

2021 ANNUAL REPORT



FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION
(YAYASANPECINTA/PENYANTUNTAMANNASIONAL)

www.fnpf.org



Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Letter from our Director	3
Our Team	4
Wildlife Summary	5
Habitat Summary	6
Community Summary	7
Volunteer Program Summary	8
Kalimantan, Borneo	9
Our New Sister NGO in Europe	15
Bali Wildlife Rescue Center	16
Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary	20
Nusa Penida Bird Sanctuary	23
Pejeng Village	29
Thank you to our Donors	31



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 the cultivation and conservation of trees. Our community development work includes environmental education and teaching sustainable ways to make a living, such as ecotourism and organic farming. It also embraces reducing reliance on illegal logging and palm oil plantations as major factors of deforestation.

After going through 2020 which was full of challenges due to covid, in 2021 we have to fight even more. As with 2020, we worked very hard to protect our forests from forest fires. Monitoring these fires has been crucial to prevent the next fire that could possibly occur in this area. This report also provides details of our work over the year 2021. 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 Borneo, the Bali Wildlife Rescue Center, Nusa Penida Bird Sanctuary, Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary, and Pejeng Village.

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

Dear FNPF supporters,

Thank you very much for taking the time to read FNPF 2021 annual report!

This year, Covid-19 still hit Indonesia after 2 years of struggling with this pandemic. The tourism sector, especially in Bali, has to be patient waiting for the situation to return to normal.

However, throughout 2021, we continued our projects of reforestation, conservation education, community development, wildlife rehabilitation, and release or translocation. We are also inviting you to join our volunteer program in Kalimantan, Bali, and Nusa Penida by visiting <https://www.fnpf.org/get-involved/volunteer-in-indonesia> for more information.

In 2021, together with Goat Breeder from Karangasem, FNPF started to preserve Bali Gembrong Goat, an endemic goat from Bali that is almost extinct. We tried to breed them at our Bali Wildlife Rescue Centre and Besikalung center and currently, we have around 22 goats at our sites.

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




August 1st, 2022

Dr. I Gede Nyoman
Bayu Wirayudha



OUR TEAM

PEJENG — FNP HEADQUARTERS

I Gede Nyoman Bayu Wirayudha - Director
Petrus Made Damaianto - Assistant Director
Nurilwafa R W – Public Relations Coordinator
Wayan Dana - Staff

NUSA PENIDA

Ellen & Lindy - Volunteer Coordinator

Ardi & Alhalimata – Conservation
Coordinator

Ni Ketut Asti - Cook Helper
Nyoman Ariasih - Cook Helper
Komang Karta - Housekeeping
I Made Sinom - Gardener

BALI WILDLIFE RESCUE CENTRE

Dyah Ayu Risdasari Tiyar Noviarini –
Manager and Veterinarian
Gede I Gusti Made Sutrisna – Animal Keeper
Komang Setiabudi – Animal Keeper
Agus Gunawan – Animal Keeper
I Gede Surya Dinata – Security

KALIMANTAN, TANJUNGPETING NATIONAL PARK

Bagas Dwi N – Manager of FNP Kalimantan
Samsu – Field Manager
Yuni K L - Finance and Administration Staff
Hendri - Reforestation Staff
Kaspul - Padang Sembilan Reforestation Staff
Abdullah - Office Maintenance Staff
Rusdiansyah – Cook Helper and Logistic
Redansyah - Pesalat Reforestation Staff
Ali Mahfud & Reyzaldi – GIS Staff
Mardiansyah – Reforestation Staff
Yayan – Gardener
Moh. Amiril Fatah – Reforestation Spv
Drajat Palupi – Reforestation Spv
Claudia Angel – Volunteer Center Supervisor

ADVISORY BOARD

Lily Wardoyo
Dr Sri Suci Utami Atmoko

BALI



Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary

I Nengah Puja Arta – Staff
I Putu Peri Artagunawan – Staff
I Gede Made Arius Hady Budiada – Staff

BORNEO



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



Wildlife 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 care and rehabilitation remain absolutely central to our organization.

At the Bali Wildlife Rescue Center in Tabanan, we care for animals, many of which are endangered species or the victims of trafficking (many are both). Our goal is to eventually release them into the Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary. Our highly-skilled animal specialists 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 well-being 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 that 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 millions 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 reforestation. We must also convince local people of the value of conservation, which we impart by hiring many of them to work on our projects by empowering them to protect their environments. In Bali and Nusa Penida, we have pioneered the creation of wildlife sanctuaries by securing protection agreements from local village councils. This way, we leverage local laws and customs to ensure that poaching and other dangerous practices toward animals are forbidden.

COMMUNITY



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

Every year, we employ many locals in our reforestation efforts in Borneo. By doing this, we can impart the value of conservation to the locals in order to show alternatives to the lucrative appeal of palm oil plantations and illegal logging as economic livelihoods. We place great emphasis on teaching our staff English so 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 2021, In 2021 we still couldn't visit the schools because they were partially closed due to the Covid-19 restrictions. However, 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 right in front of their eyes. In the future, the world will rely on young people to address the complexity of environmental problems and we hope that conservation education through these field trips will inspire many to pursue the solutions that the world needs.



VOLUNTEERING

2021 marked the seventh year of our revamped volunteer program, which has greatly expanded and improved since its inception. Our program is beneficial to 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 Indonesian communities.

Our volunteer program is also unique in the way that 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 crucial to make sure that our programs across Indonesia can continue to run.



Kalimantan, Borneo

FNPF Borneo started in response to a fire incident at Tanjung Puting National Park in 1997, which is considered one of the biggest fire incidents in history. 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 beech 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 to work on stopping the expansion of palm oil plantations in the area and have focused on local communities in order to create economic alternatives instead of illegal logging and palm oil plantations. We employ local community members to help us in our reforestation program, introduce students to environmental education, and study the endangered rainforest environment.



WILDLIFE

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

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

In 2021, we together with the Forest Police from Tanjung Puting National Park routinely patrol the forest. This was intended to avoid forest encroachment efforts from wildlife poaching and illegal gold mining, as well as our efforts in the early detection of forest fires. We also use the patrol efforts to educate the people around the Tanjung Puting National Park area to increase their awareness of how to keep the forest from being degraded.



Patrol the forest with the Forest Police from Tanjung Puting National Park.

In the previous year, we released hornbills in our volunteer center area. Until today and further on, we still monitor the distribution and condition of the hornbill that we have released. Until now, one of our hornbills named Danu regularly comes to the Jerumbun Volunteers Center, while the other birds only come once every week. Because of his frequent visits, now his species has become our mascot in FNPF Kalimantan. Danu is a special attraction for our volunteer center because people who come will easily find him flying around the center when it is now very difficult to find this bird in nature.

HABITAT

Reforestation Project

In 2021 FNPF Kalimantan continued the project from the previous year, which was to plant 1,500,000 trees in the Resort Kole area, the Natai Tengah area in Tanjung Puting National Park covering an area of 655 Ha. There were 1,800,000 trees that we sowed in the Resort Kole nursery area, including the provision of saplings for embroidery and the risk of sapling damage is 20%. The types of trees planted were endemic plants of Tanjung Puting National Park. Some of these trees were food for animals. We planted these so that the biological balance and ecosystems can be achieved. The selection of trees was also determined by the ease of procurement and management.



Photo of the Nursery taken by the drone

There were 25 types of plants in the nursery, namely Belangeran (*Shorea Balangeran*), Aru (*Casuarina sp*), Kayu Batu (*Shorea Platyclados*), Meranti (*Shorea sp*), Pelawan (*Tristaniopsis Marguensis*), Keruing (*Dipterocarpus sp*), Betapai, Gaharu (*Aquilira Malacensis*), Idur, Nyatuh (*Palaquium sp*), Ubar Samak (*Eugenia sp*), Ubar Putih (*Eugenia sp*), Ubar Jambu (*Eugenia sp*), Semangkok (*Scaphium sp*), Getah Merah (*Palaquium sp*), Jejantik (*Baccaurea sp*), Belale, Ubar Salim (*Eugenia sp*), Medang (*Phoebe hununanensis*), Mentawa (*Artocarpus Anisophyllus*), Bintangur (*Calophyllum Inophyllum*), Papung (*Sandoricum sp*), Nenasian (*Syzygium zeylanicum*), Sundi, and Luwing.

Before starting to plant, in May 2021, the FNPF staff together with Tanjung Puting National Park officer conducted a ground check in the Teluk Pulai Resort Area to prepare 1000 hectares of land that would be needed for the

planting. We spent 10 days in the field doing the ground check. We used a drone for capturing the land condition from the air. Meanwhile, for forest fire prevention, we also built firebreaks in every area of our sites in the Tanjung Puting National Park area. Moreover, we take care of the firebreaks to keep them clean of weeds and wood that could get in its way.



Planting activities

In this activity, FNPF involved 343 local people living around the Tanjung Puting National Park. They are divided into several workgroups;

Activity	Number of Workers
Put the saplings	35
Chef	20
Sapling distributor	38
Planting supervisor	13
Planter	224
Equipment Maintenance	4
Logistic	9

The other reason besides restoring Tanjung Puting National Park was to provide jobs for the community around the area and provide new insights for workers. Some of the new insights imparted in this activity are as follows:

1. Reforestation and maintenance techniques, especially for swamp and non-swamp areas,
2. Raising awareness of the local community, most of whom are former mining workers, illegal loggers, and other practitioners of nature destroying activities about the importance of forest restoration to land degradation,
3. Raising awareness about the importance of forests as a place to live and a source of food for animals forests to prevent any future activities damaging the forests,
4. Workers are trained to work together in teams to achieve maximum results and be responsible for the plants they plant.

We did post-planting monitoring after six (6) months of planting so far. The monitoring we currently did start by checking for dead trees and keeping these clean from growing grass. We also erected signs with bamboo sticks, replanted, and also cut grass on the firebreakers to prevent wildfire.

As of December 2021, we have identified that 225.000 saplings we planted were lost and died. This means that our planted trees in this quarter have 85% success rate with a live plant count of 1.275.000 saplings. And until the end of December 2021, we have replanted 2.866 saplings and will continue until 2022 while maintaining the quantity of 1.500.000 live trees.

The challenge while monitoring was extreme weather in Kalimantan in recent times that has forced us to be very careful in the field. When the temperature and light were high, we provided sunlight for the saplings in the nursery gradually. The saplings covered some seeds so we had to check and clean the grass through the monitoring stage.

This program is fully funded by **One Tree Planted (OTP)**. Thank you OTP for helping us restore Tanjung Puting National Park forest.

Pesalat Forest

In 2021, FNPF Kalimantan continued planting trees in Pesalat Forest. This program is organized by Mr. Ledan, who is responsible for this program and stays at the center inside the forest. The saplings that we planted at Pesalat were Kayu Ulin (*Eusideroxylon Zwageri*), Nyatuh (*Palaquium sp*), Lurangan (*Aporosa Lucida*), Medang (*Actinodaphne sp*), Aru (*Casuarina sp*), and Ubar (*Euginia sp*). The other trees (by local name) are Sundi and Tentamu.

1.223 saplings were successfully planted in Pesalat Forest on 2 Ha land of the Pesalat Forest. In February there were 163, in March 231, April to June 200, and from October to December 629 saplings were planted.

By planting trees, we can help to restore the forest and keep the habitat of the endemic animals and birds that are endangered like Rangkong/Hornbill (*Buceros Virgil Forster*), Sun Bear, and Wild Orangutan.

We would like to thank **Buy1Give1 (BIG1)** who supports our reforestation in the Pesalat forest.



Pesalat Nursery and Mr. Ledan in planting trees



Jerumbun Activities

We do regular monitoring of the conditions in Jerumbun, as an evaluation and for learning materials for all staff. In Jerumbun, we expand our list of productive plants that are needed for food as a sign of the foundation's independence. The following shows our care and increase of the production of these plants:

No	Plant Name	01-Nov-21	14-Nov-21	1-Dec-21	01-Jan-22
1	Coconut	66	66	181	181
2	Banana	95	110	138	138
3	<u>Cempedak</u>	20	320	703	703
4	Gamal	137	137	207	207
5	<u>Petai</u>	71	71	66	66
6	Cashew	100	416	576	576
7	Cacao	96	96	138	138
8	Rambutan	x	620	1028	1028
9	<u>Nyatoh</u>	x	330	335	335
10	Durian	x	300	302	302
11	Orange	x	250	250	250
12	Guava	x	250	250	250
13	<u>Liberica Coffee</u>	x	100	100	170

From December 2021 until December 2022, our goal is to grow cassava as an alternative food, cattle feed, as well as other basic ingredients that can be made from cassava. We have mapped the land area suitable for cassava planting plots.

Currently, we are also breeding stingless bees as a long-term effort within the FPNP Kalimantan business unit, the results that we have obtained in the period November throughout and December in 2021 are as follows:



No	Location	Colonies	Date	
			30-Nov	31-Dec
1	Office	5	650 ml	1225 ml
2	Jerumbun	2	400 ml	325 ml
Total		7	1050 ml	1550 ml

In 2021, we did a campaign for Indonesian Tree Planting Day 2021. We invited participants to plant trees in their respective neighborhoods and then upload them on social media. The feedback from this campaign is that we will also plant trees as a form of donation for participants in the Jerumbun Volunteer Center area. The types of trees we plant are Nyatuh, Aru and Tengawang. A total of 50 participants have joined this campaign. In this campaign, FPNP Kalimantan also invited one of the national influencers and musicians, Denny Frust to participate in campaigning for the activities we are currently doing. This campaign aims to raise awareness about the importance of protecting the environment by planting trees.



Staff planted trees for the campaign participants

Clean Up the River

From March to April, in collaboration with the Tanjung Puting National Park Officer, we routinely cleaned the Sekonyer River which is the main access to Tanjung Puting National Park, including the access to conservation area sites carried out by the Friends of the National Parks Foundation. Water hyacinth threatens our access to Tanjung Puting National Parks due to silting. We clean a 15 km long river width of approximately 6 to 10 meters width.



Cleaning the river from water hyacinth

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 and without expertise, who choose to face long-distance travel, poor infrastructure, and severe weather conditions in order to help with our projects. Thus, only volunteers with the highest level of dedication participate in our programs and have a memorable experience.

This year, we did not receive any volunteers due to the pandemic restriction. Although none of the volunteers came to our center, we still received their kind help by donating funds for planting trees.

COMMUNITY

We do not only focus on the development of local villages but also on the education of the youngest community members in order to teach them about the importance of conservation, preserving forests, and the well-being of the environment. Our goal is to create a generation that is conscious the environmental problems. We also hope to achieve a commitment to protect forests in the future.

Our Conservation Education Programs include field trips, school visits, and firefighting exercises. During Covid-19 this year, conservation education to some schools was still postponed except once at SMAN 3 Pangkalanbun. Our staff explained the importance of reforestation. Together with the students, we also planted trees in the nature tourism area of Jurung Tiga to keep the forest dense and green.

Not only with the students, but we also had a chance to give conservation education twice to the youth from Tanjung Harapan village. The youth learned the local and science names of different tree species with Mr. Ledan in Pesalat forest.



Conservation Education for Youth from Tanjung Harapan village

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

In September 2021, West Kotawaringin had heavy rain for a few weeks that caused a flood in several villages. The National Agency for

Disaster Countermeasure (BPBD), Indonesia Red Cross of West Kotawaringin, and FNPF Kalimantan went to the flood location to distribute and supply drinking water to the affected locals.

Protect Borneo's Rainforests



In 2020, two sister-organizations have been founded in Switzerland and Germany named Protect Borneo's Rainforest. They have been started by our volunteers in Borneo, Stefan Heissler and Denise Kelterborn who helped to reforest the original rainforest.



Stefan Heissler and Denise Kelterborn

Stefan and Denise were able to see the devastating consequences of the cultivation of palm oil and the associated deforestation of the rainforest for flora and fauna as well as for the local population; They could get an idea of the implications; e.g. the water table sinks by 1 meter every year, precipitation falls, animals are displaced, trees thousands of years old are felled for furniture and houses, disastrous forest fires rage.

Back in Europe, they decided to found the association "Protect Borneo's Rainforests (e.V.)" to raise funds for us in Indonesia. All their donations are sent to us without any deductions. The costs for administration etc. are entirely borne by Stefan and Denise. Both NGOs are recognized as a non-profit organization and will gladly issue a donation receipt for Switzerland or any member country of the EU.

Please check their website for more information www.pro-borneo.org



Protect Borneo's Rainforest Merchandise to raise funds for FNPF



Bali Wildlife Rescue Centre

The Bali Wildlife Rescue Centre (BWRC), located in Tabanan, is one of seven animal rehabilitation centres 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.

If the possibility accrues 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 the release, our staff ensure their safety and adaptation.

We began our work in 2011 when the Humane Society International of Australia asked us to take over the maintenance of the centre. We are very grateful to the Humane Society International Australia for funding all operation costs since our takeover.

WILDLIFE

This year, we received many newcomers at the Bali Wildlife Rescue Centre (BWRC). They are;

- February 2021
 - A White-bellied Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*) came with a wounded wing. Unfortunately, it didn't survive because of its bad condition
- April 2021
 - 1 Changeable Hawk-Eagle (*Nisaetus cirrhatus*) with good condition
 - 1 Pangolin (*Manis javanica*) in good condition
- May 2021
 - An Eclectus Parrot (*Eclectus roratus*) with a wounded beak
- June 2021
 - 1 Civet (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*), female and good condition
- July 2021
 - 1 male Civet (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*), male and good condition
 - 1 Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*). The wings were injured because of kite strings and sadly it did not survive.
 - 1 White-bellied Sea Eagle. Wound in the wings
 - due to illegal hunting.
- September 2021
 - 1 White-bellied Sea Eagle.
 - 2 Siamang (*Symphalangus syndactylus*). Handover to BKSDA Bali
- October 2021
 - 1 Bonelli's Eagle (*Aquila fasciata*)
 - 1 Pangolin, male and good condition
- December 2021
 - 1 Black-winged kite (*Elanus caeruleus*). Injury to the wings and shot to the chest by an illegal hunter and not survive

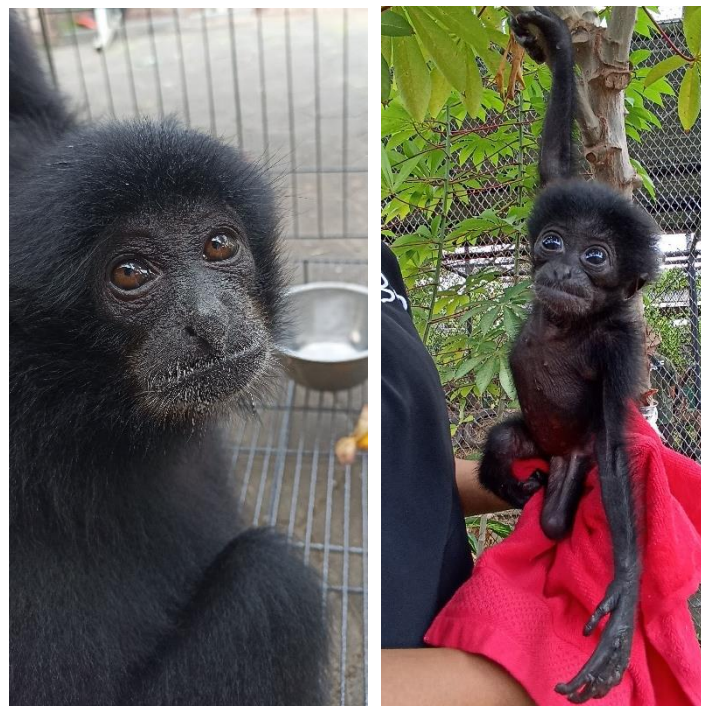
This year we started to preserve Bali Gembrong Goat, the endemic and endangered species from Karangasem, Bali. With the help of the Gembrong goat breeder from Karangasem, we already have 22 goats at our rescue centre. Some of our supporters have already adopted the

baby goat for one year. We hope there will be more people who are willing to adopt the goats in order to maintain the preservation.



Gembrong Goat from Karangasem Bali

The animals at BWRC were confiscated by the Bali Natural Resources Agency (BKSDA-Bali) from local people who owned them illegally. Some of them were handed over by the locals and foreigners who found them. The animals found a new home at BWRC, where we are currently trying to rehabilitate more than fifty animals before we release them into the wild.



Momo and Mimi

The highlight story of this year was about two Siamangs, Mimi and Momo. They were kept illegally by a regent in Bali until the video of Mimi, the baby Siamang, went viral on Instagram. The regent immediately handed over the Gibbons to BKSDA-Bali and handed them over to BWRC. The baby Siamang, Mimi, was only 2 months old at the time and because of its age, it got special treatment. Momo was one year old at the time. After two months of rehabilitation in BWRC, together with BKSDA and JAAN, we relocated them to Sumatra.

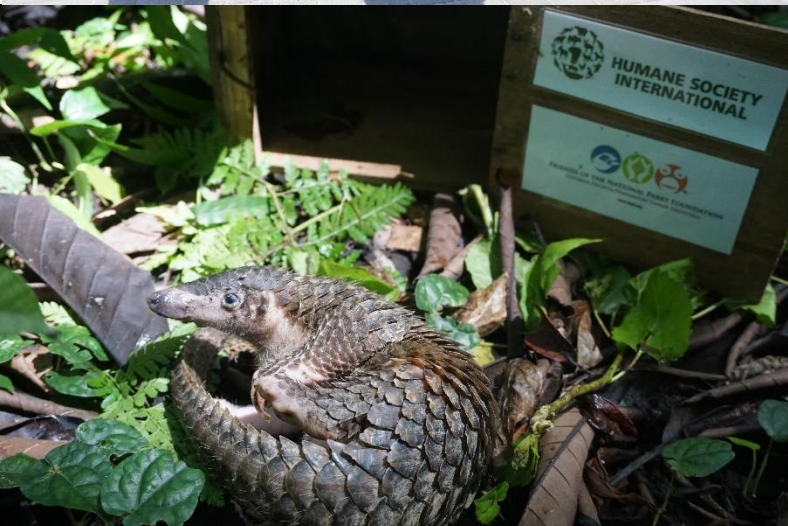
Our dedicated staff and volunteers in BWRC have daily tasks to take care of the animals, including cleaning cages, feeding the animals routinely, making enrichment for the animal especially birds, repairing and maintenance of the animal cages, and looking for grass as extra food for monkeys, gibbons, and Bali Gembrong Goats.

Additionally, all animals are examined by our veterinarians who routinely provide multivitamins and medical treatment to the sick animals, and medical examination for new animals. Only healthy animals can be released into the wild.

In 2021, we had a chance to release seven animals from BWRC. We released 1 Civet, 3 Pangolins, and 1 Python to the Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary. In November, together with BKSDA and Benahi Satwa, we released 1 Brahminy Kite and 1 Rufous-bellied Eagle in Nusa Penida Island.

We also relocated 4 Slow Loris to the International Animal Rescue in Bogor, West Java, and 2 Siamang to the Kalaweit Supayang Gibbons Conservation Center in Solok, West Sumatra. All the animals that we relocated will get a better rehabilitation process in their new home.

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





VOLUNTEERING

Our volunteer program provides an opportunity for students and other individuals to gain experience in the care of animals as well as in animal conservation. No animal-related qualifications or experiences are necessary. However, any volunteers who have specialist skills, whether animal-related or in any other field, are a great help to us.

In 2021, we had only four volunteers in BWRC. They came from some countries such as the USA, Scotland, and Indonesia. We were so grateful that we did not only receive volunteers but also intern students from veterinary. They were from Gajah Mada University, Brawijaya University, Udayana University, Bogor Agricultural Development Polytechnic, and Wijaya Kusuma Surabaya University. The volunteers and intern students really helped with our work such as cleaning cages, feeding, and medical check-up for the animals.

COMMUNITY

To engage with the community, the Bali Wildlife Rescue Centre welcomed locals, universities, and schools to visit our centre. They can learn about conservation education and the importance of the rehabilitation process for animals here. This year we had visit from Veterinary students of Brawijaya University, Green School Ubud, Starkids School, and Islamic school Tabanan.

Apart from visits, we also invite university students and local people to join the activities and participate in post-release monitoring.





BESIKALUNG WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

Although the still relatively well- preserved Besikalung Temple is important to Bali, it is not a major tourist attraction in the same way as other temples in South Bali. 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 Pangolin, Civet, Eagle, and many other birds. We have released groups of some wildlife that we rehabilitate at the Bali Wildlife Rescue Center. For more information about the wildlife and animal release please see the Bali Wildlife Rescue Center section.

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

Our main activities in 2021 focused on monitoring the Bali Starlings that have been released and installing new nest boxes. Monitoring runs every day in the morning and afternoon by our field staff in FPNP Besikalung.

In 2021, FPNP Besikalung released six Bali Starlings at Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary, two were released on February 9th and four on November 29th. Before being released, these birds were rehabilitated at BWRC (Bali Wildlife Rescue Centre) and then habituated at FPNP Besikalung in order to make sure that these birds could adapt well to their new environment. Thank you to Alan El khadi, Angelica Chinellato, Beth Dalglish, Ignacio Carcavallo, Lee Durrell, Steve Lemlin, Rammy Coothoopermal and Razy Coothoopermal who have donated for the sustainability of the Bali Starling population in Besikalung.

The other animals that we released this year were pangolins, a civet, a python, and a squirrel. All of them previously were rehabilitated in BWRC and we released them in the forest area of Besikalung Temple. This forest is included in the customary forest area which has customary regulations to preserve the environment. This way the chance of survival for these animals is higher due to the larger amount of food for these animals.

Not only releasing animals, but we also rescuing animals that were injured or

trapped. On August 31st, we received a report from the community that a kingfisher was stuck in a kite's string and caught in a tree. Our staff then rescued the bird and brought it to the BWRC for treatment in order to release it later on. We also received several reports about some injured eagles such as the White-bellied Sea eagle and Black-winged Kite due to illegal hunting around the Babahan village area.



Bali Starling monitoring

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. Our volunteer center has been running for over a year and hopefully, it will continue to help us to be more financially sustainable as an NGO. Also, it hopefully serves the community to help them in coping with mass tourism that is increasing in this village.

FPNP Besikalung collaborates with the surrounding community to help the progress of the village. As a two-way communication that we do with the community where people who help provide information on animal monitoring, we provide assistance with the programs we run. One of them was with Kodam 9/Udayana



helping with the first harvest of Dharma Rejeki honey bees in Babahan Village, fish hatchery in the Subak Uma Utu irrigation canal, and donating stationery for students in Babahan village. We also get nest boxes donations from the Benahi Satwa so that the Bali starlings we release have many options for nesting in the wild.

in December. He is from Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara. He helped local chicken farmers with harvesting eggs as well as in feeding. Raga also helped the Farmer's Group (Simantri) in Babahan Village and helped us looking for food for our Gembrong Goats.

VOLUNTEERING

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

Our volunteer program this year is not going so well due to the COVID-19 Pandemic. Fortunately, we still had volunteers in June named Bruce and Emma from the United States. They helped our program with the community in planting garlic seedlings, teaching English with the Youth Organization, helping compost organic fertilizer in the Farmers Group (Simantri) and monitoring Bali starlings.

Raga was our next volunteer who came

HABITAT

This year we planted 100 trees including the Rain Tree (*Samanea saman*), Orchid tree (*Bauhinia purpurea*), and Indian prickly ash (*Zanthoxylum rhetsa*) in the forest area of Pura Besikalung. Rain Tree or *Trembesi* is a dense tree providing shelter for animals. Its roots function as water absorption supporting the supply of water reserves for the surrounding environment. Rain Trees are also used for reforestation of forest areas. In addition to planting in the forest area, we also work with the community to plant trees in their respective gardens, especially for the Orchid tree and Indian prickly ash. The Orchid trees wood is generally used by the community for canes, while the Indian prickly ash is used as a craft material.

We also collaborated with bee farmers in Babahan village by donating the seeds of Mexican Creeper (*Antigonon leptopus*) which serves as a food source for the bees.



NUSA PENIDA BIRD SANCTUARY

Since 2004, we have been focusing on holistic conservation and community development programs on Nusa Penida, an island off the southeastern coast of Bali. 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 areas and community-protected bird sanctuaries.

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

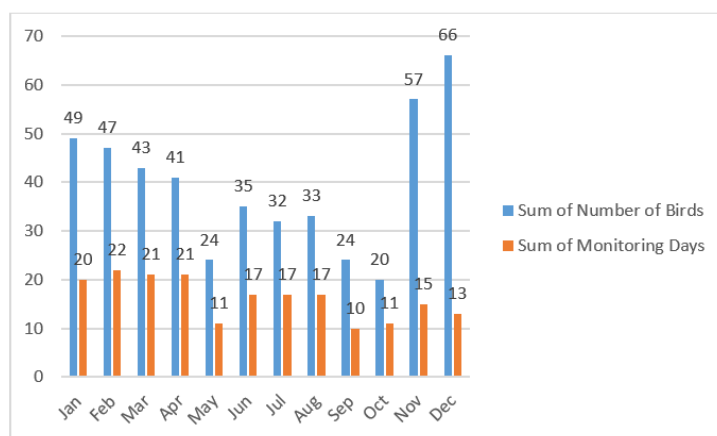
WILDLIFE

Our first project on Nusa Penida, the Bali Bird Sanctuary, was established in 2004. This bird sanctuary is unique because it is a community-protected haven that was created by the agreement of all 41 village communities on the island. We mobilized traditional community leadership to ban poaching 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 main programs in 2021. This year, we continue to focus our efforts on nest box monitoring. Including nest boxes maintenance and new installation. Monitoring is conducted mostly in the mornings from 7 to 9 am. Around 5-8 nest boxes are visited each day. As of December 2021, a total of 49 nest boxes are installed, 17 of which are active. In total, there were 471 encounters of Bali starlings in 2021 from 195 days of monitoring.

Below is the summary of Bali Starling encounters each month. Encounters are most abundant in December with 66 birds over 13 days. This is due to new birds being born as December is the height of the breeding season. While October was the start of the breeding season which means it has the least amount of encounter due to the short monitoring days of only 11 days total.



Bali Starling monitoring

In 2021, Bali starling distribution is largely still centered on the northwest of the island. With the majority of birds still found around the FNPF office, the distribution has expanded to the west in Toya Pakeh, and expanded east to the east of Sental. Eight new nest boxes were installed this calendar year. Most of these new locations are based on local sightings and requests from locals. We also routinely clean and replace any broken nest boxes. The main disturbance to our nest boxes this year are ants, geckos, and rats. Geckos are especially abundant as we found one nest box with 20 geckos of varying ages living in it. Moreover, nest boxes with ants found in them will need to be moved as cleaning is not sufficient.

Apart from Bali starling, we also do observe endemic crabs found in Giri Putri Cave Temple, aimed to know the population of 2 endemic crabs of Nusa Penida (*Karstama balicum* & *Karstama*

emdi), and their distribution in Giri Putri Cave. We do the observation on Saturdays or Sundays around 9 am every week. We also tag each area with a flag including information on the species and sex of the crabs. Other than observation, we also periodically install cockroach traps around the cave as it is alleged that cockroaches are one of the main threats to the crabs. While we are there, we found that there's increased interest in the species from tourists and caretakers of the temple.

Karstama Balicum, crabs from Nusa Penida



The education about Bali starling to locals seems to work well. Some locals gave us information about new encounter points of Bali Starling, and also let us place nest boxes on their land. We maintain the collaboration with local people to help us preserve the Bali starling.



Surveying location where the Bali Starling was seen by the locals

We are very thankful to our volunteers who have supported our bird conservation in

Nusa Penida by donating nest boxes for the Bali Starling. Please email info@fnpf.org if you are willing to contribute to save this endangered bird from extinction by donating nest boxes that will hopefully 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 topsoil. 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 on a smaller 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.

To help preserve and improve the Bali Starling habitat here in Nusa Penida, we have several programs such as Tree Planting and Nursery to support it as well as Organic Farming



Distributing saplings for the local

at our site. Organic farming is one of our routine

activities, its purpose is to create our own food source and convince locals to grow food organically. In the 1st quarter of 2021, due to the very high intensity of rain, we routinely clean the farming area from grass and bushes.

When the rain intensity decrease, we need to water our garden and organic farms, on a sunny day we did it twice, in the morning and afternoon so our plant does not run out of water. We also weed the shrubs and prune the ornamental plants. We use organic fertilizer to nourish the plant, which composition is a mix of compost and cow's manure.

At the end of the year when the rainy season started again, we replanted most of our crops. This year, we planted Water Spinach, Tomato, Chili, Eggplant, Papaya, Red Radish, Corn, Rosella, Cucumber, Bitter Melon, Long Bean, Zucchini, Dragon Fruit, and Avocado. Most of our crops did well this year and were able to be harvested and used.

mahogani), Panggal buaya (*Zanthoxylum rhetsa*), Glodokan Tiang (*Polyalthia longifolia*), Mexican Creeper (*Antigonon leptopus*), and several hedgerow plants.

Our activity in the nursery includes planting, weeding the grass in the nursery, watering, fertilizing, and making a new planting medium. In total, we distribute 265 Palms, 63 Cape Trees, 50 Mahogany Saplings, 25 Glodokan Tiang saplings, and 50 Hedgerows to the local community.

In 2021, we built a wildlife pond at our center. This pond aims to help wildlife such as birds, lizards, dragonflies, etc. find water when the dry season comes. We also continued to do beach cleaning by collecting trash around Sental Beach together with our local volunteers.



*Planting 700 *Zanthoxylum rhetsa**

Our tree planting activities are done as an effort to make the Nusa Penida landscape greener and enrich the food sources and shelters for birds. This program is done at the start of the rainy season in December. This year, we planted 700 Panggal Buaya (*Zanthoxylum rhetsa*) Trees in Saren near Tembeling Beach. For the other months of the year, we prepare for the planting in our nursery by preparing seedlings and saplings to be used in our tree planting efforts and to be gifted to the community. Currently, we have several types of saplings and seedlings such as Palm (*Roystonea* sp), Cape Tree, Mahogany (*Swietenia*



Wildlife pond at the center



Beach cleaning

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. After most of our community development programs are suspended in 2020 due to the Covid-19 Pandemic, this year some of these programs have been restarted, mainly the English class and Balinese Dance Class.

the English class is one of our main community development programs involving local communities, with the aim of increasing interest in learning English and gaining local confidence in speaking English. This year we only have one class in Banjar Prapat Community Center, as the schools are still closed. We also could not host foreign volunteers who can teach proficient English at the Hospitality College.



Playing game of snake and ladders

waste, the dangers of plastic waste in the oceans, trees, and the benefits of trees for human, animal habitats, and sustainability. By educating the young generation, we hope that the environment in Nusa Penida Island will stay sustainable, and can be a good habitat for various species, especially Bali Starling.

Another of our community development programs that restarted this year is our Balinese Dancing Class. This program aims to support the preservation of the local culture, through children. We held this class once or twice a week every Thursday and Saturday at 3 pm for 2 hours, we have local teachers who teach children several types of traditional Balinese dance. Such as, Tari Buratwangi, Tari Marjapati, Tari Legong and Tari Asmara. The participant is also children from Banjar Prapat Community Center, from elementary to middle school age. Children are separated into small groups of 5 or 4 and dance different kinds of dance. The dances are performed during the grand ceremony or big celebration in Nusa Penida.



The Children Watching Videos about Plastic Waste Impacts to the Ocean

Classes are held once a week, every Sunday or Tuesday at 4 pm, for 1.5 hours. In this class, elementary to middle school children learn Basic English vocabulary, grammar, and simple daily conversation. Now, the children are able to use English in self-introduction, communicate in simple sentences about their day-to-day activity as well as create simple stories. The main focus of this class is to increase the children's confidence in speaking English by emphasizing practical application of the language such as through speaking and writing. We incorporate games in each lesson to engage the children more such as guess the words or pictures in English, snakes and ladders, origami, and other educational games.

Besides English, we also taught them environmental and conservation education. In 2021 the children have learned about sorting



Balinese dancing class with the students from Prapat

This year, we also held a celebration for Indonesia's Independence Day involving children from Banjar Prapat Community Center. This event is held to commemorate the day and to introduce common traditional children's games that are usually played at such events as well as help fill in the children's time productively during the pandemic.



Celebrating Indonesia's Independence Day

To support learning, we built a small library in our classroom. The children were very enthusiastic about reading the new books that we brought. Thanks to Buy1Give1 for supporting our library program.



Students with their new library and books

VOLUNTEERING



Volunteers making Virgin Coconut Oil

2021 was still not going well although in the middle of the year government opened the tourism for foreign visitors. We did not get many volunteers and only get a few visitors. In January, we had Nicola from Scotland, Adi from Java, and Gido from Argentine. Continued in May, we had a volunteer trip group from a school in Ubud who helped us create a planting medium, and planted 200 palm seeds into the polybags. We also taught them to make coconut leaves webbing, did tracking to Kentung cave to see thousands of bats inside the cave, and visited Goa Gori Putri temple to follow the ceremonies and to see the endemic crabs from Nusa Penida. With Nuansa Penida Coral group, they did the coral planting in the seaside and wrote their names in the nametag.

Apart from volunteers, we also had photographers and other visitors that had already stayed in Nusa Penida. They came to know more about Bali Starling conservation and joined us in monitoring the Bali Starlings.



Nursery activity with trip group

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 for birdwatchers. In Pejeng, we mainly breed the critically endangered Bali Starling (*Leucopsar rothschildi*). In 2020, we moved all of the Bali Starling to Bali Wildlife Rescue Centre to get rehabilitate which then will be released in Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary. In addition, we breed other bird species such as the Black-Winged Starling (*Acridotheres melanopterus*) and the Pied Myna (*Gracupica contra*). We have two different types 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 the 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.

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 among 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.

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, are needed for baseline surveys of the wildlife in this area. Our volunteer program in Pejeng has a minimum stay of two weeks and the project of each volunteer is decided over an interview.

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

THANK YOU TO OUR DONORS

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

We dedicate this important page to acknowledging everyone that have spared their precious time and hard-earned money to support our work. No single project and activity that we have done so far in 2021 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 are used effectively to save more wildlife, rebuild another forest, and develop more communities. 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 2021. 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:

Asian Species Action Partnership
Australian Volunteer Program
Buy One Give One
David Donato
Dean Keddell - Our Bali Your Bali
Devon Ericksen
Humane Society International
Julia DesBrosses
Kaltimber
Nicola Williamson
One Tree Planted
Peter Cook
Protect Borneo's Rainforest



FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

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