

INTERIM 2017

REPORT *JANUARY - APRIL*



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

www.fnpf.org



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INTRODUCTION



Indonesia is one of the most beautiful, biodiverse countries in the world. Located between Australia and Asia, the archipelago is home to a wide range of flora and fauna, wildlife and ecosystems. Volcanoes, rainforests and beaches of all colors dot the country's some 17,000 islands, and orangutans, sun bears, tigers and rhinos all call Indonesia home.

This is the natural value that is under attack by exploitative economic development. Indonesia's rapid development into Southeast Asia's largest economy has been achieved through clearing Indonesia's forests to make way for palm oil plantations, rapacious mining of precious minerals with no regard to sustainably and denying the land, environmental and social rights of local communities who see their livelihoods destroyed by this economic development.

Such is the destruction that Friends of the National Parks Foundation (FNPF) works to fight against. Founded and run by veterinarians and environmental scientists, we are a grass-roots, community-oriented non-government organization that seeks to apply a holistic approach to protecting the environment.

Our original mission – orangutan rehabilitation – could not rely simply on taking care of orangutans

and then releasing them back into the wild. Rather, successful release of wildlife also means ensuring that habitats are protected and that local communities are dedicated to the survival of the animals. Thus, our approach is three-fold: wildlife protection, environmental conservation and community development.

The success of our work can be seen across the three islands we work on, Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo), Bali and Nusa Penida. In Kalimantan, we employ local community members to introduce environmental education to students, reforest our land and study the endangered rainforest ecosystems. In Bali and Nusa Penida, we have secured the agreements of local communities to create wildlife sanctuaries in their homes. In exchange, we support the community through English education, scholarships and cultural classes.

This report provides an overview of our projects over the first few months of 2017. The first few sections describe our three focus areas (wildlife, habitat and community), as well as our innovative volunteer program. The next sections cover work done in Tanjung Puting National Park, the Lamandau River Wildlife Reserve, the Bali Wildlife Rescue Center, the Nusa Penida Bird Sanctuary, the Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary and Pejeng Village.



LETTER FROM OUR DIRECTOR

Dear FNPf Supporters,

Thank you for taking the time to read our 2017 January-April interim report. We are so excited to share our progress in protecting wildlife, conserving the environment and helping local communities develop sustainably. Our work continues to rely on the generous support of our donors and volunteers from all over the world who share our commitment to the natural world and we thank you all for your support.

Across Borneo, we have continued our reforestation efforts, especially in response to the wildfires of 2015 that destroyed much of our work. In 2017, we also took measures to mitigate the effects of future wildfires by partnering with the Tanjung Puting National Park authorities and other NGOs to build wells within the park and at our post in Jerumbun. We also hosted visits from more than 100 students to teach them about conservation, forestry and wildlife. We believe these visits are incredibly important for guiding future generations to be good environmental stewards.



The Bali Starling continues to be frequently spotted in Nusa Penida and it is gratifying to see our original efforts to make the island a bird sanctuary continue to pay off. With Nusa Penida's rapid development into a tourism destination, we must double down on our efforts to ensure that the wildlife on the island is as unaffected as possible. Our volunteers' skills continue to guide the direction of our community programming, and we were excited to launch Chinese language classes for local children in 2017.

And in Bali, the Bali Wildlife Rescue Center looks after more than 100 animals that were confiscated by the Balinese government. We received 34 new additions over the first third of 2017, including porcupines and a crocodile, and are looking forward to the transport and release of several animals under our care.

As we look ahead to the rest of 2017 and beyond, one of our main strategic goals is to promote our work in Borneo. The threat of palm oil is very real and momentum now can have a massive impact on protecting the area around Tanjung Puting National Park.

Building off of work completed last year, we have the infrastructure and capacity needed to host volunteers. Thus, we are eager to invite interested persons to spend time with us, help our reforestation efforts and learn about the importance of keeping Borneo wild. Our goal is to plant between 40,000 and 300,000 saplings a month, for which the manpower supplied by volunteers is extremely helpful. Additionally, we would like to collect baseline information regarding our new protected area in Borneo and would welcome volunteers who are interested in recording this data.

Please continue to share our work and message with your communities. Because of your support, FNPf is able to pursue its mission of protecting Indonesia's wildlife, habitats and local communities.

Terima kasih!

Dr. I Gede Nyoman Bayu Wirayudha



OUR TEAM

PEJENG – FNPf HEADQUARTERS

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

NUSA PENIDA

Rizqi Anggita L.H - Volunteer Coordinator
Ni Kadek Astini - Cook Helper
Luh Mei Astuti - Cook Helper
Kadek Heno - Gardener
I Made Sinom - Gardener

BALI WILDLIFE RESCUE CENTER

Diah Ayu Risda Sari Tiar Novia Rinni - Veterinarian
Gusti Made Seterusnya - Senior Keeper
Gede Surya Dinata - Security/Keeper
Rian Carinanda - Keeper
Kukuh Hadi Wiyono - New Staff Member

TANJUNG PUTING NATIONAL PARK & LAMANDAU RIVER WILDLIFE RESERVE

P Basuki Budi Santoso - Manager of FNPf Kalimantan
Nuraisyah Pohan - Finance and Administrative Officer
Fika Efendi - Conservation Coordinator
M. Arbain - Conservation Education Officer
Desy Qomariah - STEM Conservation Mentor
Samsu - Volunteer Coordinator
Haderan - Beguruh Reforestation Staff
Leidan - Pesalat Reforestation Staff
Kaspul - Padang Sembilan Reforestation Staff
Muhammad Wendi - Beguruh Reforestation Staff
Taufiq - Lamandau Reforestation Staff
Abdullah - Jerumbun Reforestation Staff
Rusdianstah - Jerumbun Reforestation Staff
Hendri - Lamandau Reforestation Staff

ADVISORY BOARD

Ign. Herry Djoko Susilo
Dr Sri Suci Utami Atmoko



KALIMANTAN (INDONESIAN BORNEO)



SPECIAL THANKS TO Alan El-Kadhi, Lily Wardoyo, Kim Batchelor, Farquhar Stirling, Lisa Qian

And the hundreds of volunteers from all over the world who generously give their time to FNPf.
Our work would not be possible without their contributions and commitment to wildlife conservation, environmental protection and community development.



WILDLIFE

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

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

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

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



HABITAT

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

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



COMMUNITY



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

Every year, we employ many locals in our reforestation efforts in Borneo. By doing this, we are able to impart the value of conservation to the locals so that they have alternatives to the lucrative appeal of palm oil plantations and illegal logging as economic livelihoods. Our emphasis on teaching our staff English means that they are able to go on and find well-paying employment in the burgeoning eco-tourism industry.

In Bali and Nusa Penida, where our wildlife sanctuaries would not have been possible were it not for the support of local villages, we are committed to meeting community needs by providing development opportunities. This includes everything from

microfinance and entrepreneurship to organic farming to cultural programming.

We continued to host successful school visits for students of all ages, ranging from kindergarten to university, in the first months of 2017. The purpose of these visits is to educate students about conservation values and promote environmental awareness from a young age. For the youngest visitors, the field trips often serve as an introduction to conservation education, while for older visitors, the field trips might build upon what the students have already studied in school and offer a chance to learn hands-on about forestry and other environmental topics.

In an increasingly digital age, we value these visits for encouraging young people to look beyond the screens often immediately in front of their eyes. In the future, the world will rely on young people to address complex ecological problems and we hope that conservation education through these field trips will inspire many to pursue the solutions that the world needs.



FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

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

VOLUNTEERING



2017 marked the third year of our revamped volunteer program, which has greatly expanded and improved since its inception. Our program benefits both our volunteers and us; we couldn't complete our activities without the dedicated volunteers that arrive every year and likewise, our volunteers gain valuable experiences learning about environmental conservation and connecting with Indonesian communities.

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



TANJUNG PUTING NATIONAL PARK

OVERVIEW

FNPF's activities at Tanjung Puting National Park encompass habitat restoration and reforestation, community development programming, and agro-forestry and organic farming.

Tanjung Puting National Park is located in the province of Central Kalimantan, near the south coast of Borneo. During Dutch colonization, the park was used as a hunting reserve and it was not until 1982 that the area was declared a national park. The park covers an area of more than 400,000 hectares of dryland, peat swamp, heath forest, mangrove forest and beach forest. Within this land, orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus*), gibbons (*Hylobatidae*), macaques (*Macaca*), clouded leopards (*Neofelis nebulosa*), sun

bears (*Helarctos malayanus*), crocodiles (*Crocodylinae*), hornbills (*Bucerotidae*), and countless insect species still waiting to be discovered call the park home.

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

We continue to work to stop the expansion of palm oil plantations in the area and have focused on local communities in an attempt to create economic alternatives to illegal logging and palm oil plantations.



WILDLIFE

Rehabilitating and releasing orangutans at Tanjung Puting National Park was our first conservation project when FNPF was first founded in 1997. Our founders were invited to the national park to help rehabilitate a group of orangutan and the project saw much success, resulting in the release of 20 orangutans into the wild by 2002. However, in an effort to reduce the spread of disease among orangutans, the government stopped allowing the release of rehabilitated orangutans.

Thus, since 2002, we have shifted our focus from rehabilitation to reforestation, which ensures that the orangutans living in the national park will still have a home for the years to come. We also keep

track of orangutan sightings as a way to measure their activity and determine where their homes are and how their homes are changing.

At the Jerumbun Post, we continue to have regular sightings of orangutans. These sightings outside of the national park's boundaries give us strong reason to further conserve land as we know that orangutans still live outside. We also know that these are wild orangutans as they have no interest in human constructions, such as boats or houses.

In March of 2017, we built wildlife monitoring boards across our post to further our efforts to track wildlife in the area.





HABITAT

The expansion of palm oil plantation in the area has made our reforestation efforts in Tanjung Puting extremely important. We have four sites in the national park, which all surround its western edge. This is a strategic choice of sites, as we hope to stop palm oil plantations from encroaching on the area close to Tanjung Puting.

In recent years, the vast majority of the areas surrounding the national park have been turned into palm oil plantations. Our Jerumbun Post, a 100 hectares zone, acts as a buffer between the national park and the palm oil plantations, and this area continues to be one where almost no illegal logging or poaching takes place. It is crucial that we are able to maintain this area as the events of the past few years, including the discovery of illegal land conversion and orangutan graves near Tanjung Puting, indicate that few forces can stop palm oil plantations.

Our strategy in Tanjung Puting is quite unique. Instead of focusing our efforts within the national park, we have chosen to develop the villages around the national park in the hopes that we can offer environmentally friendly economic opportunities as alternatives to what is offered by the palm oil industry. To achieve this, we provide jobs to the local community in forest and land restoration, a strategy that has worked quite successfully. We have been able to turn the destroyers of the forest into protectors of the forest.

All of our staff members are locals and we also hire seasonal workers from local villages to help with large forestation efforts. Our saplings all come from a farmer's cooperative group that is completely staffed by local employees. And many of our former employees, with improved qualifications from their time

with FNPF, have gone on to work as tour guides, boat captains or other positions within the eco-tourism industry; jobs which celebrate the environment, not profit off of its destruction.

Unfortunately, in 2015, the annual fire during dry season destroyed much of our work at both the Tanjung Puting and Lamandau sites. FNPF staff and volunteers worked hard to help put the fire out, but a lack of appropriate equipment meant that we lost many saplings that had been planted over the years. We started replanting in January 2016 and much of our work in 2017 builds off of these restoration efforts at our four sites, Padang Sembilan, Jerumbun, Beguruh and Pesalat.

In March, Pak Leidan sourced Ulin tree seedlings in Tempayung, which will be treated and sowed at our Pesalat site.

Additionally, we took significant steps to anticipate a response to potential forest fires by building two wells in Tanjung Puting, one near Beguruh and one near Jerumbun. We hope that these reservoirs will help us avoid a repeat of the destruction of our reforestation efforts that occurred during the 2015 Kalimantan forest fire. The well at the Begaj post is about 2.5 meters away from the river (dimensions: 4 x 5 x 2.75 meters), and the initiative originally came from park authorities, who wanted to build a water source closer to where fires occur. Staff members of Tanjung Puting National Park, Orangutan Foundation International, Center for Orangutan Protection and our volunteers built the well together. The well at the Jerumbun Post is about one kilometer from the river (dimensions: 4 x 5 x 2.5 meters), and FNPF staff oversaw the construction.





COMMUNITY

BY THE NUMBERS TANJUNG PUTING COMMUNITY OUTREACH



111
student visitors

who learned about conservation, forestry classification, helped clean beaches & assisted with the sea turtle protection program



550
seedlings
planted by students at their schools & around the FNPF office



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

In the first third of 2017, our offices in Borneo hosted more than a hundred students, mainly from area SMKs (vocational or pre-professional high school) and SMAs (academic high school). In mid-January, we hosted 67 students at Tanjung Puting National Park and introduced them to forestry concepts, like tree types and classification. The students also helped plant trees at the Beguruh Nursery.

In February, we took 44 students to Tanjung Keluang Nature Park and Kubu Beach, where they not only learned about sea turtle conservation efforts, but also helped clean garbage from the beach.

In March, our youngest visitors from kindergarten and the PAUD Early Childhood Foundation came to FNPF's Kumai office. We taught them about vegetation and tree planting and they planted 50 tree seedlings.

Additionally, in March, we supported the Tendang Islamic Boarding School in their reforestation efforts by providing 500 fruit and forest tree seedlings. The school is located 3 km from the FNPF office along the Tendang River. Information about FNPF's support for tree nurseries has been spreading and various groups who request seedlings for reforestation will be supported by FNPF seeds from Kumai, Pangkalanbun, Kubu, the Tendang River and other areas.

Finally, we improved our self-sustainable farm at Jerumbun by putting up signs for the names of plants to help visitors and volunteers better understand our work.



VOLUNTEERING

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

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

There are no fixed lengths of stay for our volunteers. Each volunteers 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.

At Tanjung Putting National Park, most volunteers either help with reforestation or community development projects. To help reforest, volunteers engage in the following activities: making compost, watering seedlings, taking care of seedlings and, naturally, tree planting. They are also expected to help our staff in area mapping, data collecting and land surveying. For community development, volunteers with a specific skill are able to share their expertise with the local community, such as teaching local schools about the importance of conservation or local farmers about the benefits of sustainable farming. Because most of the volunteers are able to speak English, many residents from the area also use this opportunity to practice their English with the volunteers.

Additionally, we have hundreds of local volunteers that assist with our projects.





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

LAMANDAU RIVER WILDLIFE RESERVE



At the Lamandau River Wildlife Reserve, our activities focus on reforestation and community development.

The Lamandau River Wildlife Reserve is a protected forest area located in the Kota Waringin Barat Regency in the province of Central Kalimantan, about one hour by speed boat away from Pangkalanbun. The reserve consists of 76,000 hectares of forest,

but many parts of the area are severely degraded from many years of logging and slash-and-burn agriculture.

We were invited to run a reforestation project at Lamandau by the Department of Forestry in Central Borneo, which had learned of our success at Tanjung Puting, and our approach at Lamandau is similar to our approach at Tanjung Puting.



LAMANDAU RIVER WILDLIFE RESERVE

WILDLIFE

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

We must regularly patrol for fires because local slash-and-burn farming tactics are common and animals are often caught in areas being targeted for conversion to farmland. Furthermore, using fire is also method of hunting deer. This process is as

follows: hunters burn bushes where deer usually eat, which causes the panicking deer to run to the nearest body of water. Unfortunately, another group of hunters awaits the deer there. Because of our staff presence, however, less people are inclined to hunt in the area and the situation is improving.

In addition to deer, the Lamandau River Reserve is home to important species such as orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus*), proboscis monkeys (*Nasalis larvatus*), gibbons (*Hylobates muelleri*), deers (*Cervus* sp), and sun bears (*Helarctos malayanus*).

HABITAT

The Lamandau area have been heavily degraded by many years of logging and farming, especially because of the slash-and-burn method. The reserve is mostly sandy and dominated by weeds and imperata grass. The dry season also presents challenges, as forest fires are frequent in the area. Unlike other sites, there are several numbers of deer living in Lamandau, which are hunted using fire, as described in the "wildlife" section. The use of fire is extremely dangerous as it can spread uncontrollably to nearby forests.

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

Many of our forestation and reforestation efforts in 2017 were focused around the Lamandau River Reserve. In the first third of the year, we have already planted 16,000 tree seedlings. The variety of seedlings include the belangeran (*Shorea balangeran*), ubar samak, ubar putih (*Syzigium* sp.), ubar jambu and pelawan (*Tristanopsis*).

We hire locals from the nearby villages to help plant the saplings, which at times has numbered over 20 individuals.





COMMUNITY

Our approach at Lamandau is the same as our approach in Tanjung Puting by focusing on community development and providing job opportunities to locals in the realm of conservation and environmental protection.

Near the Lamandau River Reserve, we have continued to partner with local schools to support their efforts to educate students about conservation. In these partnerships, we usually host the students at our Kajang base to teach them about forestry and introduce our work. Then, we help the students plant trees at their own school, in an effort to create cleaner and greener learning environments. In January, we provided 50 seedlings to SMA 1 Pangkalanbun (a local high school) to plant around the school.



VOLUNTEERING

Our volunteer program at Lamandau is very similar to our program at Tanjung Puting National Park. Volunteers participate in reforestation or community development activities, and we provide basic accommodations, for a small fee. We welcome volunteers of all skill levels and especially appreciate volunteers with specific skills, such as dance, music or yoga, who can organize classes for local youth.

Additionally, we are concerned with ensuring that wisdom in the area is passed on to future generations and we continue to look for skilled volunteers who can document local wisdom.

Our volunteers at Lamandau also teach English at local schools and help FNPF staff and locals alike practice English conversations.



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

BALI WILDLIFE RESCUE CENTER



At the Bali Wildlife Rescue Center, one of just seven animal rehabilitation centers in Indonesia, we have continued our work of providing crucial support for native endangered wildlife. Our work entails caring for, rehabilitating and when possible, releasing animals back into their native habitats. Most animals at the center are the victims of illegal trading and poaching and are brought to us by the Bali Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam (Biodiversity Conservation Unit – KSDA). Sadly, some animals are too old or too injured for rehabilitation and must remain at BWRC for the rest of their lives. When releasing animals is

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

Our rescue center is located in southwest Bali at Tabanan and we began our work in 2011, when the Humane Society International (Australia) asked us to take over running the center. We are very grateful to the Humane Society for funding all operation costs since we started operating the center.



WILDLIFE

From January – April, we welcomed 34 new animals to the BWRC, all of which were confiscated by the KSDA:

1. Four Black Winged Starlings: all in good condition on arrival
2. One Green Peafowl: damage on its feathers; still juvenile
3. One Black-Capped Lory: good condition on arrival
4. Seven Wreathed Hornbills: six in good condition on arrival; one is still juvenile with no feather tail
5. Three White-Bellied Sea Eagles: one in good condition on arrival; two with damage to their feathers
6. Five Brahminy Kites: good condition on arrival; one is still juvenile at one years old
7. 1 Oriental Pied Hornbill: good condition on arrival
8. 11 Porcupines: all in good condition on arrival
9. 1 Saltwater Crocodile: good condition on arrival, still juvenile



In total, these new animal arrivals mean that we care for more than 100 animals at our facilities. Other animals still living at BWRC include pig-tailed macaques, Sumatran gibbons, leaf monkeys, Mollucan cockatoos and Sulphur crested cockatoos.

Our staff work hard to ensure that each animal is cared for; daily activities for them include cleaning, repairing and maintaining cages, feeding, creating enrichment activities, teaching English to staff and children visitors, gardening, planting, educating students about wildlife and searching for grass to be fed as extra food to monkeys and gibbons. Additionally, our staff veterinarians routinely give multivitamins to all animals and provide medical treatment when needed.



BALI WILDLIFE RESCUE CENTER

From January to April, we did not lose any animals. Listing updates for all animals at BWRC would take up too many pages, but some updates on the animals at BWRC include:

- The Bali Starling which arrived in 2012 continues to be a favorite of visitors and is used to help educate them about FNPF's efforts
- We were unable to release the group of four female leaf monkeys at Besikalung because leaf monkeys travel in groups and need at least one male. We are still looking for a male leaf monkey, so that these monkeys can live in the wild.
- The Pecalang (security guides of Besikalung Forest) report that there have been no more sightings in 2017 of the pangolin which was released in March 2016.
- There have been no sightings of the Crested Serpent Eagle, which was released in April 2016 to Besikalung Forest. It might have moved in search of new territory, perhaps to Mt. Batukaru which is not far from Besikalung.
- We are still waiting on confirmation from the Wildlife Rehabilitation Center in Malaku for the transport of several birds at BWRC. Until now, the Malaku center has had full occupancy and we need to wait until it releases birds before the Center can

take on the Pesquest's Parrots, Victorian Crown Pigeon, lesser Sulphur crested cockatoo and Moluccan cockatoos at BWRC.

2017 also brought welcome changes to government regulations governing the release of animals into the wild. Although the governor had previously ruled that animals that can be infected with rabies (dogs, cats, apes, monkeys) are not allowed to enter or exit Bali, the government said this year that wildlife species protected by state conservation goals are allowed to leave Bali. This rule previously had affected efforts to translocate the Sumatran Gibbons at BWRC to a gibbon rehabilitation center in West Sumatra. We are currently in negotiating with the government bureaucracy to make arrangements for this move and hope that it will be accomplished soon.

When BWRC releases animals, we invite university students to join the activities and participate in the post-release monitoring. We also always collaborate with the local people at the release site because they are the most important actors in protecting the animals and its habitat.

VOLUNTEERING

Our volunteer program provides an opportunity for students and other individuals to gain experience in the care of animals as well as in animal conservation. No animal-related qualifications or experiences are necessary. However, any volunteers who have specialist skills, whether in animal-related or in any other field, are a great help to us. From January to April, we hosted five volunteers from four different countries across North America, Europe and Asia. Two of our volunteers had extensive experience working at zoos and other wildlife sanctuaries and were of great assistance to our work. We also periodically have volunteers who are students at veterinary school and complete their internships with us.

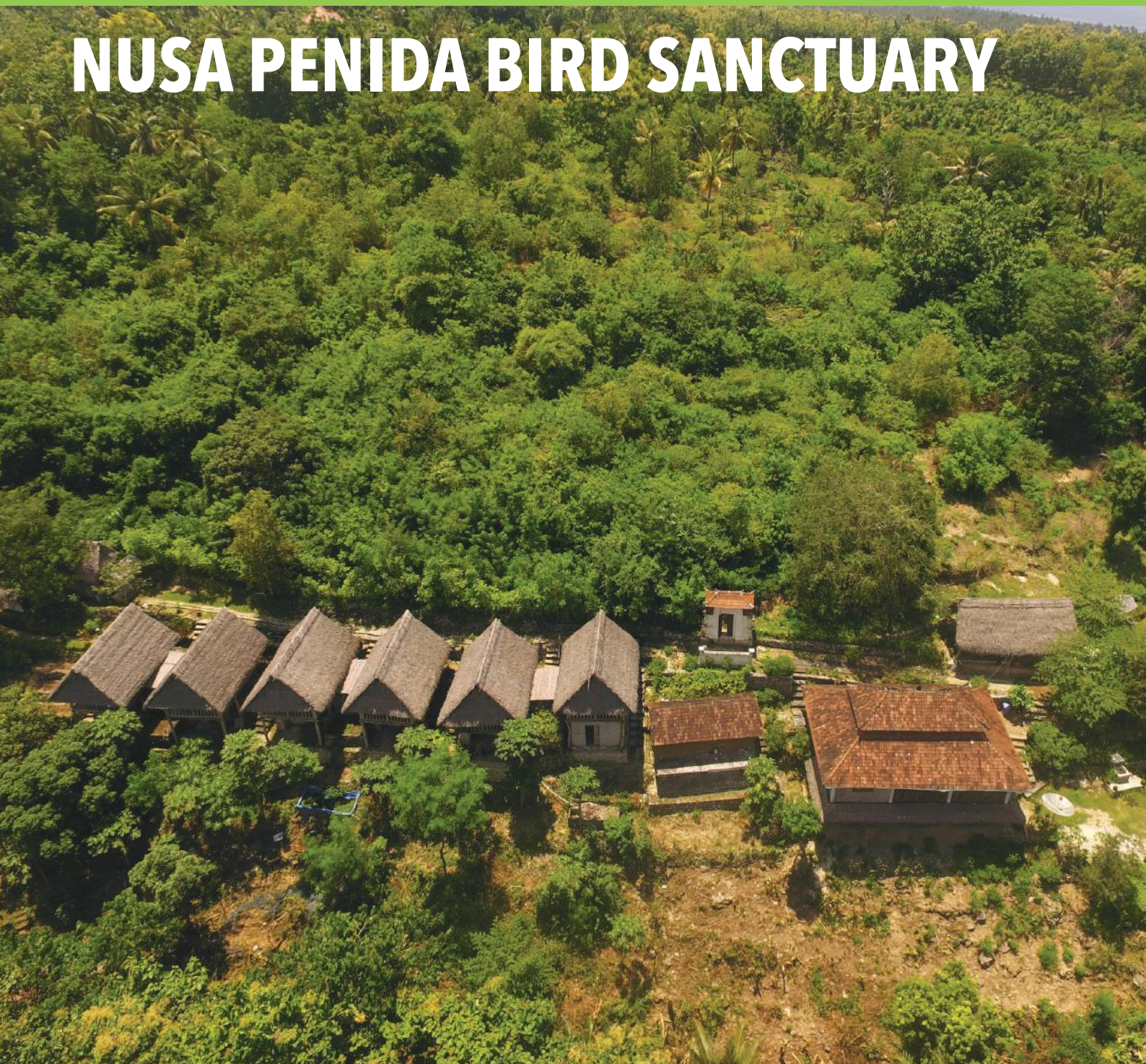
In this time period, we also hosted two school groups, the Bali Institute for Global Renewal and Madania World Class Standard Indonesian School. For both of these visits, we introduced our rehabilitation activities to the students, who then helped by cleaning animal cages.





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NUSA PENIDA BIRD SANCTUARY



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

Historically, the Balinese Hindu communities living on Nusa Penida, in both coastal and remote, inland

villages have lived simple lives which depended on subsistence agriculture, fishing and seaweed farming. More recently, this economic portfolio has expanded to include eco-tourism, which FNPF has worked to help promote.

Our approach focuses on creating new protected areas by empowering traditional regulations for wildlife protection, and Nusa Penida is now a marine protected area and community-protected bird sanctuary.



NUSA PENIDA BIRD SANCTUARY

WILDLIFE

Our first project on Nusa Penida, the Bali Bird Sanctuary, was established in 2004. This bird sanctuary is unique in that it is a community-protected haven which was created by the agreement of all 41 village communities on the island. We mobilized traditional community leadership to ban all poachers from the island so that the populations of endangered Indonesian birds, like the Bali Starling, 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.

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

These sightings come from our daily Bali Starling monitoring activities, which are conducted by our staff volunteers. We were assisted in this work by two volunteers from Japan. Our volunteers also helped us paint a new nest box that was installed in the trees of the Jalak Bali area, and monitored to see if bees had started using the nest boxes. Whenever we find that bees are using the nest boxes, we immediately replace the boxes with new ones.

The Nusa Penida island group and its maritime zones are also an officially marine protected area. We manage a sea turtle saver program with a monitoring station and protection patrol on the east coast for endangered marine turtles.





COMMUNITY

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

Around the FNPF Office

The first four months of 2017 are part of the rainy season in Nusa Penida, which is an excellent time to plant new crops. All staff helped to build vegetable gardens and planted eggplant, beans, cucumbers, corn and more on our grounds. We planted both directly into the ground and in polybags (mainly eggplant and ginger), with the intent to show the local communities who visit our office different cultivation methods, as it is often difficult to access water in Nusa Penida. In the rainy season, it is easy to plant directly into the ground, but during the dry season, people can garden around their homes by planting in poly bags. This is an agricultural method new to Nusa Penida, which FNPF introduced.

In January, the GoAbroad group from China also helped us repair the road around the FNPF office by donating materials such as cement and sand.

Community Education

In February, we awarded 38 scholarships to high school students, which were funded by the Rotary Club of Seminyak. Each child received 200,000 rupiah. The schools where students were awarded scholarships include SMAN 1 Nusa Penida, SMKN 1 Nusa Penida, SMA Satu Atap Klumpu and SMA Satu Atap Tanglad.

Our English class continued to be held two times a week in Prapat Village, where the English-learning program is managed by a family. The students are divided according to school level (namely elementary and junior high) for the lessons. In 2017, we also started having Chinese language classes at Prapat. There is also a weekly English class for area children at the FNPF office, held on Sunday mornings.

We also host weekly Balinese dance classes. Every Monday afternoon, we open up our offices to local school children, ranging from elementary to high school. The students come to our office to learn from Ibu Ayu Agung Eka S. The students then perform the dances they learn at religious ceremonies periodically through the year. Interested volunteers also participate in the classes. These classes help ensure that Balinese culture will be passed on through





NUSA PENIDA BIRD SANCTUARY

the generations.

Economic Opportunities

Our goat microfinance program, started in 2013, is now in its fourth year and continues to be supported by the Rotary Club of Seminyak. These goats are kept by families living around the FNPF offices in Nusa Penida, who breed the goats for extra income that can help pay for their children's education. Our conservation staff and volunteers help us record the number of goats available, the health of the goats (sick goats are immediately sent to the veterinarian) and birth rates. At the end of each month, we send a report to the Rotary Club. At the end of April, there were 10 families who had goats, for a total of 26 goats.

The GoAbroad group from China also helped us start working with seaweed farmers in Nusa Penida. They gave us information about this economic livelihood

within Nusa Penida, as well as information about how to farm seaweed, from planting to harvest.

Finally, the GoAbroad group from China also joined locals in making coconut oil through simple methods that we taught them.

Habitat

Nusa Penida's habitat, while generally better preserved than neighboring Bali, is suffering from similar problems of development. Still, it's important that deforestation does not occur so that both wildlife and people can benefit from the environment. Every year, FNPF supplies over 30,000 trees to local communities in order to support the environment.

The first four months of 2017 were no exception as we continued planting seeds in our nursery to grow seedlings. The seed varieties include Dutch Teak, Singapore trees, Palm trees and Champak flower





NUSA PENIDA BIRD SANCTUARY

trees. These seedlings are distributed every rainy season to community groups and children for planting on their land or schools.

We also plant trees ourselves around the FNPF grounds and in other locations on the island during the rainy season. Our staff were assisted in this effort by volunteers, a GoAbroad group from China and community members.

Additionally, all volunteers help clean Nusa Penida's beaches by picking up trash and maintaining the

area around Pura Ped, which is one of the island's largest temples.

Climate change mitigation is at the forefront of FNPF holistic conservation and community development programs as the impacts of low rainfall, hot temperatures, poor environmental conditions and limited nutrition are key concerns to the future health and wellbeing of Nusa Penida and the island people.



VOLUNTEERING

Over the years, we have hosted hundreds of volunteers on Nusa Penida who come from all across Indonesia and all across the world. Some stay for a few days, others a few weeks and still some who spend months at a time with us. Our volunteers help with a plethora of activities, based on what we need at the time of the year and the specific skills that the

volunteer can offer.

From January to April, we hosted two groups of volunteers, one group from China and one group from Japan, who made major contributions to our work in Nusa Penida, which is described above.



BESIKALUNG WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



One of our newest projects has been the Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary, which is a forest area that covers a 5 kilometer radius from the Besikalung Temple, on the slopes of Mount Batukaru in Central Bali. Established in 2011, the Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary was founded because local villages had heard of our success in Nusa Penida in protecting endangered wildlife and were interested in creating a similar program.

The committee which runs Besikalung Temple, and five villages and nine farmers' groups who live and work in the area, have introduced traditional regulations which protects wildlife within the sanctuary. The temple – one of the most important in Bali – is mainly supported by these five villages: Babahan,

WILDLIFE

Utu, Bolangan, Penebel and Karadan.

The sanctuary, which covers part of Bali's largest remaining forest, is home to leaf monkeys (*Trachypithecus obscurus*), macaques (*Macaca*), and many birds. We have released a group of white vented mynas (*Acridotheres javanicus*), peaceful doves

(*Geopelia placida*) and several bird of preys into the forest under the protection of the local community.

We release animals into the Besikalung Sanctuary that we rehabilitate from the BWRC. For more information about wildlife, please see the BWRC section.

COMMUNITY

We also run programs to teach the local community about conservation issues, organize visits to the sanctuary for school students, and are setting up an information center for the public. Although the Wildlife Sanctuary is mainly run by the local villages, we have donated grass cutters and other tools, as well as offer support for their activities. Currently, we are working with the consortium of villages to set up a volunteer program that can finance the conservation activities, similar to the programs already in place at FNPF's other locations.

VOLUNTEERING

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



FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

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

PEJENG VILLAGE



Pejeng Village, home of our FNPF headquarters, is about 5 kilometers outside of Ubud, and, unlike the latter, is relatively unknown by tourists. It is a small traditional village surrounded by beautiful rice fields and it also happens to be the biggest archaeological site in Bali with 44 temples (most of them declared National Heritage) and a prehistory museum. Pejeng is also a Wildlife Sanctuary and a paradise for bird-

watchers.

New in 2017, our focus in Pejeng has expanded to include community-based, sustainable development of tourism that allows locals to benefit from Ubud and greater Bali's reputation as major tourist destination.



WILDLIFE

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

With the birds in Pejeng, we are attempting to understand why the parents do not look after their chicks. We believe it's probably caused by the parent stork quality (we buy mainly from commercial breeders, who usually take the babies out from the nest early, which may have ingrained this anti-parenting behavior in the parent birds). We are keeping the birds at Pejeng to see if we can force the parents to take care of their children, when they're all living together.





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 so far in 2017 would have been possible without the support

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

Because of you, 2017 thus far has been 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.

IN PARTICULAR, WE WISH TO THANK THE FOLLOWING DONORS FOR THEIR SUPPORT:

Humane Society of Australia
Boeing
Rotary Club of Seminyak
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Hutan Group
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Tjok Agung Kusumayudha



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

Telephone: +62 (0) 361 4792286

Email: info@fnpf.org

www.fnpf.org