

# FNPF ANNUAL REPORT 2015



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

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



FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Wildlife

Habitat

Community

# CONTENTS

CONTENTS.....	1
INTRODUCTION.....	2
MESSAGE FROM OUR PRESIDENT.....	4
OUR TEAM.....	5
WILDLIFE.....	7
BESIKALUNG.....	8
BWRC.....	9
NUSA PENIDA.....	11
TANJUNG PUTING.....	12
LAMANDAU.....	13
HABITAT.....	14
TANJUNG PUTING.....	15
NUSA PENIDA.....	22
COMMUNITY.....	23
NUSA PENIDA.....	24
PEJENG.....	26
TANJUNG PUTING.....	26
VOLUNTEERING.....	28
BALI.....	29
BORNEO.....	31
THANK YOU TO OUR DONORS.....	33
HOW CAN YOU HELP.....	34



FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Wildlife

Habitat

Community

## INTRODUCTION

Indonesia, the land of lush forests and diverse wildlife is a nexus of various environmental issues that affect not just the region, but also the world. Sitting between two oceans: the Hindi Ocean in the south and the Pacific Ocean in the north, the nation is a meeting point of the two most active tectonic plates, the Eurasian plate, the driving force of Sumatra, Java, and Bali, and the Pacific plate, home of the islands of Sulawesi and Papua. Parked right in the middle of the equator, the tropical climate boasts high seasonal rainfall and a mild dry season. This fascinating geographical footing has resulted in ecological abundance that is important, if not crucial, for the well-being of the planet.

Unfortunately, wildlife habitats in Indonesia are currently in a dire state. As one of the fastest-growing economies in the world, rapid industrialization has been the primary tool of Indonesia's economy. Moreover, because poverty is still rampant in many parts of the country, Indonesia needs to accelerate its development program. As a result, massive exploitation of natural resources has been happening for decades.

These challenges have motivated Friends of the National Parks Foundation (FNPF) to continue to protect wildlife, restore habitat and improve the well-being of local communities. Created mainly by veterinarians and environmental scientists, we are a grassroots, front-line organization. In our work, we are using a holistic approach because we understand the causes and consequences of each of our tasks. In other words, we understand that most of the Indonesian environmental problem is caused by its rapid development to improve its economy and eliminate poverty.

Therefore, we figure that a sound environmental project would not be successful without the support and cooperation from the local communities. That is why, in every project, we always start from the community. We have to convince the community that what we do is not only safe for their livelihood but also can be beneficial for them in the future.

This holistic approach can be seen in our achievement to convert some areas to be a wildlife protected area such as the island of Nusa Penida where we provide a safe haven for bird species, especially the critically endangered Bali Starling (*Leucopsar rothschildi*), Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary which became the safest place for native species of Bali, and Pejeng Wildlife Sanctuary. In these sanctuaries we have worked with over 50 villages to not only build a sanctuary free from poachers but also an ethical ecotourism site that greatly benefits the local communities.



## FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Wildlife

Habitat

Community

This Annual Report provides an overview of what we did throughout the year of 2015. It contains the work of our members and volunteers which spread in numerous sites such as Nusa Penida, Besikalung, Tanjung Putting, Lamandau, and many more. The first three chapters of this annual report describe our work based on our three major approaches: wildlife, community, and habitat. In each of these chapters, a detailed report from the field will be provided. In the fourth chapter, the volunteer program will be discussed in detail while the financial report will be presented in the fifth chapter.



FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Wildlife

Habitat

Community

## MESSAGE FROM OUR PRESIDENT

Om Swastiastu. Salam Sejahtera. Greetings from Bali.



Thank you so much for taking the time to peruse our 2015 Annual Report. 2015 has certainly been a challenging year, a year of persistent haze and alarming habitat vulnerability in Kalimantan. If it were not for the enormous support from our stakeholders, we would have struggled over these barriers, however, we pushed through. We remained strong. We got back up.

Several of our sites are still vulnerable to deforestation that is driven by reasons revolving around economic necessities. Hundreds of thousands of trees had been destroyed by fires. However, despite the devastating destruction, 2015 was also a year filled with hope. FPNF is not a team composed of a bunch of quitters. We have prepared over 5,000 saplings that are to be planted in the areas destroyed by the fires and we have more than 150,000 saplings ready to go.

Local communities have also opened their arms, welcoming our strategic holistic approach to environmental conservation and protection. Some have started to intensely enforce the local law regarding wildlife protection in their regions. This locally driven law is a result of our cooperation with various local communities/villages, first started in 2012. It is our hope that this would progress into a behavioral revolution that may improve the well-being of wildlife, their habitat as well as the local communities, seeing how the three are strongly knitted as parts of the same ecology.

In this report, you will get a clear understanding and find detailed information about our work, the challenges we have faced, and the achievements we have reached throughout 2015. It is unfortunate that we only have this report published at such a slow rate, but despite the lack of resources, it has been decided that it was better late than never, seeing how it is very important that we share our big ups and downs. It is crucial for us to show accountability as a responsible and professional non-profit organization that has been working in this important field for over 18 years.

Sharing this report means the world to us. Thank you for taking the time to read this. Once again, thank you to all our loyal donors, supporters, staff, and volunteers. Thank you for sticking with us throughout the challenges, for without each one of you, we would not have been able to do the things we do.



Drh. I Gede Nyoman Bayu Wirayudha



FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Wildlife

Habitat

Community

## OUR TEAM

### Board

Dr I Gede Nyoman Bayu Wirayudha  
Dr Nyoman Budiarta

LeksmonoSantoso

### Advisory Board

Ign. Herry Djoko Susilo

Dr Sri Suci Utami Atmoko

### Head Office Ubud, Bali

Dr I Gede Nyoman Bayu Wirayudha (Director and Founder)  
I Gede Anggita Bhagawad (Communication Manager)  
Petrus I Made Damaianto (Assistant Director)

### Borneo Team

Petrus Basuki Budi Santoso (Borneo manager)  
Hadran (Site Coordinator Lamandau & Tanjung Puting)  
Yadi (Site Coordinator Lamandau & Tanjung Puting)  
Kaspul (Site Coordinator Padang Sembilan)  
Opek (Reforestation Staff Lamandau)  
Dullah (Reforestation Staff Tanjung  
Puting) Ibrahim

Samsu (Site Coordinator Jerumbun)  
Hendri (Site Coordinator Lamandau)  
Redansyah (Site Coordinator Pesalat)  
Eda (Reforestation Staff Lamandau)  
Oteh muhamad (Reforestation Staff Tanjung Puting)  
Ebi (Office Staff)

### Nusa Penida Team

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

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

### Bali Wildlife Rescue Centre Team at Tabanan

Drh. Dyahayu Risdasari Tiyar Noviarinni (Manager)  
I Gusti Made Sutrisna (Animal Keeper)  
I Nyoman Gunarto Utomo (Cleaner)

I Gede Surya Dinata (Security)  
I Kadek Surya Diana (Animal Keeper)



## FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Wildlife

Habitat

Community

### Special thanks to

Abraham Armada

Jonna Lehtinen

Ayundari Gunansyach

Kim Batchelor

Alan El-Kadhi

Lily Wardoyo

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



*Our team taking picture with volunteers, and local community*



FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Wildlife

Habitat

Community

## WILDLIFE

### OVERVIEW

Rapid industrialisation in Indonesia has threatened the well-being of the country's wildlife. At the same time, social and political upheavals have been distracting both the people and government from pursuing a more sustainable and responsible economic activity. We at FNPF believe that wildlife is an important part of our environment and our country's future, which is why we put wildlife as one of the three main concerns in our holistic approach.

At FNPF we work hard to protect and improve the wildlife in Indonesia. Currently, we are working on two major islands: Bali and Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo). In Bali, we operate in four locations: Pejeng, Besikalung, Tabanan, and Nusa Penida. While in Borneo, we work in two locations Tanjung Puting National Parks and Lamandau River Reserve that have a much bigger area than in Bali.

The main activity regarding wildlife is always focused on conservation. Rehabilitation and release remain important parts of our conservation program. In 2015, we operated several highly effective rehabilitation facilities for critically endangered, caged, or even smuggled animals. In taking care of the animals, we employ a number of highly qualified staff who are extremely motivated in the conservation project.

All of the animals are taken care of by the keepers who consist mainly of extremely experienced staff. Our facilities are small but very effective and financially sustainable. Despite our limitations, being ethical remains our top priority. All animals are treated with compassion during their stays in our facilities. This is important as most of these animals are victims of smuggling and hunting.

In Borneo, we have been working since 1997 on two massive sites. The first is the Tanjung Puting National Park and the second is the Lamandau River Wildlife Reserve. These two sites are very important because they are where the critically endangered

orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*) is being protected and rehabilitated. In Tabanan, we operate the Bali Wildlife Rescue Centre (BWRC), a well-established facility where we care, rehabilitate, and release animals that mostly are victims of illegal trading and poaching.



*Javan Peacocks (Pavo muticus)*





FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Wildlife

Habitat

Community



*Bird Release at Besikalung temple (2015)*

## Besikalung

Just a short drive from BWRC we created another wildlife sanctuary - Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary. The sanctuary is one of FNPF's newest projects. It is the creation of a forest sanctuary for endangered wildlife on the slopes of Mount Batukaru in central Bali. The sanctuary covers an area 5 km in radius from the Besikalung Temple – taking in Bali's largest remaining forest – and is home to leaf monkeys (*Trachypithecus obscurus*), macaques (*Macaca*), and many birds. It is a beautiful location and easy to get to from the Southern and Middle part of Bali. Since the sanctuary was created in early 2011 we have released a group of white-vented mynas (*Acridotheres javanicus*), peaceful doves (*Geopelia placida*), and several birds of prey into the forest under the protection of the local community.

The local community asked FNPF to develop and run the sanctuary following the success of FNPF's Bali Bird Sanctuary on the island of Nusa Penida. The committee who runs Besikalung Temple, and five villages and nine farmers' groups who live and work in the area, have introduced traditional regulations which give protection to wildlife within the sanctuary. The temple – one of the most important in Bali – is mainly supported by these five villages: Babahan, Utu, Bolangan, Penebel and Karadan.

Back in September 2014, our team released a changeable hawk-eagle (*Nisaetus cirrhatus*) in Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary. The released bird had been confiscated from illegal wildlife poachers by the Department of Forestry's Natural Resources Conservation Agency. After the confiscation, the bird had been rehabilitated at the BWRC facility.

In 2015, there have been several sightings of the released bird, hovering above the Besikalung Temple, flying around the area with its protective fierce eyes, like a vigilant guardian of the sacred temple. The sighting of this animal is proof of our successful rehabilitation program, and it would not have worked as perfectly without the support of Humane Society International in delivering all the needed resources to rehabilitate and provide the freedom this wild animal deserves.



FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Wildlife

Habitat

Community

## BWRC

In the Bali Wildlife Rescue Centre (BWRC), one of only seven such centres in Indonesia, we care, rehabilitate, and release native endangered wildlife, most of which are victims of illegal trading and poaching. Our rescue centre, at Tabanan in southwest Bali, is a vital link in the process of returning distressed wildlife to their natural habitat, though sadly some are too old or too injured for rehabilitation and will remain there for the rest of their lives. For those that can be released official permission must be secured: it is a long process and there are few suitable release sites.

FNPF took over running the 3,200 m<sup>2</sup> property which is located in Tabanan in southwest Bali, in August 2011. Thank you to the Humane Society International of Australia for funding all the operation costs of the rescue centre since we took it over. At the centre we currently care for more than 50 endangered primates, reptiles and birds. We have successfully returned a number of endangered birds and deer to the wild, and are awaiting permission to release other primates and birds.

In 2015, we welcomed a new addition to the family, a Changeable Hawk Eagle (*Spizaetus cirrhatus*). The bird was confiscated by the Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam (BKSDA) back in August 2015. Arriving in good condition, it still has its wild instinct and is able to hunt properly. Sadly, it has lost several of its tail feathers which makes it difficult for it to fly. Dr. Rini, an in-house veterinarian who is also a part of the FNPF family, stated that the bird will be available for release once all of its feathers grow back.

Our highest gratitude goes to Humane Society International of Australia who has been our biggest, and longest, supporter since the beginning.

We welcomed many new members of BWRC in 2015:

1. January 1th 2015 received 1 Freshwater Crocodile. Juvenile. Good conditions.
2. Moluccan cockatoo. Bad conditions, without feathers on the head and chest.
3. Aug 8<sup>th</sup>, 2015 received Hawk Eagle.  
Conditions: broken tail feathers, thin.
4. On October 22th 2015 received 2 Cockatoos (Couple) from a breeder bird. The Cockatoo will be rehabilitated and then released to Nusa Penida.



*The release of six Helmeted Friarbirds.*



*New Changeable Hawk Eagle at our centre*



## FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Wildlife

Habitat

Community

Sadly, several animals have died. The cause of death varied from fighting with other animals to bacterial infection. Two raptors were dead because of granulomatous pneumonia. From the physical examination, it found plaques on the tongue and they were hard to breathe. Two slow lorises were found dead in different months with some wounds on their body. The possibility of their death is another slow loris. In the last month of the year, we found a crocodile dead with very skinny and wounded conditions in some parts of the body. It was because of fights with other crocodiles.

Apart from the sadness of some dead animals, we managed to release some of the animals back into their habitat. On April 10th, FNPF collaborated with the Forestry Department and local people, and managed to release one Brahminy Kite back into the forest in the Buyan Lake, Baturiti. The Brahminy Kite had been living at our wildlife rescue centre for the last 3 years. This eagle has been rescued from illegal captivity.

Continuing the next month, May 3rd 2015, together with local communities in Besikalung Temple, we released one Brahminy Kite and one snake (*Python fascicularis*) back into the protected forest Besikalung.

On July 29th, FNPF in collaboration with the Natural Resources Conservation Office Nusa Tenggara Barat and students of the faculty of Forestry, Mataram University, managed to release six Helmented FriarBird back into the forest in the Kerandangan Nature Park, West Lombok. Helmented FriarBird had been living at our wildlife rescue centre for the last 5 years. These birds have been rescued from illegal captivity and black market.

On August 6th 2015, FNPF collaborated with National Park Baluran, East Java, released two Javan Peacocks (*Pavo muticus*) back into the Baluran National Park. Our highest gratitude goes to Humane Society International of Australia who has been our biggest, and longest, supporter since the beginning.



*Moving the Javan Peacock to their new home.*



*Our former member is flying free.*



## FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Wildlife

Habitat

Community

### NUSA PENIDA

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

We have seen plenty of success on Nusa Penida, most notably with the Bali Starling. When we first started our breeding program on the island in 2006, less than 10 Bali Starlings were estimated to still be living on the island. Every year since, the number of birds has increased. Our efforts have been crucial to saving the Bali Starling from extinction. In addition to protecting the Bali Starling and other birds, we also work to protect marine and other species endemic to Nusa Penida.



During October, the Bali Starling monitoring activity was assisted by 2 students (Agus & Reza) from the biology department of Udayana University. They monitored the Bali Starling, which is likely to move to places with lots of shady trees, such as in the area of Pura Saab, Puncak Mundi, Banjar Sedehing, and Tiing Jajang. However, during their monitoring, they did not find the Bali Starling in that place. In fact, by accident, there were 5 Bali Starlings perched on a cashew tree to the north of the family room.

In October also, there was a Japanese group invited by Stefan Ottomanski, they provided 5 nest boxes and we have installed them in shady trees.

In this month juwet trees have begun to bear fruit which can be one of the food supplies for the birds.





## FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Wildlife

Habitat

Community

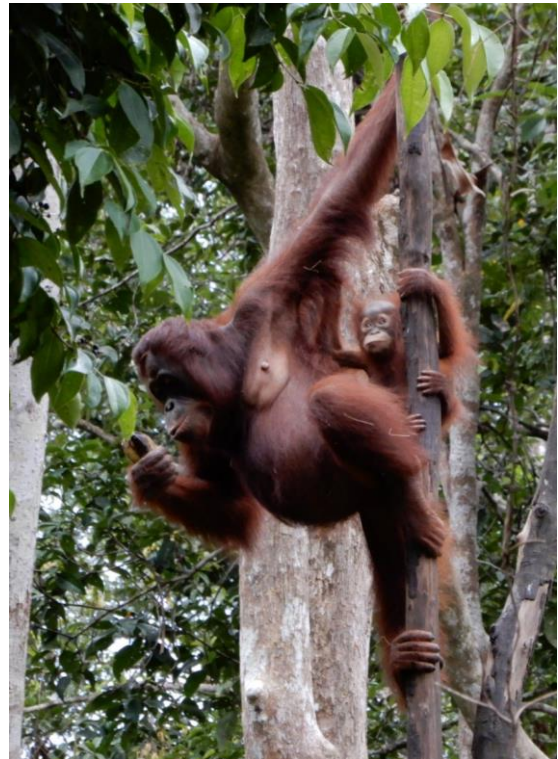
### TANJUNG PUTING

Tanjung Puting National Park is located in Central Kalimantan province on the South Coast of Borneo. During the Dutch colonization, the park was built as a hunting reserve. It was not until 1982 that the area was declared a National Park. The park covers an area of more than 400,000 hectares of dryland, peat swamp, heath forest, mangrove, and beach forests. The park is a home to many kinds of wildlife such as orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus*), gibbons (*Hylobatidae*), macaques (*Macaca*), clouded leopards (*Neofelis nebulosa*), sun bears (*Helarctos malayanus*), crocodiles (*Crocodylinae*), hornbills (*Bucerotidae*), and countless insect that are still waiting to be discovered.

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

In 1997 FNPF was invited to the area to help with the rehabilitation of a group of orangutans. In the early 2000s conservation efforts for the national park were starting to emerge. The project was a major success as it resulted in the release of 20 Orangutans into the wild in 2002.

The project gained fame due to its high rate of success despite limited financial support. However, to reduce the spread of disease among orangutans, the government is no longer allowing rehabilitated orangutans to be released into the wild. As a result, we shifted our focus from rehabilitation to reforestation.



*Orangutan and its baby*

Orangutans were sighted in Jerumbun. They came regularly to our facility and some of them even made a nest near one of our posts. We did not know the exact number of orangutans in Jerumbun. Our staff claim they always saw at least four orangutans in a week. The orangutans did not stay in Jerumbun for long. Our staff have noticed that the orangutans have been moving away from Jerumbun. Like 2014, due to its diminishing forest, Jerumbun is no longer hospitable for orangutans. In addition, the sudden increase of human activity in the forest has made it difficult for orangutans to live in Jerumbun.



## FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Wildlife

Habitat

Community

### LAMANDAU

Lamandau River Wildlife Reserve (LRWR) consisted of 76,000 hectares of forest, hosting some important species such as orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus*), proboscis monkeys (*Nasalis larvatus*), gibbons (*Hylobates muelleri*), deers (*Cervus sp*), mouse deers (*Tragulus Javanicus*), and sun bears (*Helarctos malayanus*). It is also located in Central Borneo west of Tanjung Puting National Park. Noticing our success in Tanjung Puting, the Department of Forestry in Central Borneo invited us to run a reforestation project in the Lamandau River Wildlife Reserve.

We did not do any direct activity with the wildlife there. Most of the activities there revolved around building forest corridors, monitoring and patrolling. Fire patrolling was done regularly because forest fires can impact both the wildlife and the habitat.

The local population there have been using slash-and-burn farming methods which impact the wildlife greatly as many of the animals try to escape from the fire. Meanwhile, fires have also been used as a method to hunt deer. The hunters burned the bushes where deer usually eat. The panicking deer run to the nearest body of water. Unfortunately, another group of hunters are waiting there.

Sighting of orangutans were very difficult. Our staff was unable to sight even one orangutan in the area. Some villagers claimed that they still able to hear the sound of orangutans. However, when asked, no one can confirm about the actual sighting of orangutans.

Sightings of other animals still occurred although it was not as frequent as last year. Monitor lizards (*Veranus salvatori*) and long tailed macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*) can be spotted daily. Kingfishers (*Alcedines*) and sea eagles (*Haliaeetus*) were very hard to find in 2015. Meanwhile our staff still found a number of hunting grounds near the site.



FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Wildlife

Habitat

Community



## HABITAT

### OVERVIEW

What makes us different from other similar groups is our focus on habitat restoration. Here in FNPF, we believe that thorough conservation can only be achieved if the habitat is fully restored. The idea is simple: the flora and fauna will not be able to thrive on their own if the habitat is degraded. Therefore, habitat restoration is an important part to support sustainable and effective conservation.

FNPF has been in the vanguard of habitat restoration for many years. We are currently working in three major sites: Nusa Penida (Bali), Tanjung Putting and Lamandau (Borneo). We focus our resources on turning critical wasteland into thriving forests. This task is an uphill battle given the scope of the area and the limited resources that we have. Fortunately, with the help from our donors and support from the local communities, we can achieve remarkable success.

FNPF has put up a long fight in the year 2015, the year of raging haze and forest fires. We worked with the local community and the National Board for Disaster Management to prevent the fire from going further. Supported only with very limited resources, unfortunately we barely delivered significant results. Efforts were nonetheless still acknowledged and appreciated, for motivation and drive are what truly drive this foundation as a thriving team of passionate fighters.



## FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Wildlife

Habitat

Community

### TANJUNG PUTING

The haze caused by forest and peat-swamp fires in Sumatra and Kalimantan has become a major international issue in the eyes of the global world. The choking haze, which has shut schools and public places, and threatens the health of people in affected areas, has somehow sadly, turned into an annual event. These fires most of the time are started deliberately by some alleged individuals, as a quick and inexpensive way of clearing land for plantations and fields. Controlling these slash-and-burn fires is a challenging mission however, something has to be done given the serious impacts this issue constantly causes.

One of these sites is Lamandau River Wildlife Reserve, Central Kalimantan on the island of Borneo, where what was once a green tropical paradise, vibrant with plant-life, animals, insects and birds, has become a desert of scrub. This was the result of clear-cutting by loggers.



Under Indonesian law, the loggers are required to replant the trees that they have cut, but this law can be easily evaded, often by closing the

initial company, and starting anew somewhere else in the forests. Based on the success of FNPF (Friends of the National Parks Foundation) reforestation projects in other parts of Central Kalimantan, FNPF were invited by the Central Borneo Biodiversity Conservation Unit, who manage Lamandau River Reserve, to open a reforestation centre in Lamandau, to start the process of re-greening the logged areas.



Between 2012 and 2015, more than thirty-five thousand saplings have been planted on thirty-two kilometers of corridors in Lamandau, by FNPF staff and volunteers, and also local people. FNPF believes strongly in the importance of involving local communities in the re-greening efforts, as they are the ones who benefit from reforestation, but also suffer when forests are destroyed. The collection and husbandry of saplings for planting is also a source of income for local people. Now 90% of the replanted forest areas in Lamandau have been destroyed by forest fires, which have been made worse by an unusually long dry season.





## FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Wildlife

Habitat

Community

One specific issue in Lamandau is local traditional hunting methods which can involve setting fires to herd deer, pigs and other wildlife into forest clearings where they can be captured and killed more easily. FNPf have worked closely with local communities to socialise the importance of not burning the forest, and protecting existing and replanted forests. This is in addition to fire patrols in an area of more than 200 hectares along with the local people each dry season which is when the fires usually occur. In previous years FNPf have managed to control the fires, and the impact of the fires has not caused significant problems for the reforestation sites, and the remaining forest.

In 2015, however, while FNPf managed to control the fires that occurred in July and August, by early September fire spots were everywhere. A key reason were strong winds which made it harder to stop the burning, and helped the fires spread much faster. Fires have also destroyed substantial tracts of forest nearer the Tanjung Puting National Park, where FNPf has also been active in replanting.

But these disasters have not diminished the determination of conservationists to recreate the forests that have been lost to logging and land-clearing, as Bayu Wirayudha, Director and Founder of FNPf explains.





FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Wildlife

Habitat

Community

### Borneo Replanting Project 2015

We are finally able to start the Borneo Replanting Project 2015. This project is our answer to the devastating result of 2015 South East Asian Haze which has destroyed tens of thousands of hectares of forest in Borneo. Thanks to the heavy rain that has been happening in the last couple of days, much of the fire is finally suppressed. There are still a number of hot spots in nearby forest. However, with enough rain, we are confident that the fire can be controlled. In addition, the rain also helps us to start the replanting projects.



For this project, 5000 tree saplings have been prepared in our tree nursery. Those saplings will be planted at the area that was destroyed by fire. We will start small, around 5 hectares every week. 400 trees will be planted in each hectare. Fortunately, we have accepted much-needed money from our donors. In addition, we received enormous support from the local community there. In each planting, at least 120 people have participated. They come from the local school, local NGOs, and even local tour guides association.



Various kinds of plants will be planted. These types of plant are chosen for their adaptability in the area and their benefits for the local community. In our Beguruh, Jerumbun, and Padang Sembilan site, we will plant Nyatoh (*Palaquium*), Ubar Samak (*Syzygium*), Pelawan (*Tristania*), Balengaran (*Shorea balangeran*), Papung (*Sandoricum*), Sundi (*Payena leerii*), Aru (*Hibiscus*), Ulin (*Eusideroxylon zwageri*).



Special Thanks to Our Awesome Donors:  
Dyonisius, Lisa, Carine, Sharon, Mary, David, Daniel, Anita, Dan, Kamioki, Sharan, Farquhar, Doerte, Cerita, Kabryn, Benjamin, Jogja Pop Punk Forum



FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Wildlife

Habitat

Community



*Basuki fighting the forest fires*

### **What We Have Lost**

Once the smoke had cleared we were finally able to calculate our loss. The number is pretty depressing. In Beguruh we lost 90 hectares worth of young forest. At least 36,000 trees that we have planted over 5 year have been lost. Meanwhile in Jerumbun, we have lost 56 hectares of forest. In the other site of Padang Sembilan, 46,800 trees have been destroyed inside the 117 hectare forest.

For several years, FNPF has been conducting reforestation at several sites around Tanjung Puting National Park which are Beguruh, Jerumbun and also

in Lamandau River Wildlife Reserve in Central Kalimantan. But unfortunately, the annual fire that happened in the last dry season; throughout August until October 2015 have destroyed years of our work in those sites.

During that dry season, FNPF staff, local people and also volunteers had helped to put the fire out. But due to the minimum equipment which was available, we lost a lot of saplings that have been planted for years within weeks.



## FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Wildlife

Habitat

Community



By the beginning of the rainy season (end of December 2015), our team and volunteers have already started the replantation program in those sites little by little.

This report is made to show the damage that was done at FNPf sites by the fires throughout the 2015 dry season and also the replanting project after the fire. Hereby are the details of damage and the replantation program that started afterwards at each site:

### 1. Jerumbun

Fire in Jerumbun started in June until September 2015 with a total loss of about 20,000 saplings. The area of burnt FNPf land is about 56 hectares. After the fire, the replantation program started in January 2016. About 3,100 saplings have been replanted with a distance of 5 metres apart. The area that has been replanted is about 6 hectares.

### 2. Beguruh

Fire in Beguruh started in July until September 2015. About 84,000 saplings were lost. The total burnt area in Beguruh was about 210 hectares. The replantation program started in January 2016 by the students of Explorations Academy. The replantation on February 21 – 22 was done by Care for Tanjung Puting and ACT. The total of saplings that were replanted was about 10,000 with a distance of 2.5 metres apart. The total area that has been replanted is about 6 hectares.

### 3. Lamandau River Wildlife Reserve

Fire in Lamandau started in August 2015 and the number of lost seedlings was about 105,600 saplings. Of the 35 kms of FNPf seedlings, only 2 kms remain after the fire. The replantation started in January 2016 and the number of seedlings replanted was about 2,000, 3 metres apart, over a distance of about 2 hectares.

### 4. Padang 9

Fire in Padang 9 started on 22nd October 2015 with the total of lost saplings being about 32,000. The total area that was burnt is about 80 hectares. The replantation program started in January 2016. About 400 saplings were replanted with a distance of 4 metres. And the total area that has been replanted is about 1 hectare.



## FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Wildlife

Habitat

Community



*Forest fire in Jerumbun*

Luckily, some of FPNP sites such as Pesalat and Pondok Tanggui were not affected by fire.

This project would not have been possible without the enormous support from:

1. HSI (Human Society International) Australia – who supports most of our activities in Central Borneo, Bali Wildlife Rescue Centre, and Nusa Penida Bali Bird Sanctuary since the early days
2. The Boeing Company – who supports our integrated reforestation work in Central Borneo.
3. Our donors – Dyonisius, Lisa, Carine, Sharon, Mary, David, Daniel, Anita, Dan, Kamioki, Sharan, Farquhar, Doerte, Cerita, Kabryn, Benjamin, Jogja Pop Punk Forum.
4. Kumai High School.
5. Pangkalan Bun High School.
6. Local Villagers of Beguruh, Jerumbun, and Padang Sembilan.
7. Local Guides Association and Other NGOs.



## FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Wildlife

Habitat

Community

### Earth Day 2015 in Borneo

The environmental situation in Borneo is very much well known all over the world. Deforestation is very rampant on this island. Forest fires due to slash-n-burn farming happen every day. Millions of hectares of rainforest has been destroyed and replaced by palm oil plantations.



In Borneo we celebrate Earth Day with a tree planting activity. Compared to Bali, this event is quite huge because it was a three different event that happened from April 22th until 24th. At first, we organised a rather small tree planting activity at Jerumbun village. At least 250 primary students from 3 schools participated in this event. In this event not only did we plant 250 trees, we also educated the students about conservation, reforestation, and agroforestry. At the end of the event, we gave each student one sapling to be grown at their house.

At the second event, we gave 250 saplings for Pangkalan Bun 1st High School which were planted the next day at Pangkalan Bun City.



The last event was the biggest. We gave 2,500 saplings and, together with the local communities, planted them around Pangkalan Bun. Many people participated in this event from the Vice of Regency, The Members of Local Council, several NGOs in the areas, scooter community, bicycle community, and many more.

Even though they were different in size, the messages were the same. We need to make people aware of this event. Moreover, we need to educate the younger generation about the importance of conservation. Lastly, we need to remind them that their actions can impact the earth positively or even negatively.





## FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Wildlife

Habitat

Community

### NUSA PENIDA

#### Earth Day 2015 in Nusa Penida

In Nusa Penida we organized a small rubbish collecting activity near our site. We coordinated with the local villagers and especially our volunteers who happen to be there. Both the villagers and the volunteers welcomed our event happily. The villagers agreed to supply us with man power and most importantly a huge truck to move the rubbish. The volunteers were very eager to participate as they had made the rubbish bags that were used during the event. Children from nearby schools also came to help. At first these children were not aware of Earth Day and its significance. However, after a brief explanation from our staff, this future generation became the most enthusiastic participants at that event.



Rubbish collecting is badly needed in Nusa Penida. The island has been invaded by a massive wave of rubbish from the ocean. Situated at the tip of the Hindi ocean, the strong current from the east is like a highway for plastic rubbish. Unfortunately, the island is too small and the population is too poor to maintain a working rubbish management system. This is a serious problem as the island is a place of refuge for many kinds of animals such as sea turtle, manta ray, dolphin, mola mola, and various kinds of coral fishes.

Education is the most important result from this activities. Many people, especially children, were not aware of such an event. Hopefully, if we can convince them of the impact of this activity we can make this activity become a tradition in the area. We need to convince them that their activity is being heard all over the world.





FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Wildlife

Habitat

Community



*Ceremony for the new office with community*

## COMMUNITY

### OVERVIEW

Our world-renowned holistic approach will not be complete without working directly with the community. We believe this third approach is the one responsible to ensure the long-lasting survival of our project. It can be said that the community approach is the anchor of the other two approaches. Successful conservation of wildlife and habitat can only be achieved through the building of solid community development.

Our community approach is quite unique in a way that we totally understand the issues thanks to our locality. Over the years we found that the main cause of many environmental degradation in Indonesia is poverty. People cut down trees and smuggle endangered species simply to put food on the table. For example, one Bali Starling can be sold on the black market for over USD 1,000. That amount of money can feed an entire family for one year.

Knowing this, we figure that our project must be beneficial not only for the wildlife and the habitat but also for the people. By developing community engagement, we can convince people that conservation projects can be a good source of income for them.





## FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Wildlife

Habitat

Community

At FNPF, we believe that community development must be integrated with what the people need. Hence, in many of our community development programs, we focus our work on building economic activities in surrounding villages that can support the project and the people. The nursery is one of our successful and long-running projects. This project has not only produced many seedlings for the reforestation project but also provide the local communities with a reliable source of income. In our Borneo site, only three people working in the tree nursery are our employees the rest are local people that have joined in a cooperative to better their opportunities.

Education is also an important project in community development. Through education we teach children who grew up nearby conservation areas the benefit of protecting the environment. We never tire to convince them that sustainable development is the key for a better future. Due to the diligent work of our volunteers and the precious help from Humane Society International Australia and Rotary Club of Seminyak, the spirit of conservation can be spread to the younger generation. This project is reinforced by the distribution of scholarships among many student in villages near our sites. It proved to be a very fruitful project as many of the students can enjoy better education. In addition, their parents could be convinced that supporting our project can be beneficial for them and for their children.

### NUSA PENIDA

Community development programs run as usual. Balinese dance lessons are held every Tuesday, the English class in Prapat is also going well even though there are only a few volunteers. Even since one of the volunteers, Nasim Khorvash, came, he asked for additional teaching time in Prapat to be 2 times a week.



*Local students in Nusa Penida with the volunteers*

We continued our joint program with the Rotary Club of Seminyak to deliver scholarships for students in Nusa Penida Island. In this 4th phase, 30 scholarships were given for XI grader high school students from 4 different schools.

Some students were selected for their impressive academic achievement while others were chosen because of the economic hardship that they suffer. For the latter, recommendations from the teachers were highly regarded as they had more knowledge about their students.

As part of the program, IDR 200,000 will be delivered to each student in the next four months. All recipients have complete freedom on how they use the money.



## FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Wildlife

Habitat

Community

We would like to show our highest gratitude to the Rotary Club of Seminyak for their support of this scholarship program. This program would not be possible without their generous financial support since the beginning of the program.



*giving the scholarships to some high school students*

### Goat Microfinance Project

For the goat project, a total of 58 goats came from Bali, only 42 were distributed to the community, the remaining 16 have not been handed over to the community (still in the process of making cages). However, 9 goats died from being attacked by dogs and bleeding.



Our new site continued to be improved in 2015. We did the construction of the stone wall in front of the dormitory carried out by the builder and painting/varnishing of the floor of the house on stilts carried out by all staff and volunteers.



*new site construction*

Our vegetable garden continued to do well. We started gardening broccoli, cucumber, and string beans. We hope to inspire the locals to also plant their own vegetable gardens and are happy to say that two local affiliated with FNPf have now started to make money off of their own vegetable gardens.



## FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Wildlife

Habitat

Community

### PEJENG

The latest project of FNPF is located in Pejeng about 5 km East of Ubud. Since July 2014 this village has been declared a wildlife sanctuary by village regulation. In the same area, we are setting up a Starling breeding centre, where we will breed Bali Starlings, Black-winged Starling (*Acridotheres melanopterus*), and Asian pied starlings (*Gracupica contra*).

In 2015, we relocate our headquarters to integrate with our community development program in the area.



*dormitories and kitchen in Pejeng centre*

### TANJUNG PUTING

Our Tanjung Puting project is far bigger than in Nusa Penida in terms of area. Although the number of villages there are not as many as in Nusa Penida, the amount of local people who work with us is far greater. Our main focus in Tanjung Puting was to provide the local communities with sustainable and responsible income. We offer the people there with an alternative source of income outside logging and working in palm oil plantations.

Our main project there is the agroforestry in several villages near the Tanjung Puting National Park. In Jerumbun village, we built a tree nursery which provide the villagers with saplings of tree that can produce fruit such as guava (*Psidium guajava*), duku (*Lansium parasiticum*), and gaharu (*Aquilaria beccarain*). Similar sites also exist in Pesalat, Padang Sembilan and Sei Sekonyer. These nurseries are managed by the local cooperative and being



*Building chicken coop for local farmers at Jerumbun.*



## FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Wildlife

Habitat

Community

supervised by our staff. They proved to be dependable sources of income as the cooperative members have gained a sizable amount of profit by selling the saplings to various reforestation projects in the area, including FNPF.

At Jerumbun, FNPF focuses our work on livestock beside agriculture. We built a new chicken coop that provides quite good protection from wild cats. We still manage our vegetable garden demonstration plot and have also begun a herbal garden for commercial purposes, such as pasak bumi (*Eurcoma radix*) which is very well known to help blood circulation and improve male vitality.

Previously, all of the products sold in the market were taken from the forest and we are concerned about the possibility of species extinction if people keep taking them from the wild and never grow it in a sustainable pattern. During this period, we also started to set up a fruit tree nursery that will be planted and cultivated around the property and at the edge of the existing forest buffering palm oil plantation to provide food for some wildlife that remains in this area.



Chicken farm at our Padang Sembilan center.

Livestock projects remain strong in Jerumbun, Sei Sekonyer, Pesalat, and Beguruh. Cows proved to be the most fruitful livestock as they can provide people with milk, meat, and manure to support our agroforestry project. When it first began many people were sceptical about raising cows in the middle of unfertile land. However, our staff proves that with the right knowledge and high determination we can change the sandy area into a green pasture enough to support a herd of cows. The unsung hero here is the manure which fertilises the land and supports the growth of elephant grass (*Pennisetum purpureum*) which is eaten by the cow in return.



Giving vitamin to cows at our Padang Sembilan center.

At Tanjung Harapan village – across the Sekonyer River from Tanjung Putting National Park - we are working with SDN Sungai Sekonyer Primary School. During this period we started to teach students about sapling identification and tree planting. We conducted this program at Pesalat reforestation site. Two students were given scholarships by us.



FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Wildlife

Habitat

Community



*Our local students with the volunteers in Nusa Penida.*

## VOLUNTEERING

### OVERVIEW

Our volunteering program has been running for more than five years. In the beginning, it was established to augment the source of income for our projects. There was a significant amount of enthusiasm among the younger generation to contribute in conservation activities. We answer this enthusiasm by building volunteering centres in Nusa Penida (Bali) and Borneo.

It was a humble beginning for these two facilities. The buildings were made simply of wood or bamboo. There was no television or internet. The staff mainly consisted of field workers with no hospitality experience.

Despite these limitations, we managed to operate the programs beyond our expectations. Those who have visited our volunteering centres were impressed by the facilities as shown in their review of our volunteering programs on [tripadvisor.com](https://www.tripadvisor.com).

2015 was a good year for our volunteering programs. We worked with more volunteers in 2015 than in any other year. The diversity among volunteers was also higher in 2015. Volunteers came from different kinds of professions and academic backgrounds. Their nationality was also diverse.



## FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Wildlife

Habitat

Community

### BALI

The volunteering program in Bali has been growing strong since its establishment six years ago. Volunteering activities are concentrated in two major sites: the **BWRC (Bali Wildlife Rescue Center)** in Tabanan and the Nusa Penida Bird Sanctuary on the Island of Nusa Penida.

At BWRC, our volunteer programme 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 experience are necessary. However, any volunteers who have specialist skills, whether animal-related or in any other field, are a great help to us.



*Building the cage with volunteers.*

Because it was built as a rehabilitation centre, BWRC could not host many volunteers at the same time. We find that three people is the maximum it can handle comfortably. In 2015, 23 people contributed their time and energy to help us at BWRC. Most were short term volunteers with no more than 2 weeks of stay. The highest number of volunteers came from Australia.

Some of the activities in BWRC include:

1. Cleaning animal cages, including spraying the cages with disinfectant.
2. Feeding the animals. Providing enrichment activities for the animals.
3. Repair the animal cages.
4. Looking for grass for extra food



*Students helped us making enrichments*

Major changes happened to our Nusa Penida site. The old Bird Sanctuary has been gradually replaced by our brand-new facility. The new facility, locally called Kubu Konservasi FNPF, is an improvement from the old one because it was designed as an integrated conservation center. It is located 900 meters inland from the north beach and only 20 minutes walk from the famous Dalam Ped Temple. It can provide accommodation for 19 people and is equipped with a kitchen, bathrooms, library, organic garden, function room, and even a meditation room.



## FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Wildlife

Habitat

Community

In 2015, Relocation to a new place was not an easy task. There were barely any roads and no electricity in the area. Hence, at first, we need to build our own roads and connect our site to the main power line. With the support from our volunteers and the help from local villagers, the site is almost completed.



*New building in FNPf Nusa Penida*

Another volunteering facility was built in Pejeng village, located 7 kms east of Ubud. Pejeng is the biggest archaeological site in Bali and has not been touched by mass tourism. Therefore, we built a conservation-based volunteering program in that village.



*Dormitories and kitchen at Pejeng volunteer center*



*Performance in FNPf Nusa Penida opening ceremony*



## FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Wildlife

Habitat

Community

### BORNEO

Our volunteering activities in Borneo have been running since 2002. At first, we put no price on our volunteering program. However, learning from the success of similar programs in our facilities in Bali, we chose to adopt a similar approach. Now, we offer accommodation services to our volunteers and it has been a reliable source of additional funding for our projects in Borneo.

Volunteering in Borneo and in Bali is generally the same. Both have reforestation, community development, and conservation programs. Nevertheless, the level of intensity is much higher because of the harsh condition in the field. In Borneo, volunteers need to face long distance travel, poor infrastructure, and severe weather conditions. Truly, only volunteers with the highest level of dedication can successfully finish their program and gain a memorable experience.

In Borneo, volunteers can choose between two major sites: Tanjung Puting National Park (TPNP) or Lamandau River Wildlife Reserve (LRWR). Both sites have similar condition and challenges. Volunteers will encounter high humidity levels, tropical climate, and exotic flora and fauna. In addition, we provide the same level of service in both sites. We provide the most basic accommodation for the volunteers which include 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 needed.

In 2015, the number of volunteers in our Borneo sites increased significantly. The origin of volunteers varies and unlike in Bali, not one particular country stands out as the main source of volunteers. Most of the volunteers came from European countries such as Switzerland, England, and France. While other volunteers originated from Asia and Pacific regions such as Australia.

There is no fixed length of stay for our volunteers. Each volunteer may choose how long they want to stay according to their need and capability. Our staff found that most volunteers spent at average one or two weeks in our site. The shortest stay can be as quick as just three days. While the longest can take more than two months.







## FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Wildlife

Habitat

Community



*The volunteer planting trees at our Pesalat site.*

In the Tanjung Puting and Lamandau sites, most volunteers participated in our two major projects. The first is the reforestation projects. In this projects, Volunteers are expected to do all the required activities such as, making compost, watering the seedlings, taking care of saplings, and of course tree planting. They are also expected to take part on area mapping, data collecting, and land surveying with our staffs.

The second project is the community development program. In this project, volunteers with a particular skill can engage with the local community and involve in knowledge sharing activities. Because most of the volunteers are able to speak English, many individual in the area are using this opportunity to practice their English with the volunteers.

In addition, volunteers can also participate in educational activities that are part of the projects. This activities can include teaching in local school focusing on the importance of conservation or teaching the local farmer the benefits of sustainable farming.



*Distributing tree saplings with our Lambrogini.*



FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Wildlife

Habitat

Community

## THANK YOU TO OUR DONORS

As a non-profit and non-government organisation, FNPF receives no government funding in any kind of form. 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.

Therefore, we dedicate this important page to acknowledge everyone that has spared their precious time and money to support our work. No single project and activity that we have done in 2015 would have been possible without the support from our staff, volunteers, and donors.

Being a small foundation, we can use every dollar we have more efficiently 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, 2015 has been a year filled with great achievement. We are grateful for all your generosity, and pledge our best efforts in continuing our works. Please accept our warmest heartfelt thanks.

### **Our donors have included:**

American Express & Danamon Bank

Australian Volunteers for International Development

Boeing

Buy One Give One (B1G1)

Eco Future Fund Japan

Gibbon Foundation

International Christian Church Organization

Kopernik

Orangutan Outreach

Reef Artisan Collaborative International

Save Indonesian Endangered Species

The Ring Sameton Inn

Wildlife Artist for Conservation AFC

World Parrot Trust

Australian Consulate in Bali

Bali Spirit

Balikipapan Orangutan Survival (BOS)

Department of Environment and Heritage Australia

Geboman

Humane Society International (HSI) Australia

Ikat Batik

John Hardy Ltd

Maya Ubud Resort and Spa

Pertamina

Rotary Club of Bali Seminyak

Taronga Foundation

US Fish & Wildlife Service



FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Wildlife

Habitat

Community

## HOW CAN YOU HELP

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

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

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

Check out our website [www.fnpf.org](http://www.fnpf.org) for more information or email us at [info@fnpf.org](mailto:info@fnpf.org).