

FNPF

ANNUAL REPORT

2014



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



FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Wildlife

Habitat

Community

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INTRODUCTION

In terms of geography, Indonesia is strategically located between mainland Asia and Australia. It also sits between two oceans: the Hindi Ocean in the south and Pacific Ocean in the north. It is a place where two big and mostly active tectonic plates meet. First is the Eurasian plate which became the foundation for the islands such as Sumatra, Java, and Bali. Second is the Pacific plate which gave birth to the Islands of Sulawesi and Papua. In addition, Indonesia is also situated in the middle of equator which means it has tropical climate with high seasonal rainfall and mild dry season.

All those factors are the reason why Indonesia is blessed with the world's second highest diversity, only second after Brazil. Once linked to the mainland Asia, Indonesia is home for many Asian fauna such as tigers (*Panthera tigris*), leopards (*Panthera pardus*), elephants (*Elephas maximus*), and rhinoceros (*Rhinocerotidae*). In the eastern part, most of the islands have developed their own unique flora and fauna due to isolation from the continents. The Island of Papua, which was once part of Australia, have a great mix of Pacific and Australian Flora Fauna. In fact, Indonesia has the second highest number of endemic species after Australia. Around 36% of 1,531 species of bird and 39% of mammal species are being considered endemic of Indonesia. In addition, as one of the biggest archipelago in the world, with more than 80,000 kilometers of coastline, Indonesia has one of the highest coral diversity in the world.



A typical rain forest in Indonesia.

Unfortunately, wildlife habitats in Indonesia are currently in dire state. As one of the fastest growing economy in the world, rapid industrialisation has been the primary tool of Indonesia economy. Moreover, because poverty is still rampant in many part of the country, Indonesian feels the need to accelerate its development program. As a result, massive exploitation of natural resources has been happening for decades.



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Millions of hectares of forest are cleared to make way for cash crop. Precious minerals (gold, silver, diamond, copper, and tin) are being mined with no regard to sustainability. Marine life are overfished by both local fishermen and large foreign corporations. Countless wildlife have either lost their habitat or are being hunted by poachers to be sold in black markets.



Logging in Indonesia is mostly illegal and poorly regulated.

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 world-renowned project in the island of Nusa Penida where we provide a safe haven for the critically endangered Bali Starling (*Leucopsar rothschildi*). In this project, we work with 46 villages to not only build a sanctuary free from poachers but also an ethical ecotourism site that greatly benefits the local communities.

This Annual Report provides an overview of what we do throughout the year of 2014. 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.

These challenges have motivated Friends of the National Parks Foundation (FNPF) to continue to protect wildlife, restore habitat and improve the wellbeing of local communities. Created mainly by veterinarians and environmental scientists, we are a grass roots, front-line organization. In our work, we are using a holistic approach because we understand the causes and consequences in each of our tasks. In other words, we understand that



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MESSAGE FROM OUR PRESIDENT

Om Swastiastu. Salam Sejahtera. Greetings from Bali.

Thank you so much for taking the time to read our 2014 Annual report. This year has been a very exciting one for FNPF. More endangered animals were given to us by the local authorities. More trees were planted in our reforestation projects and more local villagers are eager to join our cause in Borneo. In 2014, we were joined by enthusiastic new staff and volunteers from all over the world. On the other hand, some of our staff have decided to leave the foundation to look for more opportunity. He hope nothing but the best for them.

At our Nusa Penida site, we accelerated the construction of our new center, the Kubu Konservasi FNPF. That center will act as our main office, our tree nursery, and our volunteering center. By the end of the year 80% of the construction was finished. We are confident that by March 2015 we will finish all construction. Six Bali Starling were released in 2014 and the sighting of the bird has seen a dramatic increased.

At our Bali Wildlife Rescue Center, we currently care for more than 50 endangered primates, reptiles and birds. We welcomed 17 new animals in 2014 that were confiscated by BKSDA (Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam). Among our new animals are endangered wildlife in Indonesia such as crested serpent-eagle (*Spilornis cheela*), lesser sulphur crested cockatoo (*Cacatua sulphurea*), and javan langur (*Trachypitecus auratus*). Several were able to complete their rehabilitation and were released in 2014.



Our CEO and Founder Bayu Wirayudha

In addition, our project to build another wildlife sanctuary in Besikalung, Tabanan, has been growing strong. The local community has been intensely enforcing the local law regarding the protection of wildlife in that area. This local law is the fruit of our cooperation with the local community back in 2012. More wildlife was released in 2014 at the temple and more villagers showed willingness to join the cause.

In Tanjung Puting and Lamandau sites in Borneo, our projects have grown steadily. More people join our cooperative movement which has been providing the community with a good source of income. Our agroforestry project is quite successful. What started as a humble project, the agroforestry is now able to support the farmer with cheap and healthy food. At the Lamandau site, we managed to plant 72,000 saplings in 36 corridors. In total the corridors stretch over 22 km of degraded land and it is



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able to employ at least 23 local people. The sightings of Orangutans near our office have not been as frequent as last year, however, every time our staff are out patrolling the forest their sighting of Orangutans dramatically increased. Our staff believes that there are more food in the forest so the Orangutans do not feel the need to look for food near human habitat. Despite all this good news, 2014 was also a year filled with difficult challenges. In Bali Wildlife Rescue Center (BWRC), several birds in our care died during the avian influenza outbreak. Meanwhile, other animals died from fighting with other animals. In our Nusa Penida site, we have to focus most of our resources on building the new site which mean fewer resources for our community and habitat projects. In our Tanjung Puting and Lamandau sites we are still facing massive deforestation near our sites that was done by giant palm oil plantations. We witnessed more villages succumbed to the system and sell or lease their land to palm oil corporations.

I apologise for the late issue of this annual report. Despite the lack of resources it was decided that it was better late than never as it was really important to us to share our struggles, our successes, and most importantly our failures while conducting conservation projects. It can show the readers what we can, and have, achieve in one year and what we hope to realized next year. It is also testament of our accountability as a responsible and professional NGO that have been working in the field for eighteen years. The last and the most important is it introduces the readers to the people and institutions that have been supporting us along the way. I realize that it is impossible to mention each person and institution as the list was too long and for that I have to apologize in advance.

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

Terima kasih banyak

Dr. I Gede Nyoman Bayu Wirayudha



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OUR TEAM

Board

Dr I Gede Nyoman Bayu Wirayudha

LeksmonoSantoso

Dr Nyoman Budiarta

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)

Samsu (Site Coordinator Jerumbun)

Hadran (Site Coordinator Lamandau & Tanjung Puting)

Hendri (Site Coordinator Lamandau)

Yadi (Site Coordinator Lamandau & Tanjung Puting)

Redansyah (Site Coordinator Pesalat)

Kaspul (Site Coordinator Padang Sembilan)

Eda (Reforestation Staff Lamandau)

Opek (Reforestation Staff Lamandau)

Oteh muhamad (Reforestation Staff Tanjung Puting)

Dullah (Reforestation Staff Tanjung Puting)

Ebi (Office Staff)

Ibrahim

Nusa Penida Team

Si Nyoman Surakarta – Supervisor

I Made Sinom – Reforestation Staff

I Wayan Supradnya – Reforestation Staff

Ni Kadek Astini – Housekeeper

Nengah Sudipa – Bird Keeper

I Kadek Merta – General Affairs

Bali Wildlife Rescue Centre Team at Tabanan

Drh. Dyahayu Risdasari Tiyar Noviarinni (Manager)

I Gede Surya Dinata (Security)

I Gusti Made Sutrisna (Animal Keeper)

I Kadek Surya Diana (Animal Keeper)

I Nyoman Gunarto Utomo (Cleaner)



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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



WILDLIFE

OVERVIEW

The rapid industrialization in Indonesia has threatened the wellbeing 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 in FPNP 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.

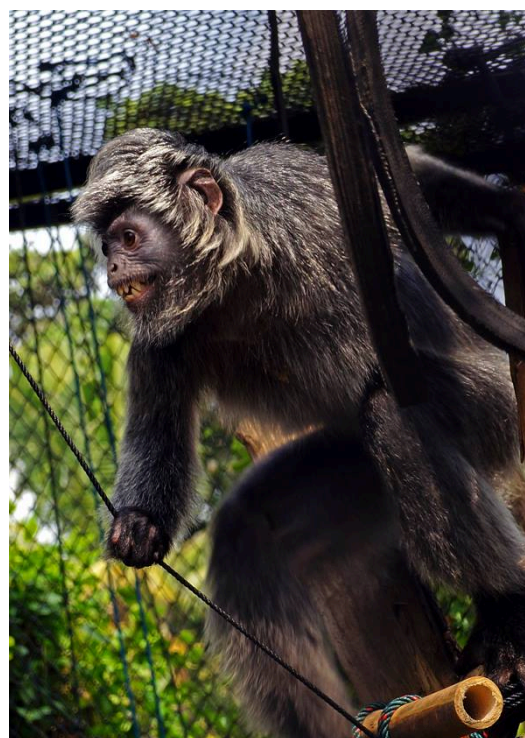
In FPNP we work hard to protect and to improve the wildlife in Indonesia. Currently, we are working in two major islands: Bali and Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo). In Bali, we operate in five locations: Ubud, Pejeng, Besikalung, Tabanan, and Nusa Penida. While in Borneo, we work in two locations that have a much bigger area than in Bali.

The main activity regarding the wildlife is always focused on conservation. Rehabilitation remains an important part of our conservation program. In 2014, we operated a number of highly effective rehabilitation facilities for critically endangered, cage-bred, or even smuggled animals. In taking care of the animals, we employ a number 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 of 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.

Our facilities in Tanjung Puting (Borneo) and Tabanan (Bali) are our most successful facilities. In Borneo, we have been working since 1997 in 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*) are being protected and rehabilitated. In Tabanan, we operate the Bali Wildlife Rescue Center (BWRC), a well-established facility where we care, rehabilitate, and release animals which mostly are victims of illegal trading and poaching.



Leaf Monkey (*Trachypithecus obscurus*)



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FNPF and Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust releasing Bali Starlings in 2014.

NUSA PENIDA

The population of Bali Starling in Nusa Penida have been growing significantly. Six Bali Starling were released in 2014. Most of these birds are from different bloodlines to improve the genetic diversity in that island. The release of these critically endangered bird would not be possible without the support from Humane Society International of Australia and Durrell Wildlife Expedition.

The sightings of Bali starling has dramatically increased in 2014. At our newly built Kubu Konservasi FNPF site, sighting of Bali Starling is a common occurrence. These beautiful birds usually visit the site in the morning to find food.

Unfortunately, throughout 2014 we focused our resources to build the Kubu Konservasi hence, a solid census activity was very difficult to do. The last reliable census was conducted in 2013 and it was estimated that there were more than 108 birds flying

freely in Nusa Penida. This success can only be achieved with the constant support from our donors and our volunteers.

The Bali Starlings have proved able to adapt with the condition in Nusa Penida. Most of these birds were bred at our facility in Pejeng. After they were fully grown and completed their training, the birds were moved across the strait to Nusa Penida. At Nusa Penida, they are frequently seen on top of tree canopies or on the nest boxes that we provided. A large number of Bali Starling were sighted at the western part of Nusa Penida. The reason why they choose this particular area remains a puzzle.

We also held a bird release on Nusa Penida when the National Geographic Expedition Ship dropped anchor for the first time in Nusa Penida. The ship brought 85 Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust environmentalists, to witness a return to the wild of Critically-endangered Bali starlings.



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What was supposed to be a very simple event turned into a huge ceremony because the Head of Klungkung Regency and few people from his office were participating in the event as well. On October 18th 2014, the ship arrived at Nusa Penida. FNPF CEO and founder, Drh, I Gede Nyoman Bayu Wirayudha, Regent of Klungkung and his staffs welcomed the contingent.

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 center, 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 of the 3,200 m² 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 center since we took it over. At the center 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.

We welcomed many new members of BWRC in 2014:

1. Two pesquet's parrots (*Psitttrichas fulgidus*)
2. Three agile gibbons (*Hylobates agilis*)
3. Four sumatran gibbons (*Symphalangus syndactylus*)
4. One javan langur (*Trachypitecus auratus*)
5. One crested serpent-eagle (*Spilornis cheela*)
6. Two slow loris (*Nycticebus*)
7. One oriental honey buzzard (*Pernis ptilorhynchus*)
8. One changeable hawk eagle (*Nisaetus cirrhatus*)
9. Fourteen saltwater crocodiles (*Crocodylus porosus*) and one freshwater crocodile (*Crocodylus johnsoni*).
10. One goffin cockatoo (*Cacatua goffiniana*)
11. One lesser sulphur crested cockatoo (*Cacatua sulphurea*)



Silver gibbon (*Hylobates moloch*)



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Sadly, several animals have died. The cause of deaths were varied from fighting with other animals to bacterial infection. Several birds were dead because of the avian influenza outbreak. Our investigation conclude that it was the wild birds that has brought the disease in to our facility. These birds probably got the disease from free-range chickens from nearby villages. Two newly arrived crocodiles were found dead. Post mortem examination have discovered several objects such as bamboos and glass bottles in their stomach.



White bellied Fish Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*) at our BWRC site.

2014 was considered as one of our successful year so far. In February 2014, we released two barking deers (*Muntiacus*) back into the forest in the West Bali National Park. We also released one changeable hawk (*Nisaetus cirrhatus*) at Mount Batukaru. With the collaboration from Udayana University, we were able to release three brahminy kites (*Haliastur indus*) at Lake Tamblingan. We close the year with the release of another one changeable hawk (*Nisaetus cirrhatus*) into the forest in around the Besikalung temple. Our highest gratitude goes to Humane Society International of Australia who has been our biggest, and longest, supporter since the beginning.

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 which 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 bird of preys into the forest under the protection of the local community.



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

In September we released a changeable hawk-eagle (*Nisaetus cirrhatus*) in Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary. Before being released this bird is confiscated from illegal wildlife poachers by the Department of Forestry's Natural Resources Conservation Agency and had to be in rehabilitated at the BWRC. This success would not be possible without the constant support from Humane Society International of Australia.

TANJUNG PUTING

Tanjung Puting National Park is located in Central Kalimantan province in 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 forest. The park is a home to many kind 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 still waiting to be discovered.

In spite of 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 safe haven, become an inhospitable wasteland for the wildlife.

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

The project has gained fame due to its high rate of success despite a 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.

In 2014, the sighting of orangutans happened quite regularly especially around the Tanjung Puting National Park. Unfortunately, due to the limited number of staff, we could not conduct a survey to determine the exact number of orangutans there. In Padang Sembilan sighting seldom happened. However, our staff believed that the high availability of food inside the forest may have encouraged orangutans to stay in the forest rather that to go to villages and look for food.



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An Orangutan was sighted near our center.

Orangutans were also sighted in Jerumbun. They came regularly to our facility and some of them even made a nest near one of our post. We did not know the exact number of orangutans in Jerumbun. Our staffs claim they always saw at least four orangutans in a week. Those orangutans did not stay in Jerumbun for long. Our staff have noticed that the orangutans have been moving away from Jerumbun. 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.

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 revolve around building forest corridors, monitoring and patrolling. Fire patrolling was done regularly because forest fire can impact both the wildlife and the habitat.

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



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Sightings of other animals were 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 2014. Meanwhile our staffs still found a number of hunting ground near the site.

Borneo By Numbers 2014

165,000 Saplings

81,600 Trees Planted

75% Survival Rates

36 Tree Corridors

22 KM of Tree Corridors

1 Tree every 3 meters

400 Trees Every Hectare

23 Personnels

US\$ 2

For Each Trees





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OVERVIEW

What makes us different from other similar groups is our focus on habitat restoration. Here in FNPF, we believe that complete 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 long term 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 Puting and Lamandau (Borneo). In those sites, we focus our resources on turning critical wasteland into thriving forests. This task is an uphill battle given the scope of area and the limited resources that we have. Fortunately, with the help from our donors and support from the local communities, we are able to achieve a remarkable success.





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TANJUNG PUTING

The expansion of palm oil plantation in the area has made our work in Tanjung Puting becoming more important. In this area we care for the habitat in four different sites which surround the western edge of the national park. Our choice of site is strategic: to stop the expansion of palm oil plantation in the area close to the national park.

In recent years, several areas in the north-western border of the national park have been turned into palm oil plantation. The most northern tip of national park is the worst affected where a sizable area has been destroyed and turned into palm plantation. This area remains in dispute due to the fact that the plantation company seized the land which legally belong to the national park. The plantation company attributed their actions to GPS error but has refused to stop development in the area.

As the palm oil keep growing the national park remains under threat. Which is why we believe that our holistic approach can be the solution to protect the national park border. Our strategy in Tanjung Puting is quite unique. Instead of focusing our efforts in the national park, we have chosen to develop the villages around the national park. We are doing this by providing jobs to the local community in forest and land restoration. These jobs allows the local people to make a better living that offered by the palm oil industry.

The strategy has been working very successfully. In 2014, we made huge progress in habitat restoration in our four sites in the area. We are able to

turn the destroyers of the forest into protectors of the forest. We managed to grow a significant number of tree saplings which will be planted in the area.



Our staff working in our tree nursery at Padang Sembilan.

In Padang Sembilan, we have the biggest tree nursery in the area and it is the main source of seedling for the reforestation activity. Our project here is growing strong as the local people are starting to realize the benefit of conservation in their area. Moreover, we are gaining more support from the community as our facility has become a major source of employment for the population there. All this would not be possible without the help from The Boeing Company.

During the reforestation work in this period, the FNPF team conducted monitoring, maintaining and replanting of 28 hectares of land - as well as seedlings and saplings collection, working in partnership with Pelita 9, to maintain the tree nursery. We also supervise the local community members who look after livestock (chickens and cows), including administering vitamins and deworming. We received



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support from the local government livestock department which has provided training to our staff and the members of Pelita 9.

In Jerumbun, we were able to grow 70,000 seedlings in the nursery there. At the end of 2014 we managed 4,800 saplings. This planting was mainly done by the Pelita 9 group.

Compared to other sites, Beguruh presents some of the most difficult challenges we ever faced in the area. When we first arrived in 2006, Beguruh was heavily degraded. Years of deforestation and the slash-and-burn farming method has destroyed the fertile layer. It has a mixture of dry-sandy soils and wet-swampy lands.



Our staff teaching the next generation of conservationists.

Access to some part of the land remains difficult as they are covered by weeds and blade grass. The weed and blade grass also stifles young seedlings, preventing them from growing. Fire remains our biggest challenge, especially during the dry season. Our staff and the local communities are vigilant in patrolling forest fires and preventing them from spreading further.

Fortunately, with the help of the local community and the determination of our staff there this site is now able to sustain itself. Over five years of hard work, we had planted and maintained more than 50,000 saplings on 125 hectares of dry land. On wetlands, we have planted saplings in more than 40 hectares of wetlands. This is by far our most successful reforestation project. Over the course of our work, we found that the survival rates for young seedlings is as high as 75% and could be higher if extra care is given during the dry season.

When we started working in Pesalat, it was severely degraded due to the traditional slash and burn farming. Trees were completely cut down and bushes were burned. Forest regeneration was very difficult because young saplings were being overpowered by the *imperata* grasses which stifle the growth of young saplings. Therefore we have focused on the reforestation of dry lands that were once covered by iron wood trees (*Eusideroxylon zwageri*).

Over the years, Pesalat has become our longest running site in the area. Every day we care for many seedlings in the tree nurseries until they are mature enough to be planted. This is crucial as many seedlings are unable to cope with the harsh dry season in the area. In 2014 we have managed to plant 1,800 saplings of various kinds including: nyatoh (*Palaquium sp.*), ulin (*Eusideroxylon Zwageri*), keruing (*Dipterocarpus sp.*), papung (*Sandoricum sp.*), aru (*hibiscus sp.*). During our work we found that in each hectare of the land we can plant up to 400 saplings.



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Other activities focus on maintaining and protecting the young trees from forest fires and illegal logging.

LAMANDAU

When we were building our base at Kajang in 2009, we realized that there are some similarities between Lamandau and Tanjung Puting. Just like the latter, Lamandau was heavily degraded by many years of logging and farming, especially with the slash-and-burn method. The area is mostly sandy and dominated by weeds and *imperata* grass. The dry season also presents challenges for the project, as forest fires are frequent in the area. Unlike other sites, there are several numbers of deer living in Lamandau. Local hunting methods require hunters to use fire to scare the deer into a pre-designated hunting ground. The use of fire is extremely dangerous as it can spread uncontrollably to nearby forests.



FPNP center at Lamandau

Learning from our experience in Tanjung Puting, we knew exactly that reforestation can only be achieved through an integrated and holistic approach.

In Lamandau, our tree nurseries are now self-sustaining and are able to produce more than 45,000 saplings each year. During planting season, which is September 2014 – January 2015 we manage to plant more than 10,000 saplings in the existing cluster. Species of trees which have been planted are as follows: belangeran (*Shorea balangeran*), pelawan (*Tristania sp*), and Ubar Putih (*Syzigium sp*). These saplings are carefully monitored by our staff. Weeds and grasses are still the main threats as they can constrict the growth of these newly planted trees.

In 2014, we managed to build 36 tree corridors at our Lamandau site. Each of the corridors is 30 meters of width and saplings are planted three meters apart. In total, 75,000 saplings were planted on 22 kilometres of tree corridors. At least 23 personnel were involved in this project.



Our tree nursery at Lamandau.

Forest fire remains the one single threat that is hard to mitigate. Due to limited tools and manpower we are unable to deal with large fires. Luckily, during 2014, there were no large forest fires near our site



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while smaller forest fires were able to be extinguished. Fire patrols are still the most important deterrence in dealing with forest fire. During the dry season we have to double the patrol as the threats is also higher. Thanks to The Boeing Company, Future Funds, and Humane Society International of Australia, we are finally able to purchase most of the necessary equipment to deal with forest fires.

NUSA PENIDA

In general the natural habitat in Nusa Penida is still well preserved. Unlike Bali and Lembongan, Nusa Penida remains untouched by mass tourism. In 2014, there were no golf course, big hotel, or even big restaurant Nusa Penida and we hope it will stay that way. For years the island has been underdeveloped and because of that many of its population move to Bali to find work. In addition, its jagged terrain and dry climate make it one of the hardest places to live in Bali. As a result some part of Nusa Penida are sparsely populated and untouched by modern development.

In 2014, we focused most of our resources in building our new center in Kelibun Village. Hence, most of our tree planting activity had to be postponed as there were just not enough people. However, our tree nursery is still running at full capacity. Chickens and birds were trying to break into the nursery. Some of them succeed and did minor damage to the saplings. We still distribute the saplings to the local population for free.



Our staff distributing free saplings to the local villagers.

In the same year, we built an organic farming plot in the new center. The new facility has presented a unique challenge for us. Unlike the level ground at the old center, the new one is filled with steep hills and big lime stones. We consulted with the local farmers and they helped us build a cascading farmland suitable for the topography of the land. Water is also a serious issue in the new center. The main water source is quite far from it and we have to rely on the ground water source for watering the plant.



Our newest center was designed using locally produced materials and traditional construction design.



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Our humble new organic farm where we grow chilli and cucumber.

Our organic farming program in 2014 was a mixed success. On one hand, we have successfully dealt with the difficult terrain by building a well-designed permaculture farm. On the other hand, we are still trying to find the best plants that can grow in this difficult area. It was a trial and error process that taught us an important lesson. We found that plants with deep roots are hard to grow because the top soil is quite thin. However, small plants such as ginger (*Zingiber officinale*), cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*), eggplant (*Solanum melongena*), rosella (*Hibiscus sabdariffa*), and bird's eye chilli (*Capsicum annuum*) can grow perfectly as long as they get enough water.

A rather small but meaningful activity that we undertook throughout the year was beach cleaning. We did this activity once a week. In this activity the

staff, volunteers, and local people walk around the beaches of Nusa Penida Island and try to collect as much rubbish they can find.

Rubbish collecting and waste management are badly needed in Nusa Penida. The island has been invaded by a massive wave of rubbish from the ocean. Situated at the tip of Indian 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 waste management system. This is a serious problem as the island is a place of refuge for many kind of animal such as the sea turtle (*Chelonioidea*), manta ray (*Manta*), dolphin (*Delphinidae*), southern ocean sunfish (*Mola ramsayi*), and various kind of coral fishes.



The beautiful and isolated Atuh Beach is always full of trash carried away by the ocean.



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Local students participating in our reforestation activity.

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. A successful conservation in 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 causes 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 in 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 project can be a good source of income for them.



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In FNPF, we believe that community development must be integrated with what the people needs. Hence, in many of our community development we focus our work in building an economic activities in surrounding villages that can support the project and the people. Tree nursery is one of our successful and long running project. This project has not only produce 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

2014 was a very difficult time for the local communities in Nusa Penida. Long summer has destroyed much of the agriculture sector of the island. Sad news came from Saren Village where several goats have died. These goats were part of the joint project between FNPF and Rotary Club Seminyak in 2013. An investigation by our staff revealed that most of the goats died due to neglect from the farmers. Dry season was not the main culprit because some goats were well-fed while others were not. In November 2014, several farmers decided to return the goats because they were unable to take care of them. These goats were moved to our new site while waiting for new farmers who are willing to take care of them.



One of the member of Rotary Club of Seminyak pictured before giving the goats to the farmers.



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The harsh summer has encouraged us to do traditional ritual to ask the deities for rain. Knowing that most villages were not financially strong, we took the initiative to buy the equipment and offerings needed for the rituals. This ritual was very appreciated by the villagers.

Education project for local communities remained strong although we found some obstacles during 2014. Local children have found the new site to be quite difficult to reach. On the other hand the volunteers there were no proper transportation service from the facilities to the main road which make it harder for them to interact with the locals.

The highlight of the year is the arrival of a National Geographic expedition ship at Nusa Penida. 85 environmentalists from Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust came to see our work and at the same released four Bali Starling. They were very impressed with our work especially our cooperation with the local communities which has benefited each other.

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. At the same area we are setting up a Starling breeding center, where we will breed bali starlings, black-winged Starling (*Acridotheres melanopterus*) and asian pied starlings (*Gracupica contra*). It is also where we plan to relocate our

headquarters to in 2015 to integrate with our community development program in the area.

TANJUNG PUTING

Our Tanjung Puting project is far bigger than in Nusa Penida in term 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 sources of income outside logging and working in palm oil plantation.

Our main project there is the agroforestry in several villages near the Tanjung Puting National Park. In Jerumbun village, we built 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.



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supervised by our staff. They proved to be dependable sources of income as the cooperative members have gain a sizeable 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 began a herbal garden for commercial purposes, such as *pasak bumi* (*Eucommia 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 cow 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 fertilize the land and support 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. The first is Ina



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who is still in her primary school. The second is Edi who doing a vocational study in Pangkalan Bun.

Another new school FNPF is now working with is SDN3 Kumai Hilir - located close by the main harbor at Kumai, about one hour from Tanjung Puting National Park. Beside the class lessons, we started to teach them tree identification, tree planting in the school yard and at Pesalat reforestation site - as well as introducing conservation-focus games.

We started to use our Kumai, Kalimantan office as an information center in addition to administration only. We started a forest tree nursery, vegetable garden and added livestock of fish and ducks. We hope that people who live in the town also will be encouraged to join our tree planting movement.

LAMANDAU

We are happy to announce a new school joining our program – SDN 3 Sungai Ramis Primary School at district of Pantai Lunci. The school is located one hour from Lamandau Reserve. In addition to the introduction of basic conservation knowledge in the class we also donated some fruit saplings to plant in their school yard – local tropical fruits such as durian (*Durio zibethinus*), rambutan (*Nephelium lappaceum*), lychee (*Litchi chinensis*), mango (*Mangifera*), mangosteen (*Garcinia mangostana*), sapote (*Nahuatl tzapotl*) and stinky bean (*Parkia speciosa*).

For reforestation project, we were working closely with the Teratai Jaya cooperative group. This group has been supervised by our staff since November 2013. One year later, this group has 10 member

comprising three male and seven female workers. At least eight local villagers were also involved in the planting activity.

Major planting activities were done on December 2014 with the start of rainy season. We continued with our proven method where we create several corridors of forests. Each corridors connect one small forest with another. In the next few years, we believe that nature will sustain itself and make this corridors into a fully complete forest. In 2014, we were able to plant 75.000 seedlings for 36 corridors for a total of 26 km of lands. This task would not be possible without the help from the local communities and the support from our donors.



Local students participating in tree planting projects.



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Our staff are praying with the volunteers before releasing birds at Besikalung.

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 were significant amounts 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 were no television or internet. The staff mainly consisted of field workers with no hospitality experience. Despite of these limitations, we managed

to operate the programs beyond our expectation. Those who have visited our volunteering centers were impressed by the facilities as shown in their review about our volunteering programs in tripadvisor.com.

2014 was a good year for our volunteering programs. We work with more volunteers in 2014 than any other years. The diversity among volunteers were also higher in 2014. Volunteers came from different kind of professions and academic background. Their nationality were also diverse. In 2014, Australia still the top country of origin. At the second place is Germany followed by France. In 2014, the volunteering programs has contributed IDR 698,858,479.00.

At the end of 2014 we have in total of 9 facilities purposely built for volunteering. In Borneo, we have 6 facilities built in villages such as: Kumai,



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Lamandau, Pesalat, Padang Sembilan, Beguruh, Jerumbun. In Bali we have 3 facilities one of which still under construction. One facility is on the island of Nusa Penida while the other is located in Tabanan Regency. Our latest addition is the Pejeng community centre in Gianyar Regency.

BALI

Volunteering program in Bali has been growing strong since its establishment five 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.

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 2014, 18 people have 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 USA while Australia and Netherland share the second place.

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



Volunteer moving the crocodiles to their new home at BWRC.

Major changes happened to our **Nusa Penida** site. The old Bird Sanctuary have been gradually replaced by our brand new facility. The new facility, locally called as **Kubu Konservasi FNPF**, is an



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improvement from the old one because it was design as an integrated conservation center. It is located 900 meters inland from the north beach and only 20 minutes from the famous Dalam Ped Temple. It can provide accommodation for 19 people and equipped with kitchen, bathrooms, library, organic garden, function room, and even a meditation room.

Relocation to the new place was not an easy task. There were barely any road 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. We were planning to officially open the site in April 2015 and do the rest of the furnishing latter on.

Our Kubu Konservasi site was for a while used alongside the old Bird Sanctuary site. For accommodation, we placed our volunteers in the new site. Meanwhile the old site were still used for activities such as tree nursery, tree planting, sea weed farming, and English teaching. In 2014, more than 300 people have contributed their valuable times in this facilities.

Several challenges emerged in 2014 which are mostly related to the relocation process. The first challenge was the condition of the road which cannot service big vehicles like bus and truck. Scooters also have difficulty navigating this road. A narrow footpath through the organic garden can provide shortcut to the main road. However, with no light at night this footpath can be dark and hard to navigate.



The volunteers and local villagers hauling logs for building the new center.

The second challenge was the location of the new site. As it is located on a small hill it does have a stunning view and a serene atmosphere, however, it also a bit isolated. For a while, at the new site, seeing volunteers play with local children or interact with local vendors was a rare sight. The location also makes coordination a challenge. We had limited volunteers and dividing them to work in two sites was quite problematic. We had to hold the English class and the dancing class for some time because we simply did not have the people to do it. Happily, these wrinkles have been gradually ironed out.

We believe that interaction between volunteers and the local communities is very important. We plan to provide a shuttle bus service that will take the volunteers to key places.

Another volunteering facility was being built in **Pejeng** village, located 7 KM east of Ubud. Pejeng is the biggest archaeological site in Bali and has not been touched by mass tourism. Which is why we want to



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build a conservation based volunteering program in that village.

Unlike the Nusa Penida model, in Pejeng we will put the volunteers in local villagers' houses. 60% of the revenue from accommodation will be given to the room providers (mostly Pejeng's villagers) and another 10% will be given to the village. FNPF will handle bookings and administration and will get 30% of the total revenue. We believe that this scheme will help prevent the invasion of mass tourism which can destroy the archaeological sites and the environment of Pejeng village.

BORNEO

Our volunteering activities in Borneo have been running since the 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 putting 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.



A simple life at our Pesalat Center.

In 2014, the number of volunteers in our Borneo sites have 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 Turkey and Australia.

There are no fixed length of stay for our volunteers. Each volunteers may choose how long they



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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.

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.



The volunteer planting trees at our Pesalat site.



Distributing tree saplings with our Lambrogini.

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,



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FINANCIAL REPORT

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013

Currency is in Indonesian Rupiah (IDR) With 1 USD = Approximately 12,000 IDR

ACCOUNT	ACCOUNT NAME	ACTIVITY REPORT	
		DEBET	CREDIT
400.00	INCOME	-	-
410.00	Grant Income	-	-
410.01	Grant Fund	-	1,833,802,953.00
410.02	Grant Refund	-	-
450.00	Operating Income	-	-
450.01	Membership Fee Income	-	40,270,000.00
450.02	Sales of Merchandise / Souvenir / Books / Publication	-	9,484,450.00
450.03	Income from volunteer	-	698,858,479.00
450.04	Tours Income	-	12,796,000.00
450.05	Individual Donor	-	78,217,033.00
450.06	Foreign Exchange Difference	-	-
450.07	Other operating Income	-	275,157,884.95
500.00	COST OF INCOME	-	-
550.00	Cost of operating income	-	-
550.02	Cost of Merchandise / Souvenir / Books / Publication	23,112,943.00	-
550.03	Cost of volunteer	84,119,700.00	-
550.04	Cost of tour	48,624,650.00	-
600.00	EXPENSES	-	-
601.00	EMPLOYEMENT EXPENSES	-	-
601.01	Salary for staff	566,260,000.00	-
601.02	Overtime for staff	250,000.00	-
601.03	Bonus and insentives	28,973,000.00	-
601.04	Meal Allowance	8,000,000.00	-
601.05	Medical for staff	1,183,100.00	-
601.50	Wages for worker	2,680,000.00	-
601.80	Uniform	4,100,000.00	-
601.99	Other employee expenses	695,000.00	-
602.00	ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL EXPENSES	-	-
602.01	Fuel & Gazoline non transport	9,368,782.00	-
602.02	Transport, Boat	2,053,000.00	-
602.03	Fuel & Gazoline transport	5,718,980.00	-
602.04	Electricity	15,216,562.00	-
602.05	Telephone	6,647,859.00	-
602.06	Celluler voucher	714,000.00	-
602.07	E-mail, Internet & Telefax	13,424,229.00	-
602.08	Postage & Mail	935,500.00	-
602.09	Courier, Freight and shipping	523,000.00	-
602.10	Stationery & supplies	3,406,800.00	-
602.11	Fotocopy & Printing	3,794,500.00	-
602.12	Cleaning	9,493,500.00	-
602.13	Reading material and books	-	-
602.14	Offering and Contribution	22,348,000.00	-
602.15	Medicine & First Aid	4,829,750.00	-
602.16	Lisence, Permit and Tax	6,470,600.00	-
602.17	Office Meal	22,925,818.00	-
602.18	Security	-	-
602.19	Air Fare, Extra baggage, Airport tax	-	-



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602.20	Accomodation	-	-
602.21	Water bill	10,110,150.00	-
603.00	Repair and maintenance	-	-
603.01	Building maintenance	2,268,000.00	-
603.02	Vehicle maintenance	32,379,500.00	-
603.03	Equipment maintenance	27,806,100.00	-
603.04	Furniture and fixture maintenance	-	-
603.99	Other repair and maintenance	646,700.00	-
604.00	Vehicles	-	-
604.01	Motorbike	7,069,000.00	-
604.02	Car	118,000,000.00	-
604.03	Boat	4,600,000.00	-
605.00	Building, Land and infrastructure	-	-
605.01	Clinic and Laboratory	6,076,500.00	-
605.02	Observation post	46,771,400.00	-
605.03	Dormitory	-	-
605.04	Meeting room	-	-
605.05	Cages	6,714,500.00	-
605.06	Landscape	-	-
605.07	Other building, land ,and infrastructure expenses	733,230,350.00	-
606.00	Equipments	-	-
606.01	Technical and construction equipment	405,000.00	-
606.02	Audio/Repro/Visual (Audio/ Repro/ Visual equipment)	4,000,000.00	-
606.03	Office Equipments	25,886,750.00	-
606.04	Laboratorium equipments	699,500.00	-
606.05	Portable cage / translocation cage	725,000.00	-
606.99	Other Equipments	4,574,750.00	-
607.00	Furnitures and Fixtures	-	-
607.01	Office Furnitures and Fixtures	115,000.00	-
608.00	Rental	-	-
608.01	Office rental expense	60,005,000.00	-
608.02	Other rental expense	800,000.00	-
609.00	Third Party Expense	-	-
609.01	Research & Consultant fee	1,750,000.00	-
609.02	Financial & Tax audit fee	-	-
609.03	Other third party expenses	2,700,000.00	-
610.00	Promotion and information	-	-
610.01	Public relation	-	-
610.02	Printing fee	970,000.00	-
610.03	Advertisement	-	-
610.04	Exhibition	-	-
610.05	Media fee	-	-
610.06	Website	-	-
610.07	Other promotion and information	5,012,200.00	-
611.00	ANIMAL EXPENSE	-	-
611.01	Food Animal	145,653,800.00	-
611.02	Health Animal	12,711,700.00	-
611.03	Confiscation, evacuation, translocation Animal	18,523,000.00	-
611.04	Release Animal	9,287,300.00	-
611.05	Post Release Animal	3,260,000.00	-



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611.06	Other animal expenses	40,965,300.00	-
612.00	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENTS	-	-
612.01	Education, Scholarship	56,251,000.00	-
612.02	Meeting, Socialization	8,371,065.00	-
612.03	Training and course	4,930,300.00	-
612.04	Other Community Developments	105,564,000.00	-
613.00	LAND REHABILITATION EXPENSES	-	-
613.01	Infrastructure for land rehabilitation	1,278,000.00	-
613.02	Nursery	126,771,550.00	-
613.03	Pre Planting	1,980,000.00	-
613.04	Planting	253,886,950.00	-
613.05	Post Planting	5,097,000.00	-
613.06	Other land rehabilitation expenses	21,527,200.00	-
800.00	MISCELLANEOUS INCOME	-	-
800.01	Bank Interest	-	15,272,718.32
899.99	Other miscellaneous income	-	-
900.00	MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES	-	-
900.01	Bank Transfer Expense	392,235.00	-
900.02	Administration Bank Expense	1,204,455.00	-
900.03	Tax Bank Expense	3,037,275.53	-
999.99	Other miscellaneous expenses	-	-
.	Total	2,819,876,803.53	2,963,859,518.27
.	Increase (Decrease) activity fund this year		143,982,714.74



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 have spared their precious time and money to support our work. No single project and activity that we have done in 2014 would have been possible without the support from our staff, volunteers and donors.

Being a small foundation, we are able to use every dollar we have more efficiently. Every single one of them we use effectively to save more wildlife, rebuild another forest, and develop more community. Each dollar that we spend on projects always reminds us of the constant support and endless generosity from our volunteers and donors. Because of you, 2014 have 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

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Orangutan Outreach

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Australian Consulate in Bali

Bali Spirit

Balikipapan Orangutan Survival (BOS)

Department of Environment and Heritage Australia

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Humane Society International (HSI) Australia

Ikat Batik

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Maya Ubud Resort and Spa

Pertamina

Rotary Club of Bali Seminyak

Taronga Foundation

US Fish & Wildlife Service



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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 for more information or email us at info@fnpf.org.