



# INTERIM REPORT 2017

MAY - SEPTEMBER



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

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





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**COVER IMAGE PAINTED BY AEXS, PADANG TEGAL UBUD**



## INTRODUCTION

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

Founded originally to rehabilitate rescued orangutans in Kalimantan, we have also successfully bred and released the endangered Bali Starling on Nusa Penida, which is protected by the local cultural law of all forty villages on the island. In all of our projects, we believe involving the local community is key and thus devote significant resources to supporting their economic livelihoods, education and cultural life.

FNPF works on three islands – Bali, Nusa Penida and Kalimantan – across six sites: Tanjung Puting National Park, Lamandau River Wildlife Reserve, the Bali Wildlife Rescue Center, Nusa Penida Bird Sanctuary, Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary and Pejeng Village. This report will detail our projects over the months from May to September 2017.



Photo by Farquhar Stirling

## LETTER FROM OUR DIRECTOR

Dear FNPF supporters,

Thank you for taking the time to read our interim report from May to September 2017! As always, we have been busy with numerous projects to support the environment and local communities in Indonesia.

This year, we are eager to seek your support for our volunteer programs in Kalimantan. Individuals and groups are both welcome and there is much to be done to ensure that unsustainable land uses, such as palm oil plantations, do not encroach any further than they already have. Please visit our website [www.fnpf.org](http://www.fnpf.org) to learn more about those programs.

We wish to thank all of you who have generously donated your time or funds to our work. FNPF truly would not be able to function without your support!



Dr. I Gede Nyoman Bayu Wirayudha



## OUR TEAM

### PEJENG – FNP HEADQUARTERS

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

### NUSA PENIDA

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

### BALI WILDLIFE RESCUE CENTER

Diah Ayu Risda Sari Tiar Novia Rinni - Veterinarian  
I Gusti Made Sutrina - 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 FNP 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 FNP.  
Our work would not be possible without their contributions and commitment to wildlife conservation, environmental protection and community development.





# WILDLIFE



Photo by Farquhar Stirling

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.





Photo by Farquhar Stirling

## 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

FNPF was originally founded in 1997 to support orangutan rehabilitation and protection at Tanjung Puting National Park. Our founders were invited to the park to oversee the care of a group of orangutans, which ultimately resulted in the release of 20 orangutans by 2002. However, following this, in an effort to reduce the spread of 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.



Photos by Farquhar Stirling





## HABITAT



Palm oil is the biggest threat to forests across Kalimantan and particularly to our sites near Tanjung Puting National Park, which is nearly surrounded by palm oil plantations. As demand for palm oil products grows, so too does rapid deforestation, which makes FNPF's work all the more crucial. We run four sites at the national park, Padang Sembilan, Jerumbun, Beguruh and Pesalat, all located near the park's western edge, in order to prevent palm oil from encroaching further on the area near Tanjung Puting.

Jerumbun Post, our main center in Tanjung Puting, is a 100-hectare zone that acts as a buffer between the national park and the palm oil plantations. This area is important because almost no illegal logging or poaching takes place, protecting any wildlife that happens to venture outside the park's boundaries. It is crucial that we maintain this area as events over the past few years, including the discovery of illegal land conversion and orangutan graves near Tanjung Puting National Park, 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, the forest fires in 2015 destroyed much of our work at both the Tanjung Puting and Lamandau sites. Building off our work to replant in the first few months in the year, we spent time in May to clear the damaged trees. In August, we also commenced with planting trees again at Beguruh. Finally, in September, we worked with rangers from Tanjung Puting National Park to plant 4000 saplings of the *Shorea Balangeran* species at two sites in the park, Arut Tebal and the Buluh Besar River.

Throughout May to September, we also continued to give seedlings to numerous groups in the community, including schools and government, in order to push ahead with reforestation in Kalimantan.





## COMMUNITY

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

From May-September, we hosted numerous school visits for local students and those from other parts of Indonesia. In these field trips, we introduce forestry concepts to the students, including tree classification and various uses for tree fruit and bark, and provide saplings for them to plant at their schools. Many also help us with gardening at the FNPf centers. In May, we worked with students from SMP Pondok Pesantren Al-Huda in Kotawaringin Lama District in Central Kalimantan. In June, we guided students from Institut Pertanian Bogor (Agricultural Institute of Bogor) in Java around Tanjung Puting National Park to explore the natural landscape there. In July, we hosted a field trip with 30 students from SMP 7 Arut Selatan, a vocational high school. These students were also given a crash course in forest firefighting. We hope that they may help join the efforts to stop forest fires in the future. Finally, in September, we hosted 48 students from SMP N1 in Pangkalan Bun.

In addition to these student visits, we donated more than 2,000 tree saplings to communities near Tanjung Puting National Park. These included local schools, such as SMA3 Pangkalan Bun (local high school), Bina Insan Pangkalan Bun and BEM Universitas Antakusuma Pangkalan Bun, as well as other non-governmental organizations like FK31 Central Kalimantan. FK31 is the Conservation Forum Indonesia and we provided more than 500 seedlings for it to plant in urban forests and in the Pangkalan Bun city park. We also worked with the air force and villages in Sungai Kapitan District to reforest the area around the Pangkalan Bun airport with 1500 seedlings.







## VOLUNTEERING



Our reforestation and community development programs at Tanjung Puting continue to rely on the support of volunteers from across the world, who generously travel to Kalimantan to donate their energy. 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 Puting is a chance to encounter a climate foreign to what they are used to, including high humidity levels, exotic flora and fauna and other characteristics of tropical lands. We provide the most basic accommodations for the volunteers which includes a simple dormitory with clean bathrooms and a kitchen. For daily activities, our staff is always ready to guide and supervise the volunteers whenever they are needed.

There are no fixed lengths of stay for our volunteers. Each 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 Puting National Park, most volunteers either help with reforestation or community development projects. To help reforest, volunteers engage in the following activities: making compost, watering seedlings, taking care of seedlings and, naturally, tree planting. They are also expected to help our staff in area mapping, data collecting and land surveying. For community 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 who assist with our projects.





## LAMANDAU RIVER WILDLIFE RESERVE

Photo by Farquhar Stirling

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.





## 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 usu-

ally eat, which causes the panicking deer to run to the nearest body of water. Unfortunately, another group of hunters awaits the deer there.

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*). Our work site is very degraded but we have seen an increase in wildlife sightings because our staff member who lives on the site prevents people from hunting.

## 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 a number 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.

In August, we continued the reforestation work we had done earlier in 2017. We also focused on patrolling for and fighting against forest fires on our land. Especially during peak dry season, it is necessary to patrol everyday given how common wildfires are.







**FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION**

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

# BALI WILDLIFE RESCUE CENTER



*Photo by Farquhar Stirling*

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 running the center.





## WILDLIFE

From May to September, we received five new additions to the Bali Wildlife Rescue Center. They include:

- Brahminy Kite (2)
- Leaf monkey
- Crested Sulphur Cockatoo (2)

These animals were confiscated by the KSDA and found a new home at BWRC, which currently takes care of around one hundred animals. Daily tasks completed by our dedicated staff to care for the animals include: cleaning cages (including spraying with

disinfectant), feeding, making enrichment activities for the animals, repair and maintenance for the cages, looking for grass as extra food for monkeys and gibbons, gardening and planting. Additionally, all animals are examined by our veterinarians who provide multivitamins routinely to all animals and medical treatment to sick animals. When animals are healthy and we have identified an appropriate and protected release site, we hold ceremonies to return them to the wild.

FNPF held three release ceremonies for ten animals from May to September. They include:

May 10th 2017: In collaboration with the local communities surrounding Mt. Batukaru and its temple, we were able to release one porcupine into the protected forest. The community forestry police ensure that the animals are not targeted by poachers. The porcupine had lived at BWRC for the previous three months after being confiscated by the department of forestry.

July 29th 2017: In collaboration with Yayasan Nagaloka, local communities in Tamblingan and their local forestry police, we released five Brahminy Kites back into their natural habitat at Tamblingan Lake. Three of the Brahminy Kites had been confiscated by the forestry department while the other two were given to BWRC by locals who realized that keeping protected animals domestically is illegal.

August 10th 2017: For Hari Konservasi Alam Nasional (HKAN – Day of National Environmental Conservation) 2017, we released four green peacocks in Baluran National Park, East Java. The safety and wellbeing of animals post-release relies on the support of the local community, which ultimately decides whether or not to conserve their environment. This is why it is incredibly important that we only release animals in areas where the local community is committed to protecting wildlife from poachers and other threats. After release, we engage the local community to monitor the animals' progress.



Photos by Farquhar Stirling





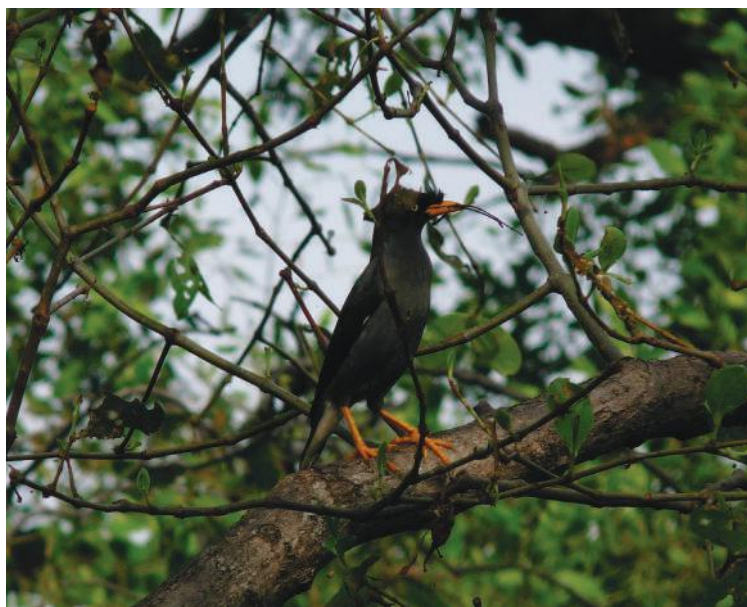
## WILDLIFE cont.

Unfortunately, we also lost several animals from May to September, including:

- July 2017: one saltwater crocodile
- August 2017: one black winged starling, one wreathed hornbill
- September 2017: one leaf monkey, one saltwater crocodile

## COMMUNITY

The Bali Wildlife Rescue Center also serves as a community center for animal education in Tabanan. Our staff regularly teach English to children visitors from area schools, as well as educate children about wildlife at their respective schools. In September, we hosted two school groups: first, a group of students from SD N2 Dauh Peken, an elementary school, and second, the TK AB Cerdas school. For both schools groups, we gave the students a tour of BWRC and introduced them to wildlife protection and rehabilitation.



## VOLUNTEERING

Our volunteer program provides a unique experience for students and other people passionate about wildlife to gain experience in animal care and conservation. No veterinary or biology experience is required, though volunteers with specialist skills, whether in animal-related or other fields, are a tremendous help to us. Our center can only host a maximum of three volunteers at a time, but over the years, we have hosted volunteers from across the world, including several countries in Europe, the United States, Canada, Australia and China.

From May to September 2017, we hosted three volunteers, including one veterinary student from Brawijaya University in August. We also hosted a group of veterinary students from the United States through the Broadreach study abroad program. Over the course of five days, they helped with animal enrichment activities, while also participating in a snake handling workshop, fecal examinations on wet prep or gram stain and necropsies on birds.



Photos by Farquhar Stirling





## NUSA PENIDA BIRD SANCTUARY

Photo by Farquhar Stirling

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.

From May to September, FNPf welcomed two new staff members to its family.





### 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. Since then, the number of birds has steadily 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 and volunteers. In June and July, our volunteers also helped us with assembling, installing and monitoring new nest boxes for the Bali starling, to ensure that they have hospitable places to rest in. We installed four boxes around the FNPF Center because there are at least seven Bali Starlings that come to the center from the Kulkul area every day in search of water and food. The rest were placed in Sental (a hamlet in Ped, Nusa Penida), where it was necessary to build new ones as many of the nest boxes were found to contain bees.

Additionally, our volunteers and staff regularly conduct visits to Kentung Cave, located south of Ped, to observe the species present there.







## 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

We continually work to improve our office quarters so that it can serve the community and volunteers. This year, we have started to introduce vegetable gardens as a way to increase food security, especially since Nusa Penida must import the vast majority of its food from Bali. We are building a vegetable garden around the office and also hope to inspire our staff members and other community members to follow suit.

Gardening around the office is done almost every morning after breakfast by our volunteers, who help plant, care for and harvest the organic vegetables we plant. We are also clearing land in front of the office to have space for even more plants.

In the second third of 2017, we also worked to improve the road to the office, which is not completely paved. Our large groups of volunteer helped us with constructing more stretches to connect the main

road and our office. We are very grateful to Soul Suitcase for funding the road building work.

### EDUCATION

Every week, FNPF holds three English classes for local children. On Thursday afternoon, Sunday morning and Sunday afternoon, our volunteers work with interested children and adults to increase their confidence with speaking English. The classes are taught by our volunteers, with our staff filling in for when there are no volunteers available.

We also encourage local youth to participate in the various student competitions sponsored by FNPF in Nusa Penida. For Environment Day, we partnered with KKP to host a competition for students to test their knowledge on conservation education. On Indonesia's 72nd Independence Day, we held two contests at the Nusa Penida District Hall for junior high and high school students, one for painting and one for poetry.

Additionally, we continued our scholarship partnership with the Rotary Club of Seminyak to support students in SMA (academic high school) and SMK (vocational high school). Prior to receiving scholarships, student must participate in an interview conducted by the Rotary Club.







## HABITAT

Forestation is an important part of our FNPF programming on Nusa Penida. We have seen the destructive deforestation on Bali and as tourism develops in Nusa Penida, we are working to avoid the same outcome. This is also related to our goals of protecting wildlife on the island, as the Bali Starling and other animals will only be able to survive if they have places to live. Not only do we plant seedlings around our center, but we also distribute them to area communities and businesses, including hotels and restaurants.



Photo by Farquhar Stirling







## VOLUNTEERING

In addition to regularly caring for our center and its surrounding area, we also conduct beach clean-ups about once a week with our staff and volunteers. Usually, we collect trash on beaches near our center.

Volunteering with FNPF is a special experience for interested individuals from around the world. Not only do volunteers meaningfully contribute to our conservation and community work, but they are also able to immerse themselves in Balinese culture through dance, art and music.

Since its inception, the FNPF center in Nusa Penida has hosted hundreds of volunteers from all around the world. Some come in school groups while others come by themselves; some stay a day, others stay for months.

From May to September, we hosted four groups, from Go Abroad, Moondance Adventures and Indochina Service and one led by Gove DePuy. These groups engaged in all of the activities mentioned above in addition to taking Balinese dance classes, learning traditional weaving and going snorkeling.



Photo by Farquhar Stirling







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# 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, Utu, Bolangan, Penebel and Karadan.



*Photos by Farquhar Stirling*





## BESIKALUNG WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

### WILDLIFE

The sanctuary, which covers part of Bali's largest remaining forest, is home to leaf monkeys (*Trachypithecus obscurus*), macaques (*Macaca*), and many birds. We have released 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.



Photos by Farquhar Stirling





## 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.





## 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  
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