

# 2019 ANNUAL REPORT



**FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION**  
(YAYASAN PECINTA/PENYANTUN TAMAN NASIONAL)

[www.fnpf.org](http://www.fnpf.org)



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## INTRODUCTION

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

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

2019 was a challenging year for us. As with 2018, we worked very hard to protect our forests from forest fires. The monitoring of these fires has been done to prevent the next fire that could possibly occur in this area. This report also provides details of our work over the year of 2019. The first few sections describe our three focus areas (wildlife, habitat and community), as well as our volunteer program. The next section covers work done in Tanjung Puting National Park, the Bali Wildlife Rescue Center, Nusa Penida Bird Sanctuary, Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary and Pejeng Village. We also started a new upcoming project to expand our work in a conservation area called Jatiluwih Sanctuary, which you can read about in the last section.



## LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

Dear FNPF supporters,

Thank you very much for taking the time to read our 2019 annual report. Throughout 2019, we continued our projects of reforestation, conservation education, wildlife rehabilitation and release, and our volunteering program that makes our organization financially sustainable.

We are so happy to introduce our new volunteer center in Besikalung that has started operating in 2019. Furthermore, we have successfully expanded our project in a new sanctuary called Jatiluwih, a beautiful area known as a UNESCO rice terrace world cultural heritage that is located in Tabanan. We are inviting you to join our volunteer program in Kalimantan, Bali and Nusa Penida. Please check <https://www.fnpf.org/get-involved/volunteer-in-indonesia> for more information.

Lastly, we wish to thank all of our donors and volunteers for their support through donations, time and/or funds to our work. FNPF truly could not function without you!



Dr. I Gede Nyoman  
Bayu Wirayudha



## OUR TEAM

### PEJENG — FNP HEADQUARTERS

I Gede Nyoman Bayu Wirayudha - Director  
Petrus Made Damaianto - Assistant Director  
I Ketut Sukerta - Bird Keeper

### NUSA PENIDA

Anggita Bhagawad - Volunteer Coordinator

Maulana Septiani - Conservation Staff  
Ni Kadek Astini - Cook Helper  
I Kadek Heno - Housekeeping  
I Made Sinom - Gardener  
I Wayan Supradnya - Gardener

### BALI WILDLIFE RESCUE CENTER

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

### TANJUNGPUTING NATIONAL PARK & LAMANDAU RIVER WILDLIFE RESERVE

Bagas Dwi N - Manager of FNP Kalimantan  
Gerhana Wulandari - Finance & Administrative Officer M.  
Arbain - Conservation Coordinator  
Yuni K L - Conservation Education Officer  
Samsu - Volunteer Coordinator  
Haderan - Beguruh Reforestation Staff  
Hendri - Jerumbun Reforestation Staff  
Kaspul - Padang Sembilan Reforestation Staff  
Abdullah - Jerumbun Reforestation Staff  
Rusdianstah - Jerumbun Reforestation Staff  
Redansyah - Pesalat Reforestation Staff

### ADVISORY BOARD

Ign. Herry Djoko Susilo  
Dr Sri Suci Utami Atmoko



Bali Wildlife Rescue Center

Nusa Penida

### KALIMANTAN (INDONESIAN BORNEO)

Lamandau River Reserve

Tanjung Puting National Park

**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 FNP.  
Our work would not be possible without their contributions and commitment to wildlife conservation,





# WILDLIFE

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

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

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

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



# HABITAT

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

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



# COMMUNITY

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

Every year, we employ many locals in our reforestation efforts in Borneo. By doing this, we 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 includes everything from

microfinance and entrepreneurship to organic farming to cultural programming.

In 2019 we continued 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.



# VOLUNTEERING



2019 marked the fifth year of our revamped volunteer program, which has greatly expanded and improved since its inception. Our program benefits both our volunteers and us; we could not complete our activities without the dedicated volunteers that arrive every year and likewise, our volunteers gain valuable experiences learning about environmental conservation and connecting with Indonesia communities.

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

# TANJUNG PUTING NATIONAL PARK



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

Despite its status as a national park, the area has been heavily degraded by illegal logging, slash-

and-burn farming, and animal poaching. As a result, much of what was supposed to be a safe haven became inhospitable for wildlife.

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

## TANJUNG PUTING NATIONAL PARK

### WILDLIFE

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

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

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

In 2019, we again started to work directly with animals at the National Park, as Bali Wildlife Rescue Center (BWRC) sent 5 Wreathed Hornbills (*Aceros undulates*), and 1 Grey Headed Fish Eagle (*Haliaeetus ichthyaeus*).

The birds arrived on July 2019, at Pangkalan Bun airport, together with our director, Dr. Bayu Wirayudha. After paperwork was cleared at the airport, we sent the birds straight to our volunteer center, where we had prepared a rehabilitation cage, measuring 4m high, 4m wide and 12m long, for the hornbills, and for the eagle a release-cage with size 1x1x1 cubic meter, for release the next day.

Based on instructions from the Forestry Department, which has authority to decide where we can release birds, we finally decided to release the eagle in the Camp Leakey area, with the following considerations:

- There are several people there who can help us to monitor the bird after release, both Forestry Department officers, and from OFI (Orangutan Foundation International) staff
- The river still has plenty of fish, which is the main food for this bird.
- There is not much boat traffic that goes through the release site, as any boat aside from the Forestry Department's, and OFI's boats, must stop and park down river at least 300 m from the release site.

It took about 40 minutes for the bird to fly out of the cage, and it made quite a good flight, then perched on the top of a tree about 300m from the release point. It stayed quite a while, after which we returned to our center. Before we left, we asked the Forestry Department's officer in charge, as well as the OFI staff, to help us to monitor the eagle before we returned on the following day. On the following day, we attempted to observe the bird, but we did not see it. According to the people who work there, the bird was flying around not too far from the release site, and was sometimes also flying over the orangutan rehabilitation center camp itself. On the second day after the release, we got information that the bird had "attacked" two tourists, but when we got there they said that the bird had perched on the shoulder of one of the tourists, at which point the other tourist tried to scare the bird, which made it attack them, before flying away. Our staff managed to catch the bird, then released it close to our reforestation site, Natai Tengah. We observed the eagle every day for two weeks. We frequently saw the bird which never made any attempt to attack again so we concluded that the bird was doing well. We still see the bird occasionally.



We are not aware of successful hard releases of hornbills so far, that we can learn from, so we decided to conduct a “soft release”. With such a soft release we start by giving the birds fruit that they will find in the wild, while they still get their captive food in the large enclosure that is located at the release site. We waited for the seasonal availability of a lot of forest fruit, to determine the optimal release time. After the hornbills had been in the cage for two months, we started to open the door which allowed them to have the choice of staying in the cage, or going anywhere around the area. Three of them seemed more active and adventurous, and they explored the area more than the other ones. After only a month, the birds start to interact with wild birds. One of them finally followed the wild birds and never returned. Two of them that seemed to have become a pair, still stayed around the center. On the 25 August 2019, after being released, one of the other birds died; we did not see any sign of sickness the day before she died, but we found a bite mark on her thigh. On the 27 December 2019, another bird died with signs of the same bite mark. The ones that had become a pair, from the end of December, started to show their interest in going into the nest box and are now able to find food 100% by themselves. The only captive behavior they display is that they still enjoy human companionship. So in summary, one of the hornbills joined a group of wild birds, two are still around the center, though self-sufficient, and two have unfortunately died.

## TANJUNG PUTING NATIONAL PARK

### HABITAT

We conducted planting in 2019 mostly in December due to the fact that the rains came rather late. This year we involved the youth club at Sekonyer village, villagers who live near Jerumbun volunteer center, government officers, military and non military, as well as local and international volunteers.

The total number of trees that we planted was 110,995 trees from 24 native species, covering 30 hectares of degraded land at Tanjung Puting National Park. Below is the list of the species that we have planted at Tanjung Puting.

No	Location	# Planted
1	Belangeran	35000
2	Aru	12445
3	Nyatuh	13925
4	Ubar Samak	3300
5	Ubar Putih	2400
6	Semangkok	5000
7	Getah Merah	6000
8	Kayu Batu	1750
9	Meranti	4000
10	Sedawak	6000
11	Pelawan	1300
12	Luwing	1500
13	Tejantik	4000
14	Ubar Jambu	800
15	Keruwing Gajah	300
16	Keruwing	500
17	Betapai	1750
18	Belale	400
19	Agatis	75
20	Bawang bawang	100

21	Gaharu	250
22	dur	3200
23	Ubar Salim	3000
24	Garu Tengah	4000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>110,995</b>

changing in direction all the time. Because the risk was too high for our team to jump into that wild fire, we decided to wait until the conditions permitted us to work in the main fire area.

## TANJUNG PUTING NATIONAL PARK

### **HABITAT (Cont.)**

On the 1st September in the afternoon we spotted fire at the Sungai Sintuk area not far from our volunteer center. The fire started at the farm of local people on the western side of our center, that is connected to a palm oil plantation. We tried to block the fire to ensure that it did not go too far by making a fire break, and sprayed the fire by using our portable jet shooter. Our difficulty was the water source is quite far, which made us take a lot of time to get water to the fire. We stopped work in the evening because it was too risky, due to bad visibility.

On the 2nd September we started early in the morning, after breakfast, and we immediately reviewed our work, and made further fire breaks. The palm oil staff then started to participate in the firefighting, because they feared the fire might spread to their plantation. At 15.30 we managed to stop the fire. On the 3rd September at 16.00 we checked the fire location again to ensure there was no flame that might lead to a bigger fire. We identified that the fire had already stopped.

On the 16th of September about 14.00 we got information that there was fire on the northern side of our volunteer center, and we followed it up by flying our drone. After confirmation from the drone image, our team went to the fire site with our back pack fire shooter, that was already filled with water, as the closest water source that we could reach, was about 2 km away. When we arrived on the site we found that the fire was huge in size, and the wind was quite strong, and

With the equipment that we have we tried our best to minimize the movement of the fire. The fire then slowed down around 9 pm then we returned to our center.

On the following day September 17th at 08.00 we went to the fire site again and this time we asked the palm plantation company to participate in stopping the fire, as it is located next to their land concession. Then we split our working areas, with the palm-oil company. The company's staff worked from the border of their land concession, and our team worked from the other side. Our team stopped working around 5 pm, and decided to continue it the next day.



On the 18 September at 8 am, with the

help of the park rangers, youths from the village, and other villagers we worked again to stop the fire that had become bigger just overnight. We divided the team to become two teams, working from different sides of the fire. Unfortunately, the wind blew very strongly, around 2 pm, which made the fire bigger, and spread closer to our volunteer center. At 3 pm the fire was on the border of our center, then all of the team work very hard to stop it, and in two hours they successfully stopped the fire.

with them, in our boat complete with all of our equipment, which we shared with them

When we arrived, we figured out the size and the pattern of the fire, then made a



plan, about how we would work. When we started to make access to the fire site from the river, about 4 pm, the rain came and stopped the fire very close to the river side.

## ***HABITAT (Cont.)***

Due to the previous day's fire incident, our staff decided to do more intense monitoring for fires. They found another fire spot on the Eastern side of our center by the riverside. This time the fire was on a peat area, and that is usually quite tricky to deal with. With the help of the park authority, we brought water by using a water tank close to the fire site. We made a portable water holder to make the water available, while we worked with the fire. We worked day and night to stop the fire, and only stopped working when the wind blew so strongly in various directions, as this is highly risky for our team. On the fourth day we managed to stop the fire.

On the 24th we were informed by the forest-fire brigade that there were some hotspots on the other side of the park, in an area known as Pondok Gambus. According to them, the fire was quite massive, nearly 2 km long, and moving towards the Sekonyer river, the main area where FPNF works. Youths from Sekonyer village were already on the site, and we immediately caught up



### **TANJUNG PUTING NATIONAL PARK**

Between 25 – 27 September we had a bigger team that consisted of FPNF, OFI, park

rangers, youths from Sekonyer village, and tourism industry staff. We consolidated our work, and used Pondok Tanggui ranger station as the base, from which to coordinate all of the resources to fight the fires. To make the work more effective in stopping the fire, we formed 3 groups that were lead by Adut from the Sekonyer youth group, Isam from FNFP , and Fajar from OFI. With these three teams we worked non-stop from 8 am to 5 pm to monitor and stop the fire, which had a length of more or less 2 km. While we were doing the ground check, the Disaster Relief department was conducting their patrolling, and water bombing by plane.

On 26 September 2019, the first proper rain had fallen, and it lasted until 27 September. During this period, the team only conducted monitoring, to ensure all the fires had stopped.

On 28 September 2019, we conducted our final evaluation and monitoring from the ground, from the river, and from the air to ensure that there was no fire at all on the ground, then we all went back to our own work.

## COMMUNITY

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

Our community development program this year was very focused on Conservation Education, as this program, we believe, will give the widest and longest-lasting impact to our conservation initiatives. Most of our previous community programs, like livestock, ecotourism, agriculture and forestry-related work, have been carried out by the community themselves, as well as being supported by local government and the local tourism industry. In this way, we believe that we only need to have limited involvement. Even though our conservation education program has already been adopted by some high schools, in 2019 we still believe we need to give them a hand on knowledge, and experience about conservation, based on our best practice, as well as best practice from other sources

Supported by the Boeing Corporation and Humane Society International Australia we continued a STEM Practicum for students in Kumai, which has the objective to introduce science-based education in accordance with their conservation curriculum in school.





## VOLUNTEERING

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

For many volunteers, working at Tanjung Puting is a chance to encounter a climate 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 is 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 reforest, volunteers engage in the following activities: making compost, watering seedlings, taking care of seedlings and, naturally, tree planting. They are also expected to help our staff in area mapping, data collecting and land surveying. For community

No	Date	Total participant			
1	9 <sup>th</sup> January	20			
2	15 <sup>th</sup> January	18			
3	16 January	18			
4	18 – 19 January	60			
5	29 January	22			
6	9 – 10 February	37			
7	22 February	13	Class at FNPF office	Students' conservation club Kobar	Keluang FNPF office
8	25 February	45	Visit School	SMK N 2 Kumai	SMK N 2 Kumai
9	26 February	59	Visit School	SMK N 3 Kumai	SMK N 3 Kumai
10	14 March	22	Visit School	SMA N 1 Kumai	SMA N 1 Kumai
11	18–20 March	25	Field Trip	SMA N 1 Kumai	Jerumbun
12	13 April	14	Class at FNPF Office	Students' conservation club Kobar	FNPF office
13	27 April	22	Visit School	Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Kobar	Madrasah Aliyah Negeri
14	10 May	44	Visit School	SMP N 1 Kumai	SMP N 1 Kumai
15	11 May	61	Visit School	SMP N 11 Pangkalan Bun	SMP N 11 Pangkalan Bun
16	19 May	10	Conservation discussion	Students' conservation club Kobar	Pangkalan Bun Park
17	21 July	21	Class at FNPF Office	Students' conservation club Kobar	FNPF office
18	3 – 4 August	25	Field Trip	SMA N 1 Kumai	Jerumbun
19	25 August	45	Class at FNPF Office	Students' conservation club Kobar	FNPF office
20	7 – 8 September	20	Field Trip	Students' conservation club Kobar	Jerumbun
21	26 – 27 October	10	Field Trip	TRG Conservation	Jerumbun
22	2 November	25	Field Trip	SMP N 4 Satap Kumai	Jerumbun
23	21 – 22 December	62	Tree planting	Kumai police station, Tour guide association	Natai Kapuk



development, volunteers with a specific skill 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 with the volunteers.

# BALI WILDLIFE RESCUE CENTER



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

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

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

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

## WILDLIFE

### BALI WILDLIFE RESCUE CENTER

From January to December 2019, we received 50 new animals in the Bali Wildlife Rescue Center (BWRC). This includes 4 Porcupines (*Hystrix javanica*), 3 Green Peacocks (*Pavo muticus*), 1 Black Kite (*Milvus migran*), 8 Asian Pied Hornbill (*Anthracoceros albirostris*), 8 Black Winged Starling (*Achridotheres melanopterus*), 2 Pangolin (*Manis javanica*), 2 Slow Loris (*Nycticebus javanicus*), 3 Crested Serpent Eagle (*Spilornis cheela*), 14 Wreathed Hornbill (*Aceros undulatus*), 2 Red Sided Eclectus (*Eclectus roratus polychloros*), 2 Javan Leaf Monkey (*Trachypithecus auratus*), and 1 Lesser Sulphur Crested Cockatoo (*Cacatua sulphurea parvula*).

Some of them were confiscated from local people by the Bali Natural Resources Agency (BKSDA-Bali). They found a new home at BWRC, where we are currently trying to rehabilitate around one hundred animals before we release them into the wild. On a more unfortunate note, we also lost 20 animals, including a few Black Winged Starlings, a Crocodile, a few Wreathed Hornbills, a few Asian Pied Hornbills, a Mollucan Cockatoo, a Slow Loris, and a Binturong. Many of these animals died from bacterial infections or fighting with the other animals.

Our dedicated staff and volunteers in BWRC have daily tasks to take care of the animals, including cleaning cages by spraying the cages with disinfectant, feeding the animals routinely, making enrichments for the animals, repairing and maintenance of the animal cages, looking for grass as extra food for monkeys and gibbons, gardening, and planting. Another daily activity is to teach English to staff and children and is usually done by our volunteers who accompany our staff. Additionally, all animals are examined by our veterinarians who routinely provide multivitamins and give medical treatment to the sick animals. Only healthy animals can be released into the wild.



When BWRC releases animals, we invite university students and local people to join the activities and participate in post-release monitoring. This year, we released 15 animals, including a Leopard cat, a Civet cat, a Python, a Crested Serpent Eagle, a Pangolin, and other animals. We have also translocated animals to help them attain further rehabilitation and release, including 5 Javan Leaf Monkeys, 5 Wreathed Hornbills, a Grey Headed Fish Eagle, 4 Pesquet Parrots, and a Victorian Crown Pigeon.



## COMMUNITY

To engage with local community, the Bali Wildlife Rescue Centre is running a community centre for animal education in Tabanan. Our staff and volunteers regularly teach English as well as educate children about wildlife at their respective schools. In



February 2019 we had a visit from Gubug primary school. The purpose of the visiting program to BWRC was to give an understanding about the wildlife rescue centre and the animals that have been taken care of here. We also gave the students an opportunity to make some enrichment tools for the animals, and explain to them about how the utilization of enrichment tools by these animals will work to improve the animal's behaviour in the wild.

On 21 March 2019, we celebrated International Day of the Forest by educating about wildlife to schools near our centre. We have visited Delod Peken 5 Elementary School, Muhammadiyah Islamic Elementary School, and Tabanan Islamic Elementary School.

BALI WILDLIFE RESCUE CENTER

passionate about wildlife and want to gain experience in animal care and conservation. No veterinary or biology experience is required, though volunteers with specialist skills, whether in animal related or other fields, are a tremendous help to us. Our center can only host a maximum of three volunteers at a time, but over the years, we have hosted volunteers from across the world.

From January to December 2019, we hosted 264 volunteers that helped us take care of the animals starting from rehabilitation until animal release, and who also contributed to the English classes when we were visiting schools for wildlife education. These volunteers came from all over the world, and usually found our organization using FNPf's website, Airbnb, or PMGY.

The purpose of these activities was to raise all of the students' awareness about forestry and wildlife. During the activities, we had two sessions: the first session was to explain to students about how wildlife utilize the forests, to explain the difference between wildlife and pets, and to introduce the Bali Wildlife Rescue centre. In the second session our volunteers gave an English class where the students learnt about the names of some animal species in English, and did some fun quizzes with other students

In November 2019, we had visitors from Dyatmika school and Hong Kong school. We gave them information about the Bali Wildlife Rescue Center and they did the tour to the cages while also learning about the wild animals. Besides that, other schools also visited our center throughout the year, including Dukuh primary school, Tamasek Polytechnic, Green Trees school, TK dan SD, and TK Akasa.

## **VOLUNTEERING**

Our volunteer program provides a unique experience for students and other people who are



BALI WILDLIFE RESCUE CENTER





## BESIKALUNG WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

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

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

## WILDLIFE

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

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

## BESIKALUNG WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



Photo by Farquhar Stirling

## COMMUNITY

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





## **VOLUNTEERING**

Currently, volunteer activities at Besikalung are related to BWRC's activities. Besikalung volunteers mostly stayed at the local homestay and were involved in the following activities: gardening or farming with locals, cleaning the environment around the temple and the sanctuary, wildlife monitoring, and teaching English to the local kids.

When we go to release animals into the sanctuary, we always invite volunteers from BWRC to join with us. Please read the BWRC section for more information about animal releases.



# NUSA PENIDA BIRD SANCTUARY



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

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

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

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

## WILDLIFE

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

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

Bali Starling monitoring is one of our conservation activities at Nusa Penida and our focus here is to maintain a sanctuary for birds. We regularly conduct monitoring at the points where we have released the starlings. Usually our volunteers help us twice a week in the morning at 06.00 am and in the afternoon at 17.00 pm. We observed the Bali Starling and inventory their population.

Throughout the year, we actively monitored the Bali Starlings, and about 38 birds were seen around the artificial nest box areas. There are 11 spots that we use to monitor the Bali Starling, including the FNPF office, Ring Semeton Hotel, Kul-kul Inn, Mangrove, Sental Kawan, Dalem Temple, Gaca House, Sental East 1, Sental East 2, Cool Breeze, and Green House. The highest number of birds encountered during this period occurred at Mangrove site in July.

Some very important information that we need to know through this monitoring activity is to find a new area where Bali Starling exist, because we believe that with the last 3 years monitoring result there were more young birds that we observed then the number of breeding pair that we could found. With the help from the local and our international volunteers we keep trying to find unrecorded pair in the island. Education to the local about Bali Starling is one of the key to get this information of the appearance of Bali Starling around their village. In the next month (October) the total number of spotted birds was 31. We saw 20 birds in November and 17 birds in December. We assumed that the decrease in numbers of Bali Starlings during these last three months happened because the birds flew out of the monitoring area to find new habitats outside the area.



## WILDLIFE (Cont.)

### NUSA PENIDA BIRD SANCTUARY

We did Bali Starling monitoring 5 times a week every morning sometime we do it also in the afternoon. The purpose of this monitoring to find out the bird activity such as nesting, laying egg, having baby, fledgling, weaning, new pair up distribution area and so on.

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

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



## HABITAT

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

Since 2004, we have performed beach and temple clean ups throughout the island of Nusa Penida. With the help of Trash Hero, we also performed beach and temple clean-ups throughout 2019. We took action at all beaches on the island to mobilize local and international volunteers who were mostly tourists who came to visit the island. When we have student group or significant number of volunteer we did some extra clean up action focus more at temple area. We are so pleased to see the fact that beach clean up already becoming a popular activity at the island and we hope Nusa Penida can be a good example for this kind of work as well as more local and visitor aware about the important or reducing or stop using single used plastic for their daily activities.

For the past few years, we have collaborated with Flora-Fauna International for cave crab (*Karstama balikum*) conservation on Nusa Penida. The only location that we can find the crab is at the cave where Giri Putri temple is located. Since most scientific study that work to find out the cave ecology that mostly measure the temperature, humidity and other aspect had been done. FNPf keep continue the crab counting monitoring. We did the population and distribution monitoring at the same time we put cockroach trap to reduce the competition amongst them to ensure the crab has enough space and food to live. We did the monitoring every two weeks for 2-3 hours.



## COMMUNITY

Because the Nusa Penida Bird Sanctuary could not have worked without the support of the local villages, we are committed to providing social and economic opportunities to the local population. 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. Our community program in Nusa Penida consists of different activities such as beach clean-up with the locals, Balinese dancing class, and English classes on the island.

The main purpose of the English class that we have done since 2006 is to make the local people able and confident in speaking English so that they have a better chance to work in the tourism industry - either in the island or on mainland Bali. We focus on the area where we can reach reasonably distance from our center to ensure the continuation of the program and in order to give significant impact. This program has a very good result. Some of our ex staff who learn English at work, as well as the local kid that grown up with this skill already work in tourism industries, some of them even own quite significant size of business. In 2019 we taught kids around our center, primary school, hospitality college as well as the local hospital staff.

We prioritize requests from the community that show serious intention, high demand for this skill and reachable by our staff and volunteer to work. This program still one of the most popular program for our volunteer who not only willing to spend time to work with this program but also donated tools and equipment for the teaching process.

Due to the main reason for this program is to make the people able and confidence to speak English, we do more conversational practice then grammatical. Special for the young kids, we arrange the program in a playing kind of situation to keep the kids engage with the program.

## NUSA PENIDA BIRD SANCTUARY

We taught English classes three times a week. This activity was held every Saturday morning and Sunday afternoon in the Sental Elementary School and the Prapat English Class. Lessons were also held for the college students; however, we followed a flexible schedule for them. Their schedule depended on requests from teaching staff for us to do classes. As usual, we always ask the volunteers to prepare what they need for the class. Every class has a different topic to talk and learn about, and in between the classes our volunteers also shared simple valuable knowledge about how to save our planet from plastic pollution.

We continually work to improve our office quarters so that they can serve the community and our 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 to plant, care for and harvest the organic vegetables. We are also clearing land in front of the office to make space for even more plants.





Additionally, we continue the scholarship partnership with the **Rotary Club of Seminyak** to support students in Nusa Penida. Each year we have 20 students from different high schools on the island that receive a scholarship. For the awarding of the scholarship we also invite the teachers to



participate. In January, Mr. Almand visited us as represented donator from the **Rotary Club of Bali Seminyak**. He wanted to meet 6<sup>th</sup> grade high school students and interviewed them about their future plans to attend university.

So far we have four high schools who have received the scholarship. We hope that our small step can make their life easier and better. We want them to have a better education so they can change their life and look towards a bright future.

## COMMUNITY (Cont.)

We continue to develop our local community program. Recently, the staff from the hospital asked us to teach them English. They realized that many tourists come to their place for different reasons and it is important to learn English to offer them better service. Our volunteers were very happy to help them, and before the first class started, we met with the director of the hospital and talked about the importance of speaking English. During the first class, we began with very basic things to find out about their level of English. From here, we will develop a plan for the future lessons. The first class went well; the participants paid attention and were very excited about this new opportunity. They asked about many things or words that they did not understand.

We also provided a Balinese dancing class for the local kids in Nusa Penida with the purpose to preserve local culture on this island. We welcome volunteers who want to learn as well. This activity is held every Thursday afternoon at 4.00 PM, but can change depending on the teacher.

## NUSA PENIDA BIRD SANCTUARY

## VOLUNTEERING

Our volunteers help with a plethora of activities, based on what we need at the time of the year and the specific skills that the volunteers can offer. We hosted several individual volunteers who participated in the following activities: Bali Starling monitoring, beach cleaning with Trash Hero Nusa Penida, English teaching, working in the nursery, Balinese Dancing Class, and other activities.

There were 4 International schools based in Bali and 4 foreign school from Australia, China and Singapore join our program in 2019 as well as some tourist who did a day trip with us mostly for bird watching. We did not raise enough fund from this program in 2019 due to two main issues. First issue

was about mount Agung eruption that happened from January to June without any certainty either that would become a big exploration or just small one, then followed by the Covid !9 that already hit China in November.

With the group students we did the same activities as the individual volunteers, but we added some more activities that are suitable for big groups. These included road building, coconut webbing, traditional textile coloring, mangrove planting, and visiting recreational beaches on the island. Every group that visited us gained many experiences, not only in conservation but also through the cultural exchange with the locals. They had the chance to learn about a different culture and contribute to saving the environment on the island.



# PEJENG VILLAGE



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

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



## WILDLIFE

Pejeng is a paradise of birdwatchers. In Pejeng, we mainly breed the critically endangered Bali Starling (*Leucopsar rothschildi*). In addition, we breed other bird species such as the Black Winged Starling (*Acridotheres melanopterus*) and the Pied Myna (*Gracupica contra*). We have two different type of cages to ensure a successful and sustainable conservation program. The first one is the pairing cage where we put the birds to mate, lay eggs, and take care of their children. The second one is a bigger cage in which we teach the birds necessary skills to survive in the wild. These are flying, hunting, choosing good diets, and avoiding predators.

With the birds in Pejeng, we are attempting to understand why some parents neglect/attack their chicks. We believe that this behavior is caused by the parent's stock quality (we buy mainly from commercial breeders, who usually take the babies out from the nest early, which may have ingrained this anti-parenting behavior). We are keeping some birds at Pejeng to see if we can force the parents to take care of their chicks when they live all together. We will continue the breeding program in the upcoming years and hope that, one day, we will successfully breed a larger number of Bali Starlings as well as other birds.



## COMMUNITY

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

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

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



## VOLUNTEERING

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

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

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





# JATILUWEH SANCTUARY



Jatiluwih is FNPF's latest project located in Penebel district, north of Tabanan. Jatiluwih is famous for its rice terraces set against the spellbinding backdrop of Mount Batukaru and Mount Agung. Jatiluwih 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 Jatiluwih, 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 Centre. 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 the community. In line with the Balinese belief of *Tri Hita Karana*, 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 Jatiluwih, 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 villages, 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 Jatiluwih 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 from our great donors from all over the world. Although we have our very own social entrepreneurship business, this can only partially fund our projects. Hence, outside funding is still our main source of income.

We dedicate this important page to acknowledge everyone that have spared their precious time and money to support our work. No single project and activity that we have done so far in 2019 would have been possible without the support

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

Because of you, we have received great achievements in 2019. 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:

Humane Society of Australia  
Boeing  
Rotary Club of Bali Seminyak  
Buy One Give One  
Peter Cook  
Hutan Group  
Rettet den Regenwald



Photo by Farquhar Stirling



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

Jalan Ir Soekarno, Banjar Pande, Pejeng, Tampaksiring, Gianyar, Bali, Indonesia, 80552

Telephone: +62 (0) 361 4792286

Email: [info@fnpf.org](mailto:info@fnpf.org)

[www.fnpf.org](http://www.fnpf.org)