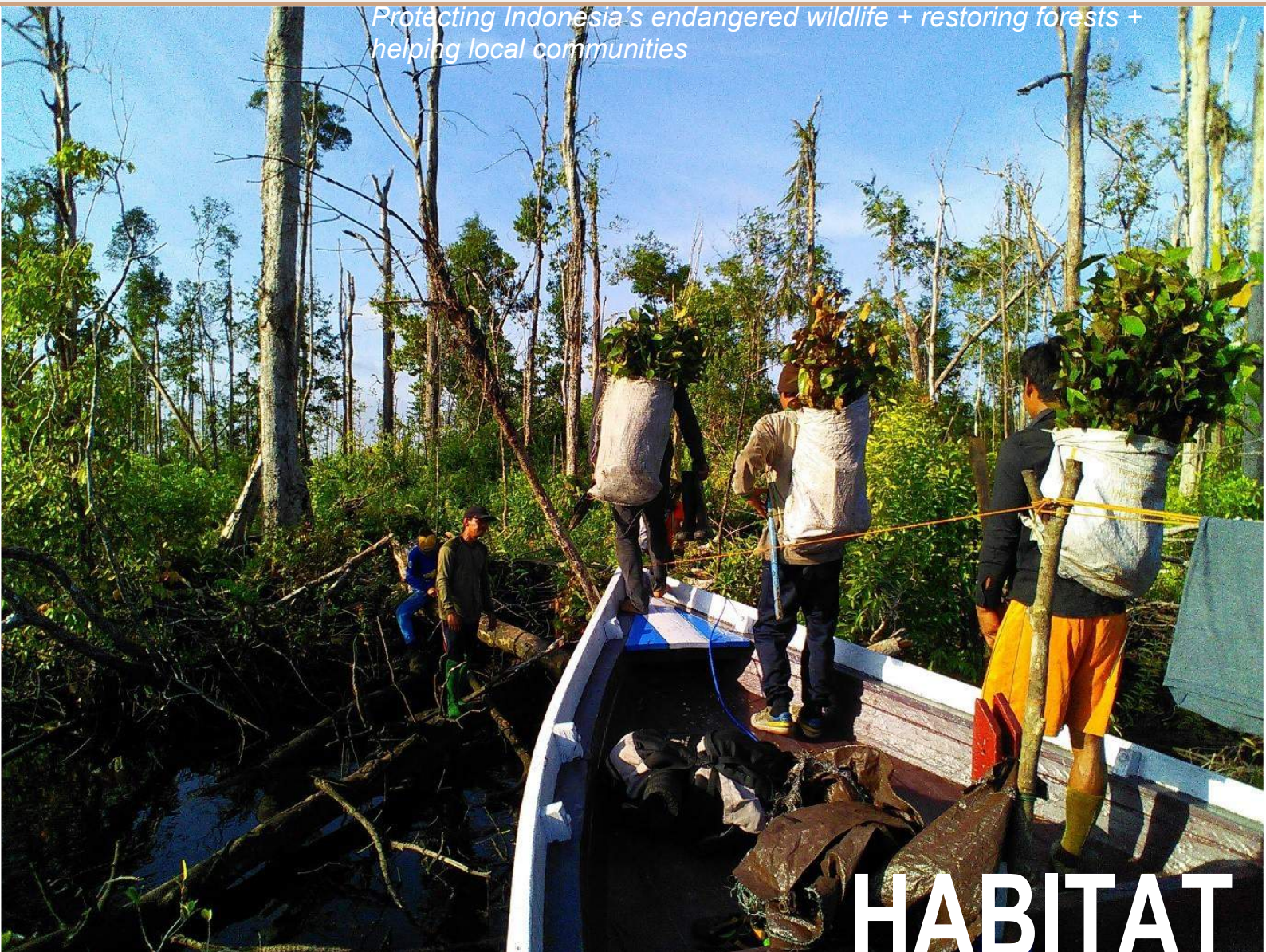
Wildlife protection is critical in the ever-developing Indonesia. Rapid industrialization threatens the wellbeing of animals across the country, especially through the continued degradation of animal habitats in favor of palm oil plantations and other development. In the face of these challenges, we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

External threat, 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 local people. Palm oil plantations are powerful organizations who have shown repeated disregard for zoning and properly laws. This is why our reforestation work in Borneo and Nusa Penida is extremely important.



FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Protecting Indonesia's endangered wildlife + restoring forests + helping local communities



Unlike other environmental groups, we see habitat rehabilitation and 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 plan thousands of trees each year. Moreover, we provide many more free seedlings to local communities to improve their homes.

Our holistic approach to habitat protection, however, is not just a matter of reforestation. We must also convince local people of the value of conservation, which we impart through hiring many of them to work on our project, 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.



FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Protecting Indonesia's endangered wildlife + restoring forests + helping local communities



COMMUNITY

Our holistic approach to environmental protection would not be complete without involving the local communities - whether it is 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.

includes everything from

Every year, we employ many locals in our reforestation efforts in Borneo. By doing this, we are able to 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 eco-tourism 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

microfinance and entrepreneurship to organic farming to cultural programs.

We continue to host successful school visits for students of all ages, ranging from kindergarten to university. 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.



FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Protecting Indonesia's endangered wildlife + restoring forests + helping local communities



2017 marked the third year of our revamped volunteer program, which has greatly expanded and improved since its inception. Our program benefits a lot of our volunteers and staff; we couldn't 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 Indonesian communities.

Our volunteer program is also unique in that it has allowed us to reach financial sustainability.

By charging a nominal fee for meals,

accommoda-

tion 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



OVERVIEW

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 dryland, peat swamp, heath forest, mangrove forest and beach forest. Within this landscape, orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus*), crocodiles (*Crocodylinae*), hornbills (*Bucerotidae*), and countless insect species still waiting to be discovered call the park home.

Despite its status as 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 an inhospitable wasteland for wildlife.

FNPF's activities at Tanjung Puting National Park encompass habitat restoration, community development programming, and agro-forestry as well as 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 reforestation programs, introduce students to environmental education, and study the endangered rainforest environment.



WILDLIFE

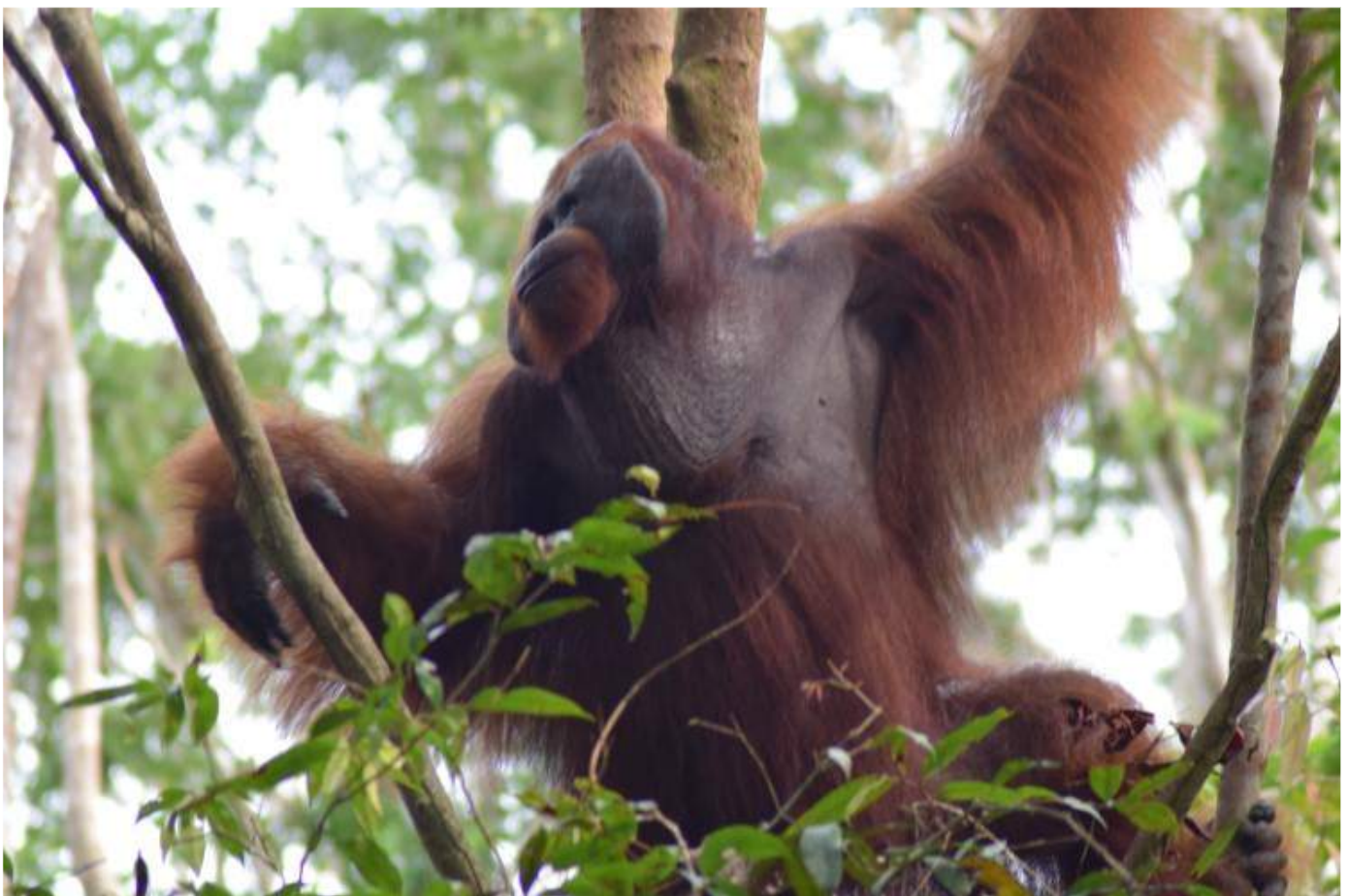
TANJUNG PUTING NATIONAL PARK



FNPF was originally founded in 1997 to support orangutan rehabilitation and 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 disease 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.

In March of 2017, we built wildlife monitoring boards across our post to further our efforts to track wildlife in the area. At the Jerumbun post, we continue to have regular sightings of orangutans. Additionally, we also have bird monitoring that is usually done by our volunteers. Our volunteers help us to collect data inventory of species that can be found around this area. Until the last few months of 2017 around 83 species of birds have been listed.





HABITAT

Palm oil is the biggest threat to forests across



Kalimantan and particularly to our sites near Tanjung Puting National Park, which is nearly surrounded by palm oil plantations. As demand for palm oil products grows, so too does rapid deforestation, which makes FNPF's work all the more crucial. We run four sites at the national park, Padang Sembilan, Jerumbun, Beguruh and Pesalat, all located near the park's western edge, in order to prevent palm oil from encroaching further on the area near Tanjung Puting.

Jerumbun post, our main center in Tanjung Puting, is a 100-hectare zone that acts as a buffer between the national park and the palm oil plantations. This area is important because almost no illegal logging or poaching takes place, protecting any wildlife that happens to venture outside the park's boundaries. It is crucial that we maintain this area as events over the

past few years, including the discovery of illegal land conversion and orangutan graves near Tanjung Puting National Park, indicate that few forces can stop palm oil plantations.

Unfortunately, in 2015, the annual fire during dry season destroyed much of our work at both the Tanjung Puting and Lamandau sites. We started replanting in January 2016 and much of our work in 2017 builds off these restoration efforts at our four sites. In March of 2017, our staff sourced Ulin tree seedlings in Tempayang, which will be treated and sowed at our Pesalat site. Additionally, we took significant steps to anticipate response to potential forest fires by building two wells in Tanjung Puting, one near Beguruh and the other one near Jerumbun.

In May of 2017, we spent time to clear the damaged trees on the burnt area and then in August we commenced with planting trees again at Beguruh. In September, we worked with rangers from Tanjung Puting National Park to plant 4000 saplings of the Shorea Balangeran species at two sites in the Park, Arut Tebal and Buluh Besar River. Throughout May to September, we also continue to give seedlings to numerous groups in the community, including schools and government, in order to push ahead with reforestation in Kalimantan.

From October to December, we continued our reforestation program at Beguruh Rehabilitation Station by

planting 11 species of flora consisting of: Papung (2900 plants), Aru (2100 plants), Jinjit (775 plants), Belangeran (5600 plants), Nenasian (675 plants), Ubar Salim (4899 plants), Pelawan (625 plants), Ubar Semak (2125 plants), Medang (250 plants), Nyatoh (650 plants) and Belangeran. In total we have planted around 20599 plants at this area. With the help of five of our volunteers, we also loaded saplings into plastic bags – each bag had a total of 25 saplings that made it easier to bring the saplings to the planting sites. The saplings were transported to the planting locations using motorcycles, which reduced the

time from 20-30 minute walk with 50 saplings for each worker to a 10-15 minute ride with up to 200 saplings per motorcycle. Our next activity was to clear the fern bush to allow workers to plant saplings at the planting site in Beguruh. This fern is the main factor that prevents natural regeneration at the planting site because most animals do not eat or use the fern and this condition prevents seed reaching the soil. As well as this, the fern also burns very easily and that means areas with it have a higher risk of forest





COMMUNITY

TANJUNG PUTING NATIONAL PARK

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 protecting forests in the future. In 2017 we hosted numerous school visits for local students and those from other parts of Indonesia and provided conservation education for them.

In January of 2017, we hosted 67 students at Tanjung Puting National Park and introduced them to forestry concepts, like tree types and classification. The students also helped plant trees at the Beguruh Nursery.

In February, we took 44 students to Tanjung Keluang Nature Park and Kubu Beach, where they not only learned about sea turtle conservation efforts, but also helped clean garbage from the beach. In March, we had visitors from kindergarten and the PAUD Early Childhood Foundation come to FNPf's Kumai office. We taught them about vegetation and tree planting and they planted 50 tree seedlings. We also supported the Tendang Islamic Boarding School in their reforestation efforts by providing 500 fruit and forest tree seedlings. The school is located 3km from the FNPf office along the Tendang River. Information about FNPf's support for tree nurseries has been spreading and various groups who request seedlings for reforestation will be supported by FNPf seeds from Kumai, Pangkalanbun, the Tendang River, and other areas. We also improved our self-sustainable farm at Jerumbun by putting up sign for the names of plants to help visitors and volunteers better understand our work.

In May, we worked with students from SMP Pondok Pesantren Al-Huda in Kotawaringin Lama District in Central Kalimantan. In June, we guided students from Bogor Agricultural University around Tanjung Puting National Park to explore the natural landscape there. In July, we hosted a field trip with 30 students from SMP 7 Arut Selatan that were given a crash course in forest firefighting. In September, we hosted 48 students from SMP N 1 Pangkalan Bun. In addition to these student visits, we donated more than 2,000 tree saplings to communities



near Tanjung Puting National Park.

In November until December FNPf conducted Boeing ST Education for Junior High School students in Kumai in practicum activities. Total members who participated in this activity were around 25 students per practicum, divided into 4 groups consisting of 5 people per group. The topic of this practicum is to look at comparison of water filtration of tapioca flour mixture and pond water using various media.

In December, we held a program about conservation for the Junior High School (SMP) 01 Kumai and the Islamic Junior High School (MTS) 02 Kotawaringin Barat. In this program, students helped to fill bags with 25 tree seeds each and had a chance to visit the feeding site in Tanjung Puting National Park to see the orangutans. We also held a conservation program for the Senior High School (SMA) 01 Kumai, where students and volunteers learned how to make traditional bracelets with an FNPf staff member, P Samsu.

The next conservation program was held for the Junior High School (SMP) 05 Kumai and SMP N 01 Atap 02 Kumai where students learned about the kind of plants found in Pesalat that can be used as orangutan food. The students also planted 120 *Palagium pseudocuneatum* (Nyatoh) saplings and visited the Sekonyer Village to learn about wildlife and orangutans.



VOLUNTEERING

TANJUNG PUTING NATIONAL PARK

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 time, skills and energy. From 2002, we have welcomed hundreds of volunteers, some with expertise, some with special expertise, some without expertise who choose to face long-distance travel, poor infrastructure and difficult weather conditions in order to help our projects. These dedicated volunteers have a memorable experience.

For many volunteers, working at Tanjung Puting is a chance to encounter an experience foreign to what they are used to, including high humidity levels, exotic flora and fauna and other characteristics of tropical lands. We provide the most basic accommodations for the volunteers which includes a simple dormitory with clean bathrooms and a kitchen. For daily activities, our staff are always ready to guide and supervise the volunteers whenever they are needed.

There are no fixed lengths of stay for our

volunteers. Each volunteer may choose how long they want to stay according to their needs and capabilities. Most volunteers spend an average of one or two weeks at our site. The shortest stay can be as quick as just three days while the longest can be more than two months.

At Tanjung Puting National Park, most volunteers either help with reforestation or community development projects. To help reforestation, volunteers engage in activities such as: making compost, watering seedlings, taking care of seedlings and tree planting. They are also expected to help our staff in area mapping, data collecting and land surveying.

For community development, volunteers with specific skills are able to share their expertise with the local community, such as teaching local schools about the importance of conservation or local farmers about the benefits of sustainable farming. Because most of the volunteers are able to speak English, many residents from the area also use this opportunity to practice their English.



Protecting Indonesia's endangered wildlife + restoring forests
helping local communities



OVERVIEW

The Lamandau River Wildlife Reserve is a protected forest area located in the Kota Waringin Barat Regency in the province of Central Kalimantan, about one hour by speed boat away from Pangkalanbun. The reserve consists of 76,000 hectares of forest, but many parts of the area are severely degraded from many years of logging and slash-and-burn agriculture. This area is very important as a home for species such as orangutans (*Pongo*

pygmaeus), proboscis monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*), gibbons (*Hylobates muelleri*), deers (*Ceryus* sp), and sun bears (*Helocartos malayanus*).

Therefore our activity at the Lamandau River Wildlife Reserve focuses on habitat protection by doing reforestation program and patrolling the forest to reduce forest fire that usually was caused by illegal logging and slash and burn agriculture.



WILDLIFE

LAMANDAU RIVER WILDLIFE RESERVE

As our focus at Lamandau is reforestation, we do not have any direct activities with wildlife in the reserve. However, naturally, our activities to protect forests have direct effects on wildlife in Lamandau. Specifically, building forest corridors, monitoring and patrolling for forest fires ensure that animal habitats are preserved.

We must regularly patrol for fires because local slash-and-burn farming tactics are common and animals are often caught in areas being targeted for conversion to farmland. Our work site is very degraded but we have seen an increase in wildlife sightings because our staff member who lives on the site prevents people from hunting.

HABITAT



Lamandau River Wildlife Reserve has been degraded by many years of logging and farming, especially because of the slash-and-burn method. The reserve is mostly sandy and dominated by weeds and Imperata grass. The dry season also presents challenges as forest fire are frequent in the area.



Reforestation work continued throughout the final quarter of 2017. In the first third of the year, we planted 16,000 tree seedlings include the Belangeran, ubar samak, ubar putih, ubar jambu and pelawan. We hired locals from the nearby villages to help plant the saplings, which at times has numbered over 20 individuals. Additionally, we have partnered with Forum Komunikasi Kader Konserasi Indonesia (FK31) for further forestation efforts in the Pangkalanbun forest area. FK31 planted 170 seedlings from our Kumai office and our partnership continues in February, when FK31 supported more tree seedlings for planting.

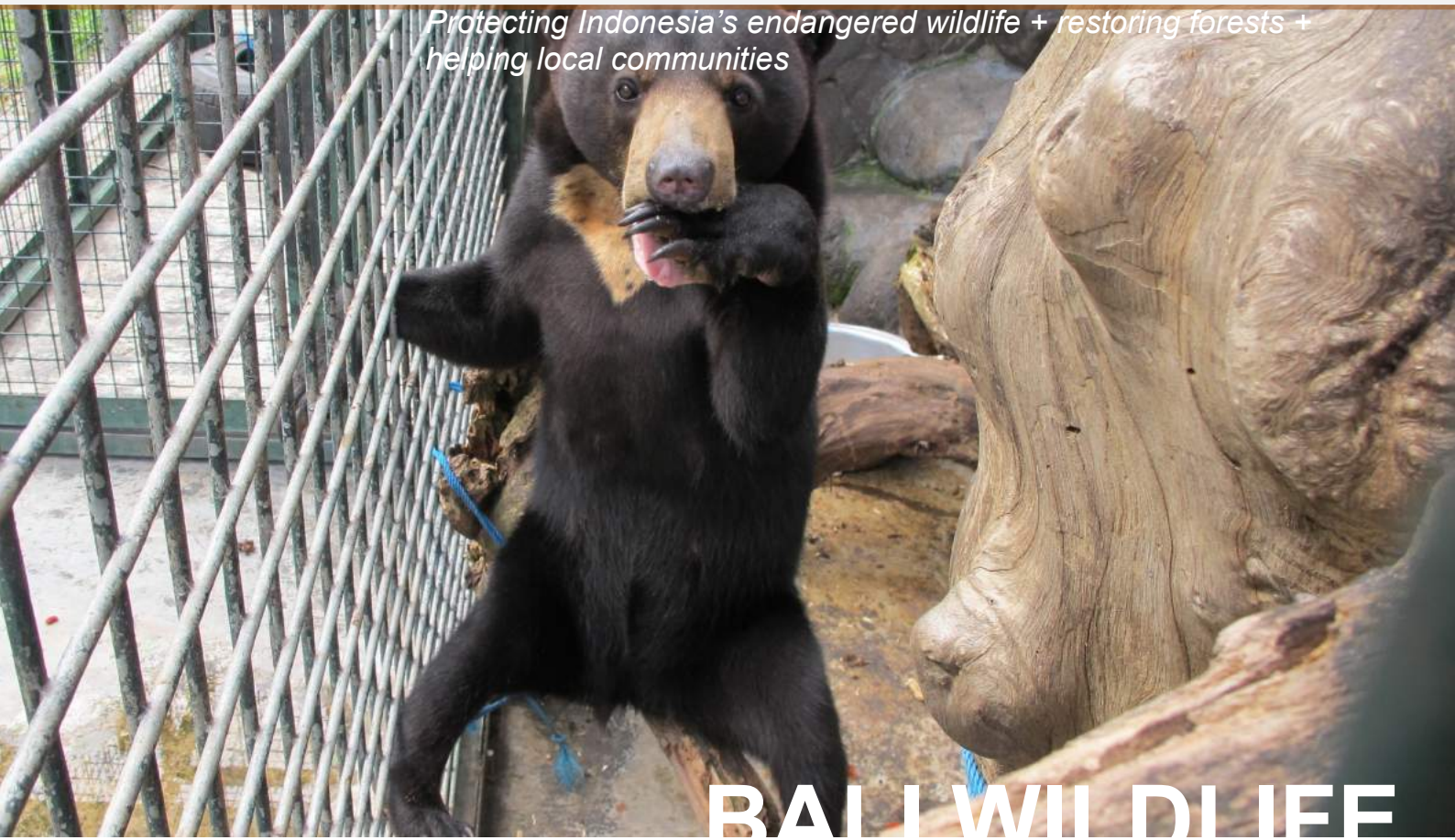
FNPF's work at Lamandau is centered at Kajang, where reforestation work started in 2009. Before the 2015 fire, our tree nurseries were self-sustaining and were able to produce more than 45,000 saplings each year. However, the fire destroyed 33 of our 35 kilometers of planted seedlings, leaving just 2 kilometers left. Similar to Tanjung Puting, our replanting efforts began in January 2016.

In August, we continued the reforestation work throughout the final quarter of 2017. We also focused on patrolling for, and fighting, forest fires on our land. Especially during peak dry season, it is necessary to patrol everyday given how common wildfires are.



FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

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helping local communities*



BALI WILDLIFE

OVERVIEW

Photos by: Oliver Hopskins

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. When it is possible to release animals, official permission must be secured,

which is a difficult process given the bureaucratic oversight and the limited number of suitable release sites. After release, animals are monitored by our staff to safeguard their adjustment.

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



WILDLIFE

Our dedicated staff and volunteers in BWRC take care of the animals daily; their tasks include cleaning cages and disinfecting the cages, feeding the animals routinely, making enrichment for the animals, repairing and maintenance of the animal cages, looking for grass as extra food for the monkeys and gibbons, gardening, and planting.

to September including one Saltwater Crocodile in July 2017, one Black Winged Starling and one Wreathed Hornbill in August 2017, and one Leaf Monkey and one Saltwater Crocodile in September 2017.

In the first quarter of 2017, from January to April, we welcomed 34 animals. These include four black winged starling, one green peafowl, one black capped lorry, seven wreathed hornbills, three White-Bellied Sea Eagles, five Brahminy Kites, one oriental Pied Hornbill, 11 porcupines and one saltwater crocodile. In the second quarter of 2017, from May to September 2017, we received five new animals to the Bali Wildlife Rescue Center. They included two Brahminy Kites, one Leaf Monkey, and two Crested Sulphur Cockatoos. In the last quarter of 2017, from October to December, we received two new animals to the Bali Wildlife Rescue Center. These were a crested Hawk-Eagle (*Nisaetus cirrhatus*) on November 2017, and a Wreathed Hornbill (*Aceros*

undulates) on December 2017. They had been confiscated by the Bali- Natural Resources Agency (BKSDA-Bali) from local people. They have found a new home at BWRC, where we are currently trying to rehabilitate more than hundred animals.

When BWRC release animals, we invite university students and local people to join the activities and participate in post-release monitoring. In the first quarter of 2017, we had not released any animals. In the next quarter from May to September we are able to release ten animals. They included one porcupine on May 10th in Besikalung Sanctuary, three Brahminy Kites on July 29th in Tamblingan and four Green Peacocks in Baluran National Park, East Java. In the last quarter, no rehabilitated wildlife were released in the period under report.

Unfortunately we also lost several animals from May



COMMUNITY

BALI WILDLIFE RESCUE CENTER

To engage with the local community, the Bali Wildlife Rescue Centre also serves as a community center for animal education in Tabanan. Our staff regularly teach English to children visitors from area schools, as well as educate children about wildlife at their respective schools. In January 2017, we hosted two school groups, the Bali Institute for Global Renewal and Madania World Class Standard Indonesian School. On that activity, we introduced our rehabilitation activities to the students, who then helped by cleaning animal cages. In September, we hosted two school groups from

Dauh Peken Elementary School and Pre-school ABC. On that activity, we gave the students a tour of BWRC and introduced them to wildlife protection and rehabilitation. In November 2017, we had visitors from Growing Tree preschool on an education tour to BWRC. The purpose of this visit was to gain an understanding about the wildlife rescue center and the animals residing there. We also gave the students an opportunity to make some enrichment tools for the animals and explained how the utilization of enrichment tools will improve animal behavior in the wild.



VOLUNTEERING



From January to April, we hosted five volunteers from across the world which two of them had extensive experience working at zoos and other wildlife sanctuaries and were of great assistance to our work. We also periodically have volunteers who are students at veterinary school and complete their internships with us.

From May to September, we hosted three volunteers, including veterinary student from Brawijaya University in August. We also hosted a group of veterinary students from the United States through the Broadreach study abroad program. Over the course of five days, they helped with animal enrichment activities, while also participating in a snake handling workshop, fecal examination on wet prep or gram stain and necropsies on birds.

From October to December 2017, we hosted 7 volunteers from France (1), Spain (3), and the Netherlands (3). We are very grateful to all of our volunteers, who work with us to help our staff in

taking care of the animals starting from rehabilitation until animal release, and who also contributed by teaching English when we are visiting schools for wildlife education.



FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

OVERVIEW

Since 2004, our focus on Nusa Penida, an island off the southeastern coast of Bali, has been on holistic conservation and community development program. We manage a growing portfolio of projects dedicated to the critical environment 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, island 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 help 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, Java Sparrow, Lesser Sulphur Crested Cockatoos, and Mitchell's Lorikeet, 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 10 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.

In 2017, we have not released any birds and will not do so until we know the real population of birds, as many locals have said that all the birds are gone; although FPNF staff have sighted 26 birds near our facilities on the island.

These sightings come from our daily Bali Starling monitoring activities, which are conducted by our staff and volunteers.

Bali Starling monitoring is one of our conservation activities at Nusa Penida as our focus on this area is to build sanctuary for birds. We regularly conduct monitoring at the points where we have released this birds. Usually our volunteers help us twice a week in the morning at 06.00 and in the afternoon at 17.00. We observe the Bali Starling and inventoried their population.

Nature sometimes have different idea about natural behavior. In Nusa Penida, bee colonies quite often occupy nest boxes that we set up for the Bali Starling which has quite big entrance for

bees. Eventhough we have beehives that are supposed to be more suitable for bees next to the nest boxes. Somehow the bees prefer to kick the birds out from their nests.





COMMUNITY

Because the Bali 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. FNPf carries out a wide array of community activities across the island, though many are based out of Kubu Konser- vasi, our Nusa Penida community center.

We continually work to improve our office quarters so that it can serve the community and volunteers. We continue to grow vegetable gardens as a way to increase food security, especially since Nusa Penida must import the vast majority of its food from Bali. We are building a vegetable garden around the office and also hope to inspire our staff and other community members to follow suit.

Gardening around the office is done almost every morning after breakfast by our volunteers, who help plant, care for and harvest the organic vegetables. We are also clearing land in front of the office to have space for even more plants.

In the last quarter of 2017, we continued to improve the road to the office, which is not completely paved. Large groups of volunteers helped us with constructing more stretches to connect the main road and our office.



We are very grateful to our volunteers that come from around world to volunteer with us on Nusa Penida.

Every week, FNPf holds three English classes for local children. We do this so the students can improve their confidence in speaking English with visitors. We believe that their capability to speak English will be useful for their future as they live in the tourism area.

We hold English classes twice a week at Banjar Prapat, on Thursday afternoons, Sunday mornings and on Sunday afternoons, our volunteers work with interested children and adults to boost their confidence in conversation. The classes are taught by our volunteers, with our staff filling in for when there are no volunteers available.

Additionally, we continue the scholarship partnership with the **Rotary Club of Seminyak** to support students in SMA (academic high school) and SMK (vocational high school). Prior to receiving scholarships, students must participate in an interview conducted by the Rotary Club.

Currently we have 74 students that received scholarship.





HABITAT

NUSA PENIDA BIRD SANCTUARY



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 the 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 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.





VOLUNTEERING

The Bali Bird Sanctuary could not have occurred without the support of the local villages and we are committed to providing social and economic opportunities to the local population. FNPF carries out a wide array of community activities across the island, though many are based out of Kubu Konservasi, our Nusa Penida community center.

Every week, FNPF holds three English classes for local children. On Thursday afternoon, Sunday morning and Sunday afternoon, our volunteers work with interested children and adults to increase their confidence in speaking English. The classes are taught by our volunteers, with our staff filling in when there are no volunteers available.

Volunteer activities include bird watching or Bali Starling monitoring, weeding and gardening, road building, tree planting, beach cleaning and teaching English. During the period under report, we had two groups of volunteers from Singapore National University and Discovery College. The Singapore National University had their own program. The Discovery College group did activities such as trekking to the Natural Bat Cave and doing in beach cleaning leaf webbing, Bali Starling monitoring and English class at Banjar Prapat





*Protecting Indonesia's endangered wildlife + restoring forests +
empowering local communities*

BESIKALUNG WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



OVERVIEW

Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary is a forest area that covers a 5-kilometer radius from the Besikalung Temple, on the slopes of Mount Batukaru in Central Bali. Our project in Besikalung was started because local villages had heard of our success in Nusa Penida in protecting endangered wildlife and were interested in creating a similar program.

Same like any our previous programs either in Borneo or Nusa Penida, the highlight of the program in Besikalung will be wildlife conservation (bird), along habitat rehabilitation/preservation, and community development that will include education, ecotourism, agriculture and other alternative income source program 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 a group of some wildlife at the Sanctuary including some birds of prey into the forest under the protection of the local community.

From October until December 2017 we have not released any animals into the forest. Animal release will only be done after we ensuring their good health and their habitats safety.

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 offer support for their activities. Currently, we are 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.

VOLUNTEERING

Currently, volunteer activities at Besikalung are related to BWRC's activities, but we are working to establish volunteer opportunities at Besikalung.



BESIKALUNG WILDLIFE SANCT





OVERVIEW

Pejeng village, the location of FNPF's head office, is about 5 kilometers outside from Ubud, and unlike the latter, is relatively unknown to tourists. It is a small traditional village surrounded by beautiful rice fields and it 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 birdwatching enthusiast.

Helping the community to build a responsible and sustainable tourism is one of our main goal in Pejeng. Therefore, we continue our project in Pejeng including Bali Starling Breeding Program, engaging the community by collaborating with local farmers and set up our volunteer activity in teaching English for the local people.



WILDLIFE

PEJENG COMMUNITY CENTER

In Pejeng we breed the critically endangered Bali Starling (*Leucopsar rothschildi*). In addition, we also breed other bird species such as Black Winged Starling (*Acridotheres melanopterus*) and pied myna (*Gracupica contra*). We have two different type of cages to ensure a successful and sustainable conservation program. The first is the pairing cage where we put the birds to mate, lay eggs, and take care of their children. The second is the big cage where we train bird useful skill to survive in the wild such as: flying, hunting, choosing good diets, and avoiding predators.

In October until December 2017 we moved the chicks to Bali Wildlife Rescue Centre to prevent the parents attacking or neglecting their chicks. The Bali Wildlife Rescue Center will ensure better survival rate for the birds to grow into adulthood.

Work is going to try to understand why some parents neglect/attack their chicks. We believe a probable cause is the parent 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 all livie together. We will continue this breeding program in the coming years and hope that, one day, we will successfully able to breed a lot of Bali Starling as well as another birds.



In the end of 2017 we continue to work closely with the local community to develop tourism that remains respectful of the culture and nature of the village. We and the local community agree that Pejeng must be protected from mass tourism that has, in many ways, negatively transformed much of Bali. The challenge is too real. Every day, the population of Pejeng witness the pressures of unsustainable tourism development in Ubud which are slowly edging closer to their village border.

We have begun our work by partnering with Pak Kadek Kamardiyana, the head of Banjar Panglan. Pak Kadek shares our values and runs an organic farm, amongst Pejeng's rice fields.

VOLUNTEERING

Our volunteer program in Pejeng is not developed yet, and we continue to seek volunteers that have a willingness to develop this program with us. The main work will be about teaching English and engaging the local to do organic farming or working with us at head office to fundraise and help in PR works.

For those who can do wildlife identification, we need them to do baseline survey of the wildlife in this area. Our volunteer program in Pejeng has a minimum of 2-week, subject to an interview to decide which project will be suit for them.

In the end of 2017, we have 1 volunteer from the

USA that worked with us at the head office to develop our PR work. In collaboration with local farmer community and Mr. Kadek Kamardiyana as the head of Banjar Panglan, we hold English classes to teach local kids, teens and also the farmers to boost their confidence in speaking to foreigners.

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 whom, despite contributing to what is considered a signature Balinese institution, remain living in poverty.

We are now working now to develop the online presence of local farmers and research the market so that we may target visitors who want to experience an authentic Balinese village immersion in their travels.

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.





JATILUWIH SANCTUARY



Photos by: Kelly-Jane Pritchard

Overview

Jatiluwi is FNPF's latest project located in Penebel district, north of Tabanan. Jatiluwi is famous for its rice terraces set against the spellbinding backdrop of Mount Batukaru and Mount Agung. Jatiluwi is located next to the largest protected forest area in Bali and FNPF has suggested the village area could be converted to a wildlife sanctuary similar to our projects in Besikalung and Nusa Penida. The village authority had heard of FNPF success in these areas and agreed. This project started in 2017 and is progressing with adjustments to local community needs.

The creation of a wildlife sanctuary in Jatiluwi, which is connected to the Besikalung sanctuary, will expand the protected area significantly and increase the benefit to the animals in the forest and surrounding areas. It also increases the protected area for FNPF to release animals from the Bali Wildlife Rescue Center. When animals are released, they come under the care of the Petali temple authority which provides another layer of protection.

In Bali the priest is an important leader who encourages spiritual behavior and whose voice is trusted by community. In line with the Balinese belief of *Tri Hita Karena*, of harmony between the environment, humans and God, the local priest has encouraged the local community to be aware of the importance of wildlife preservation. Previously in Jatiluwi, the community hunted wild deer for use in traditional Hindu religious ceremonies. The government has now banned hunting wildlife from the forest, except for traditional purposes, however the community realize that taking animals from the forest is not wise and accepted the contribution of FNPF to provide parent stock to support a captive deer breeding program instead. The community-built deer enclosure can be seen close to the Petali Temple.

In conjunction with the development of a sanctuary and the deer breeding program, FNPF will undertake education about the importance of wildlife conservation and preservation of habitat to strengthen the understanding of the villagers and to ensure the project sustainability. These developments will also build ecotourism in the area as many tourists already come to see and trek in the beautiful Jatiluwi rice terraces.

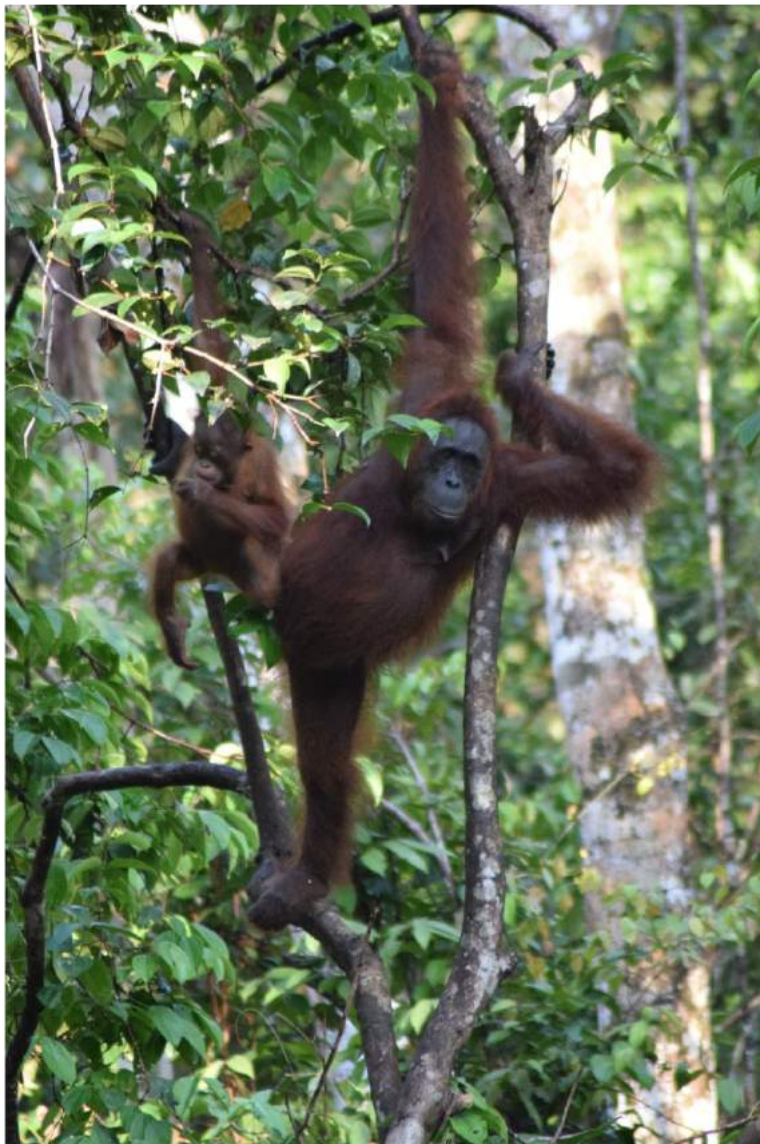


THANK YOU TO OUR DONORS

As a non-profit and non-government organization, FNPf receives no government funding. We solely rely on the generous support of 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 or activity that we have done in 2017 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, 2017 has been filled with great achievements. 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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