



Friends of the National Parks Foundation



Annual Report 2011

*A Small Scale for A Great Future*

Drh. I Gede Nyoman Bayu Wirayudha  
Leksmono Santoso  
Drh. Nyoman Budiarta

Ign. Herry Djoko Susilo  
Dr. Sri Suci Utami Atmoko  
Drh. I Made Sugiarta (Cakil)

Founder and CEO	– Drh. I Gede Nyoman Bayu Wirayudha
PR and Fundraising	– Siti Nur Alliah
Finance	– I Gede Putu Antara
Education Manager	– Drh. I Made Widana

Borneo Manager – Basuki Budi Santoso, S.Hut.  
Haderan                                  Abdulah  
Ledan (Redansyah)                Rasyit  
Arbain                                  Tuyan  
Adut (Aryadi)

Project Manager – Si Nyoman Sukarta  
I Made Sinom I Wayan Supradnya  
I Wayan Surianta Ni Kadek Astini  
Nengah Sudipa

Administration – Gusti Ayu Putri Mei Antari  
I Ketut Winadi I Kayan Winarsa  
Gusti Putu Oka Adyana Gusti Made Sutrisna

Abraham Armada  
Alan El-Kadhi  
Jonna Lehtinen  
Lily Wardoyo  
Liza Rae Hogg  
Michael Appleton



# Table of Contents

Preface —	4
Borneo: Tanjung Puting National Park (TPNP) —	5
Wildlife —	7
Habitat —	8
Community Development —	11
Borneo: Lamandau River Wildlife Reserve (LRWR) —	16
Wildlife —	17
Habitat —	18
Community Development —	19
Nusa Penida —	20
Wildlife —	21
Habitat —	22
Community Development —	23
Wildlife Rescue Centre Tabanan, Bali (WRC) —	26
Besi Kalung —	32
Donors —	35
Statements of Activity —	35
Show Your Commitment! —	36



## Preface

***Friends of the National Parks Foundation is a local grassroots organization working on wildlife and habitat conservation in a holistic way. Current projects include habitat restoration, community development, conservation education, and other wildlife conservation work.***

We were established in 1997 and registered as a nonprofit organization in Indonesia by Notary Putu Candra, SH No 52, 12 February 1999.

Our Head Office details are:

Jl Bisma Nr. 3, Ubud, Gianyar, Bali 80571

Telp: +62 361 977 978

### **Message from Drh I Gede Nyoman Bayu Wirayudha, Founder and CEO**



Om Swastyastu....

It is with great pleasure and pride that I present to you our 2011 Annual Report.

2011 was an important year for FNPF - throughout the year we have grown substantially in size and in the number projects we are undertaking as well as the resultant achievements thereof.

Our project in the Tanjung Puting National Park, Kalimantan, continues with more emphasis on wildlife monitoring and research; reforestation; forest patrol; community development and conservation education. The eco-tourism project we started last year has paved the way for more opportunities for the local communities, providing them with alternative income source.

In May 2011, we opened our centre on the island of Nusa Penida (Bali) to paying volunteers and eco tourists. Since then we have attracted over 250 willing workers from all over the world to stay on Nusa Penida, providing English language classes and assisting with FNPF's nursery, organic garden, tree planting and wildlife protection. With an average stay of 2 weeks, they are also helping to develop an eco-tourism economy on the island by spending money on local services with local people. Today, FNPF is helping villagers to create and run their own home stays. FNPF will promote these home stays to visitors and tourism agencies abroad and in Indonesia.

In August 2011, FNPF took over the running of Bali's only Wildlife Rescue Centre (WRC), 1 of just 8 in all of Indonesia. The WRC is located in Tabanan and for the previous 7 years was managed by Yayasan PPS Bali. The WRC was initially established with funding from the Gibbon Foundation and its annual operating costs funded by Humane Society International (HSI). These 2 organizations invited FNPF to take over the running of the WRC in recognition of FNPF's capabilities and achievements in rehabilitating and releasing ani-



mals back into the wild. The WRC currently cares for more than 8 primates and 34 birds.

We also started new projects in 2 locations: Lamandau River Wildlife Reserve (LRWR) in Kalimantan; and Besi Kalung in the Batu Karu region of central Bali. In both cases we were invited by the local people / authorities to establish long term projects in their locations because of FNPF's reputation of success and holistic approach to conservation which mutually benefit nature and communities. These projects will follow FNPF's approach of integrating wildlife protection, habitat restoration, and local community development.

None of this would have been possible without the commitment and dedication of our wonderful staff and volunteers and, of course, the financial support from our donors. Your hard work and your generous donations are helping us to sustainably protect wildlife, rebuild forests and native habitat, and provide local communities with alternative incomes that contribute to our conservation objectives. And it is to both that I express my continuing gratitude and appreciation.

The challenges to nature are increasing. I think we all, around the globe, experience the effects on climate change. In Indonesia we can now no longer rely on the standard seasons and are having to adjust to extreme and prolonged drought and rainfall. So please continue to support our work, and share these messages with your friends and colleagues.

Om swastyastu .....

Drh I Gede Nyoman Bayu Wirayudha

*FNPF welcomes feedback. Please send your correspondence to [info@fnpf.org](mailto:info@fnpf.org)*



## BORNEO

## Tanjung Puting National Park (TPNP)



FNPF has been working in Kalimantan, around the area of Tanjung Puting National Park (TPNP) to be exact, since 1997 and in Lamandau River Wildlife Reserve (LRWR) since 2009. Wildlife rehabilitation and release of orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*) were FNPF's main activities at the time. In 1998 we were invited by the park management to manage the 3 orangutan rehabilitation posts in Tanjung Puting National Park, located at Tanjung Harapan, Pondok Tanggui and Camp Leaky. During 1997 – 2002 we successfully rehabilitated and released 20 orangutans into the wild, primarily from the post at Pondok Tanggui.

Not only focused on wildlife activity, FNPF also has a program to protect wildlife habitat through reforestation program which began in the 2000s. FNPF had a rather large scale of planting program at Pesalat in 2003 - 2005 that at least had produced 3,120 saplings and 5,468 planted trees (13 ha). Even today FNPF remains consistent and committed in continuing

the reforestation efforts, especially considering the ever increasing deforestation and land degradation that is threatening the wildlife and the balance in the ecosystem.

FNPF's holistic approach means community development programs form an integral part of FNPF's wildlife and habitat conservation methodology. Tanjung Harapan (also known as Sekonyer village), at the border and across from TPNP is our primary focus for community development program. Previously, the village was included into the park area but in 1977 the government asked village to move across from the National Park, separated by Sekonyer River. Like most forest communities, the villager's livelihood depends on natural resources such as nomadic farming, hunting, fishing, and logging. The high degree of environmental degradation and the increasing number of conflicts with palm oil plantations and illegal gold mining operations put them at the risk of losing their sources of livelihood. FNPF recruited staff members from the village and continuously encourages people to be directly involved in conservation activities that also offer an alternative income for them through nursery and planting programs by the community group. Currently, there are at least two nurseries (at Tanjung Harapan and Padang Sembilan) which are owned by the group and have produced thousands of saplings to be planted and sold.



## WILDLIFE

**Endangered Species** : Orangutan, sea turtle and other wildlife

During surveillance and reforestation activities, FNPf staff often sees wild orangutans in the area especially adult orangutans in Beguruh and Padang Sembilan. Around Jerumbun, wild orangutans are increasingly being seen since the already-damaged forests around the village were cut down and bulldozed for oil palm plantation expansion. In November, there were sightings of two orangutans (adult and child), and two adults in December, in the small forest near Jerumbun.

**Activities** :

Observing orangutans and other wildlife in the wild along with fire patrolling and tree monitoring.

**Challenges** :

- ~ Since 2002 FNPf has stopped the rehabilitation and release program for orangutans after the government issued a regulation whereby releasing of orangutans is not to be done in areas where there are still populations of wild orangutans.
- ~ Turtle conservation program in Sungai Cabang village has been idle since 2008 due to unavailability of funds. Currently, turtle conservation activities are conducted by the TPNP in Arut Tebal. There are still 300 hatchlings left, kept in a tarpaulin pool.
- ~ BLP (PT Bumi Langgeng Perdanatrada), an oil palm plantation, expansion penetrates the village forest located near the Sekonyer River directly adjacent to TPNP. It is a serious threat to the wild orangutans living in the area.





## HABITAT (REFORESTATION)

### 1. PESALAT:

**Planted area** : 48 ha

**Saplings production** : 5,000 saplings / year

**Trees species** : 26 species

Nyatoh, gaharu, pelawan, medang, medang kengkora, medang perawas, bawang-bawang, ulin, keruing gajah, keruing, tempudau, kerantungan, sindur, betapai, amang, papung (*Sandoricum beccarianum*), agatis, aru, medang kapur, terantang, rawari, sundi, merang, ubar, belangeran (*Shorea belangerans*), rawari.

**Planted tree** :  $\pm$  2,920 trees

Before January 2011, FNPf produces about 300 saplings/ hectare. Since 2011, we produce 8 saplings/ day.

**Number of visitors** : 200 people

**Field trip activity** : 2 visits (conservation education)

**Activity** :

Collecting seeds, adding saplings collection (filling poly bag, seeding, and moving seedling into poly bags), planting regularly (8 saplings/ day), providing information about TPNP especially Pesalat and FNPf activities to visitor, monitoring and patrolling area.

**Challenge** :

FNPf hopes to hand over its activities in Pesalat immediately to the TPNP authority. However, we are still hampered by the lack of TPNP staff is placed in that site.





## 2. BEGURUH

**Planted area** :

40 ha (400 trees/ hectare) = 16,000 planted trees

**Saplings production** : 5,000 saplings / year

**Trees species** :

Medang, nyatoh, papung (*Sandoricum beccarianum*), ubar, sundi, belangeran (*Shorea belangerans*), pulai (*Alstonia sp.*).

**Planted trees** :

no tree planting during 2011 (*see activity*)

**Field trip activity** :

1 visit (conservation education)

**Activity** :

Filling poly bag, collecting seedling, checking and maintaining trees in peat swamp/ wetlands (monitoring 40 ha TARONGA project) to ensure 80% survival rate, replanting dead saplings, and intensively maintaining saplings.

**Challenge** :

Land condition (grass height and thickness of peat swamp cover and flooded land in the rainy season), lack of staff (human resources) because they have to split the focus on different activities by planting 40 ha (project BOEING) in Beguruh – Padang Sembilan, FNPF program in Jerumbun and LRWR.



### 3. BEGURUH – PADANG SEMBILAN

**Planted area** : 40 ha

**Saplings production** : 16,000 saplings/ year

**Trees species** :

Belangeran (*Shorea belangerans*), pulai (*Alstonia sp*), papung (*Sandoricum beccarianum*), ubar jambu (*Syzygium sp.*).

**Planted trees** : 400 trees/ hectare = 16,000 trees

**Activity** :

Land preparation, building nursery with a capacity of 40,000/ year, adding saplings in nursery, planting trees, maintainance, fire patrolling, making well for watering.

**Challenge** :

The increasing number of fire threat and sea water intrusion into the Sekonyer River. In Padang Sembilan, there are thousands acres of critical land as a result of wasteland fires in 1987 and 2006. In 2011, fire activities occur in the farming area in Babas Piaie (Padang Sembilan). Another challenge is reforestation land condition (the grass height and thickness of peat swamp cover, the heavy process of saplings transport – planting sites further away from the nursery), cessation of agro-forestry group's (Sekonyer Lestari) planting and seedling activities by TPNP Authority.







## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

### 1. CONSERVATION EDUCATION

**School visit** : 10 visits (primary school: SD Sekonyer & Bedaun )

**Field trip number** : 3 times (Pesalat and Beguruh)

**Participant** :  $\pm$  40 people (students & teacher)/ school visit

:  $\pm$  25-30 students & 2-3 teachers/ field trip

**Activity** :

Working together to clean the school yard (collecting and recycling rubbish), tree planting in schools, going to field trips into the forest, introducing and identifying orangutan/other wildlife and vegetation species, observing and practicing to seed in the nursery (collecting seeds on the floor forest, filling poly bags, moving seedling into poly bags), planting and maintaining trees and playing conservation games.

**Challenge** :

- ~ Falling quality in the environment such as clean water crisis, especially in the transition seasons, causing health problems among the villagers (30% of Sekonyer village population get sick) including children, so many participants are unable to follow the activities.
- ~ No regular schedule from the schools including the clash with the preparation of National Exam, lack of staff (also having to focus on other FNPF activities such as dealing with land conflict against PT BLP oil palm plantations expansion activities).





## 2. JERUMBUN/ AGROFORESTRY

**Planted area** : 13 ha

**Tree species** : agar wood, rubber, jackfruit, *cempedak* (*Artocarpus champeden*)

**Horticultural plant** :

Organic garden – cucumber, chili, long bean, bitter gourd. Other plants are hedgerows for livestock feed, cassava (chicken feed) and elephant grass (cattle feed).

**Livestock** :

cow (3 cows: 2 owned by FNPF, 1 owned by Sekonyer village) & chicken (30 chickens).

**Activity** : maintenance and monitoring of the demonstration plot.

**Challenge** :

Chickens produce hundreds of chicks but many died due to pests like wild cats and fire ants. Further problems are the expensive price of livestock feed, lack of human resource (more staff needed), oil palm plantations expansion and mining activities.

## 3. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

FNPF does not only engage in activities focused on wildlife conservation (indirectly) and habitat (reforestation). FNPF conservation efforts are also carried out by using holistic approaches which involve direct and active community role in FNPF's working areas. Through this method, the community will gain benefits from conservation activities directly and indirectly. One of these community empowerment activities is by looking for means to provide alternative income streams.



Below are rural development activities conducted by FNPF:

~ Mentoring on how to perform group management:

1. How to arrange the work plan and implementation – to build a nursery with capacity of 200,000 seedlings.
2. How to build a network in order to get more support for the cooperative group activities. Tanjung Harapan villagers respond positively by creating a new group that have 28 members involve in the Wetlands International program on "reforestation activities on community/ village lands". The concept they are going to implement for the Wetlands program is an agro-forestry model that has been created by FNPF.
3. How to build good relationship with the government. The group of Sekonyer Lestari proposes a permission to the National Park Authority in order to allow them to continue planting activities in Padang Sembilan area. The group provide details of their activities, budget sources, and technical aspects of the work to TPNP Authority.



4. How to manage and operate tourism facilities – preparing home-stays fit for tourists including providing suitable toilets.
  5. How to improve the group skill and capacity – FNPF assists the group to get funding and manage PNPM program (national community development program).
- ~ Assisting the community to take their right for land that was illegally taken by the palm oil plantation through advocacy and facilitating community meeting, encouraging community to express and deliver their ideas, and how to find solutions for the problem.

Despite lack of funding for improving organizational capacity building activities FNPF is of the opinion that this is very necessary to improve the group development and quality. So, FNPF continues its mentoring activities.





#### a. Agro-forestry group Sekonyer Lestari

##### Group activity :

- ~ Preparation – survey site for seedling nursery, build a nursery that can produce 40,000 saplings/ year, prepare 40 ha planting site (cutting back of high ferns and weed grasses to create planting rows and dig holes), collecting seeds and seedling, air grafting, filling poly bag etc.
- ~ Seedling – the provision of saplings for the planting area of 40 ha and saplings for replanting of dead trees in reforestation sites.
- ~ Planting tree – selecting the saplings that are ready to be planted, planting native tree species in accordance with the existing nearby forest such as Belangeran (*Shorea belangerans*), Pulai (*Alstonia sp*), Papung (*Sandoricum beccarianum*), Ubar Jambu (*Syzygium sp*)
- ~ Maintenance – watering, patrolling the planting area, monitoring and replanting the dead saplings with new saplings from the nursery. FNP staff and the members of Sekonyer Lestari group put extra efforts to plant because of the long drought in 2011, the height and thickness of grass that cover the swamp land is much more these days (17 people per day are only able to make an average of 40 lines for in 2 Ha or 800 seeds).
- ~ Fire patrol – is done with FNP staff, and other NGO like OFI and TPNP Authority to prevent fires reaching the National Park. In 2011, there is 1 hotspot in Padang Sembilan that is close to Beguruh (TPNP).

##### Output :

Planting 40 ha of wetlands in Beguruh - Padang Sembilan (BOEING Project); Producing 16,000 saplings in Padang Sembilan nursery and 20,000 saplings in Tanjung Harapan nursery; Selling the saplings production such as 600 saplings (Rp 1,200,000) for planting in Palangkaraya, 50 ulin seedlings (Rp 25,000 / seedling) to tree planting programs in Palangka Raya, 50 iron wood saplings (Rp 25,000/ sapling) and 100 *amang* saplings (Rp 2,500/ sapling) to CV Tani Makmur ; Planting 2 ha in the village land (donated by Mihoko from Japan) with 7 tree species including ketiau, belangeran, ubar, papung, medan, agatis, and amang.

##### Challenge :

Sale of saplings – the saplings in Tanjung Harapan nursery are already quite tall, ready for planting and most of them are tree species in the plains. In fact, the group's planting activity is carried out in the swamp area.

#### b. Ecotourism group – Sekonyer Bahari

Ecotourism become the most advanced activities of all rural development programs. The group has some activities such as creating trekking paths, platforms, obtaining camping gear, and *Batimung* (traditional spa). The 'Sekonyer BAHARI' Group consists of some of sub-groups:

- ~ Handicraft group
- ~ Rowing group
- ~ Trekking group (Tegari Lestari)
- ~ *Batimung* group(traditional spa)
- ~ Traditional art and performance group







**Group activity :**

Preparing reasonable home stay for tourists, producing and selling handicrafts to tourists visiting the National Park, offering tourist services (such as trekking guides, *batimung*, etc.)

**Output :**

Travel agents have used the eco-services from the village, for example Rimba Lodge which hires traditional art and performance groups (±Rp 700,000); Obtaining second grant from PNPM program (Rp 100 million of which to Rp 5,000,000 is used for operational cost and Rp 95,000,000 for program implementation), meanwhile before they got PNPM grant (2010) about Rp 74,000,000; Having tourist facilities (making flower garden along the village trail, 6 rowing boats with a capacity to accommodate two passengers and an oarsman, life jackets, hats, raincoats, public toilet repair); 22 families now have toilets (previously only 2-3 heads of family).

**Challenge :** Lack of trust in the community and clean water crisis.

**c. Public – Tanjung Harapan Village (Sekonyer)**

**Group activity :**

- ~ Seeding of agar wood saplings by the women in Tanjung Harapan village.
- ~ Advocating the land conflict with oil palm plantations – since June 2011 land conflicts are on the rise between the Tanjung Harapan villagers and the oil palm plantation company BLP (PT Bumi Langgeng Perdanatrada – Budiyo Wijaya Group). There are about 2,200 ha of community/ village land illegally turned into oil palm plantations) and the villagers do not get their right from the plasma program, where villagers retain the right to farm non oil plantation plants and sell the produce to the plantations.



**Output :**

- ~ Most houses in Tanjung Harapan village have seedlings particularly agar wood saplings. In 2011, they have sold around 2,000 saplings at a price of Rp 7,000 per sapling.
- ~ 4 times internal community meetings (Tanjung Harapan village), 5 meetings with all interested parties (the villagers, village official, sub-district government, palm plantation company) including 2 meetings in Tanjung Harapan village, 1 meeting at Kumai, and 2 demonstrations in oil palm plantations of BLP.

**Challenge :**

- ~ Communities have problems with promotion and marketing to sell their saplings.
- ~ Some communication channels and official procedures according to the government administrative regulations have been done, but the company has not demonstrated good intentions to resolve the problem.



## BORNEO

## Lamandau River Wildlife Reserve (LRWR)



LRWR (Lamandau River Wildlife Reserve) has an area of approximately 76,110 ha (the Ministry of Forestry Decree No 162/1998 on 26 February 1996). But in 2005, BPKH Wilayah V, Forestry Planology Division (Badan Planologi Kehutanan), Ministry of Forestry performed area border measuring, and the result showed LRWL covers an area of 56.584 ha. It is unique for being one of the few protected areas outside the National Park and for being designated a release site for up to 500 orangutans rescued from captivity. It is located in Sukamara and West Kotawaringin District, under the control of BKSDA (Department of Biodiversity Conservation).

This area is located in the swampy lowlands with a gradient of 8% - 15% and a height of 000-100mtr above sea level. It is also a source of life for other rainforest wildlife. The area has some remnants of forest where one can still find wild orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus*) and Proboscis monkeys (*Nasalis larvatus*) as well as other species of animals.

FNPF program in LRWR started with a survey in late 2007/early 2008s at the request of Orangutan Foundation UK (OF UK). Their aim was to have a planting target area of 150 ha. The survey found that some sites located on the western part of LRWR – Prapat, Buluh river, and Rasau are in need for rehabilitation.

At the request, and with the support, of BKSDA Kalimantan Tengah (Wildlife Reserve Authority in Central Borneo), in 2009 FNPF began its activities in LRWR by building a working post in Kajang. In August 2009, FNPF conducted a survey from Sungai Pasir village to *Danau Burung* (Bird Lake). The results are:

- ~ No forest for about 50 miles (from Sungai Pasir village – Lake Bird),
- ~ No top soil on the ground,
- ~ Quartz sand cover on the ground,
- ~ Layers of black rock (unidentified) were found 50cm - 1mtr under the surface
- ~ There is a small forest (1-2 ha only) in the basin.

FNPF program in LRWR adopts the model of our programs that were implemented in TNTP by using a holistic approach to deliver planting activities as the starter project for conservation. In 2010, FNPF started planting but still limited to an experiment to test the trees survival, to chop grass to function as retainer and filter in the planting hole, and to use air grafting as a sapling method.



In 2011, FNPF explore community development activities by approaching the village and the villagers to discuss conservation education and community development as well as to recruit the villagers to be involved in FNPF activities.



## WILDLIFE

### Endangered species :

Orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*), honey bear, red muntjac (*Muntiacus muntjak*), sambar deer (*Cervus unicornis*), macaca (long tail & pig tail), monitor lizard, bird species (e.g. stork, hornbill, heron, egret, sea eagle, brahminy kite, frog mouth, cormorant, kingfisher etc.)

### Activity :

Monitor the area particularly for the threat of fire and the hunting of red muntjac and sambar deer.

**Challenge** : The western part of LRWR especially around Kajang post which is close to Sungai Pasir village, is a very open, critical, degraded area, and vulnerable to fire. Forest fires occur almost every year in the dry season mainly caused by hunters. The hunters burn the land to lure red muntjac and sambar deer come to the former fire site to eat new grass and they use the flame to trap and catch those animals.



## HABITAT (REFORESTATION)

**Planted area** :

8 ha dari 40 ha allocated for corridor building.

**Saplings production** : 18,000 saplings

**Trees species** :

Ubar samak, pelawan, belangeran (*Shorea belangerans*). These species are chosen because they have horizontal root system, fire resistant, and high resistance.

**Planted tree** :

8.000 trees (1000 trees / ha) to build the 3 x 3 meter corridor, by using an extended model of 30 meters width.

**Activity** :

Collecting seeds and seedlings, producing saplings from seeds, seedlings and air grafting (using the small forest as a source of seedlings to graft), preparing the land for planting (manual), planting trees, monitoring post-planting, replanting, mapping, monitoring and fire patrolling.

**Challenge** :

- ~ Fires that occurred mainly in the dry season. On 19<sup>th</sup> August 19 2011, there was a big fire around FNPF's post and nursery in Kajang. The fire, burning about 2,000 ha area, can only be extinguished on 21<sup>st</sup> August 2011 at 03:00 am.
- ~ Human resources (staff): limited number working in the nursery. In a day, the staff can only produce 50 grafts (grafting).
- ~ Very critical land: nutrient poor soil, the soil pores cannot store water (sandy), limited type of tree species (abundant number of belangeran) so the seedlings source should come from other areas (Tanjung Puting), and the big challenge in the savanna area that is very dry in drought and flooded in the rainy season.



## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

### Activity

:

FNPF activity in the community is still at approach level, to establish community relation and involvement (Sungai Pasir village). FNPF activity in the community is still at approach level, to establish community relation and involvement (Sungai Pasir village). As the result, the hunters have started to visit FNPF post in Kajang in December 2011.

### Challenge

:

Community development activity has not been done optimally and conservation education is yet to be started because of the distance of planting area and FNPF post in Kajang is quite far from Sungai Pasir. Inadequate number of staffs is another challenge.



## BALI

# NUSA PENIDA



Nusa Penida, a district in the regency of Klungkung, is located off mainland Bali's southeastern coast. The area is comprised of a group of islands, of which the three main ones are Nusa Penida, Nusa Ceningan and Nusa Lembongan. This group of islands forms a diverse habitat which includes the ocean, coastal beaches, mangrove forests, dry farming areas, and small forests that are found throughout the island wherever there is a "pura" or a Balinese Hindu temple. Nusa Penida is well known for its beautiful beaches and coral reefs and is a popular tourist and pilgrimage destination.

Making use of the strong influence and enthusiasm of the *kelompok adat* (cultural and spiritual community members) of Nusa Penida, FNPF started a program on the island in 2004. The island has been selected and developed by FNPF as a Bird Sanctuary and release site which contributes to making it a desirable place for eco-tourism. The program also provides solutions to the limited space and facilities that many animal rescue centers are facing. All our activities are done in cooperation with government partners including the Nature Conservation Office (BKSDA), the animal rescue center network and the *adat* members. The Bird Sanctuary is the first and only project in Indonesia (and maybe in the whole world!) that is implemented on an island already inhabited by humans, and sanctioned by regulations developed by the local traditional/religious community.

The strength and unique quality of the project, and its resulting success, is rooted on the total support of the *adat* members (41 villages) of Nusa Penida. While the main goal of the Bird Sanctuary is to create a safe and suitable environment for a bird shelter/rehabilitation place before they are released into the wild, the program also improves the environment through reforestation work. Moreover, equal amount of effort is also given to community development. Not only will reforestation bring food and habitat for the birds, but it will also restore the land's diminishing fertility which would lead to indirect source of income for the community. FNPF reforestation program involves the entire community in land preparation, seedling planting, as well as planning and selecting species that have beneficial properties for local uses. Another important benefit of the Bird Sanctuary program is its capacity to serve as a bird research facility.

FNPF's holistic approach of integrating wildlife protection with local community development and habitat restoration has transformed the whole island of Nusa Penida into a bird sanctuary and created a safe haven for the release of Bali Starlings, Java Sparrows, Lesser Sulphur Crested Cockatoos, and Lorikeets. On Nusa Penida, since 2006, there exists a social-contract under which all villages must protect the birds (*awig-awig*). In return FNPF works to support the community through education and outreach programs, which directly benefit the livelihood of the local people.





## WILDLIFE

Endangered species :

Bali Starling/Jalak Bali (*Leucopsar rothschildi*), Java Sparrow (*Padda oryzivora*), Mitchell's Loriekeets (*Tricoglossus haematodus mitchellii*), Lesser Sulphur Crested Cockatoos (*Cacatua sulphurea parvula*), and Sea Turtle.

Activity :

- ~ Birds — building a new bird enclosure, acquiring Bali Starlings from Indonesia's leading Bali Starling breeder to improve the genetic diversity of the released bird, bird rehabilitation, pre-release audit, conducting temple ceremonies, releasing the birds into the wild, daily bird monitoring, monitoring and evaluation reports.
- ~ Sea turtle — socialization programme to the community leader, raising funds for the 2 villages involved. In 2012, FNPF will be constructing a sea turtle monitoring post.

Output :

- ~ From 64 birds released in 2006/ 2007, the population of the Bali Starling has increased to over 100 at the time of writing.
- ~ Releasing 100 Java Sparrows (5 July 2011) and 10 Bali Starlings (27 November 2011). Total of birds released by FNPF between 2004 and 2011 is 74 Bali Starlings, 100 Java Sparrows, 7 Mitchell's Loriekeets, and 3 Cockatoos.
- ~ Providing information about the turtle conservation to community leader in two meetings occasion.
- ~ Running 10 formal and informal meetings with village leaders in the villages of Pelilit and Buyuk to socialise the sea turtle conservation program at their villages area. Seacology has agreed to support the turtle program in Pelilit village on Nusa Penida.





**Challenge :**

Maintaining the commitment of Nusa Penida local communities to protect the birds under the traditional law (*awig-awig*).

**HABITAT (REFORESTATION)**

**Planted area :** 40 ha (di Tanglad)

During 2005-2009 FNPF built 7 water catchments (amongst 40 water catchments in several places in Nusa Penida) to catch and store rainfall. We are now able to water the trees regularly in the dry season.

**Planted tree :**

± 2, 483 trees (replanting) in Tanglad (FNPF area and community land). Between 2008–2011 FNPF planted about 17,000 trees with 70% surviving rate on 40 ha area. Unfortunately, on August 2011 FNPF planting area in Tanglad was destroyed by fires and further replanting activities will be required.

**Saplings production :** 9,150 saplings/ year

Since 2005, over 120,000 saplings have been grown on FNPF's nursery and distributed for free to local communities to plant on their land

**Trees species :**

Trembesi, Johar, Singapor, Cempaka, Ketapang, Piling, Intaran, Sengon, Klampoak, Palem Jepang, Palem Putri, Palem Ekor Tupai, Jati Bojonegoro.

**Activity :**

Filling of poly bags, adding saplings in the nursery, planting trees, and daily maintenance.

**Challenge :**

- ~ Forest fire is the biggest threat to the saplings on the reforestation site. On August 2011, there was a big fire in Tanglad (FNPF planting area) that burnt most of the trees had been planted.
- ~ The area is very dry and has lime stone, nutrient poor soil.







## **COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT**

### **1. CONSERVATION EDUCATION**

Education on conservation is not merely done by way of specific conservation activities but also through providing supporting learning materials for school children.

#### **Conservation activity :**

- ~ Painting competition in conjunction with National Environment Day (5 June 2011), participated in by 8 middle- and 12 elementary school students on Nusa Penida.
- ~ A quiz on conservation knowledge in celebration of Indonesia Independence Day (17 August 2011). 27 students from 9 middle schools on Nusa Penida took part.

#### **Supporting activity :**

These are in the form of skill development endeavours;

- ~ School visits by volunteers running 10 English classes for all levels: primary school (SDN 1 Ped, SDN 1 Klumpu and SDN Pendem), junior high school (SMPN 2, SMPN 1 Batu Nunggul) and senior high school (SMAN 1 Nusa Penida).
- ~ Activities at the FNPf Centre: 17 English conversation classes (15 – 20 students), 3 yoga classes (10 participants), 15 painting classes (6 children), 2 soccer games (15 children), 39 dancing classes (30 – 60 children).

#### **Challenge :**

- ~ Lack of human resources who can facilitate conservation class as well as finding suitable timing vis a vis school activities making conservation classes hard to run regularly
- ~ It is not always possible to distribute conservation-specific learning materials, resulting in minimal environmental awareness/knowledge among children/students.





## 2. FREE SAPLING DISTRIBUTION & ORGANIC GARDEN

Between 2006 – 2010 more than 17,000 bamboo trees have been planted in community properties. These are of the following varieties: Giant bamboo (*Dendocalamus aster*), Tropical Black Bamboo (*Gigantochloa atrovioleacea*), Bamboo Poles (*Bambusa maculata*), Common bamboo (*Bambusa vulgaris*), as well as other ornamental species. The bamboo project is FPNP's agro-forestry program supported by PT. Karya Tangan Indah (KTI). It is our hope that this program will bring tangible financial contribution to the community through land rehabilitation and conservation of Balinese culture. Unfortunately this program was discontinued in April 2010 due to funding issues. FPNP continues to provide bamboo saplings which the people of Nusa Penida can obtain for free.



The FPNP Centre on Nusa Penida also provides a variety of seedlings, such as *singapor* tree, palm tree, *johar* etc. Other activities which we hope will be embraced by the community are to do with conservation programs which bring economic value, such as the demo organic garden at the Centre.

Our organic garden and compost project started in August 2011, facilitated by one of FPNP volunteers – Michael Appleton.

**Activity :**

Compost making, soil preparation, seeding, planting, maintenance, harvesting, and experimenting on various types of vegetables to learn about their viability and development.

**Vegetable :**

Tomato, basil, water spinach, chillies, bell pepper, peanut, mint, papaya, pineapple, passion fruit, green beans, turmeric, Chinese cabbage, orange, lemon, sunflower etc.

**Output :** 60 kg tomato, 7 compost production cycles

**Challenge :**

- ~ Funding to resume bamboo agro-forestry program
- ~ Limited tools and resources for garden work



### 3. COMMUNITY SUPPORT

**Activity :**

Fund distribution for scholarships on Nusa Penida, cultural activities, and direct assistance for village development.

**Output :**

- ~ For 2011 – 2012 school year FNPf gave scholarships for 43 primary, junior and senior high school students, as well as 2 university students on Nusa Penida. In 2010 – 2011 school season we gave 28 secondary school and 1 University student scholarship. FNPf has run the scholarship program since 2009, initially with 3 high school and 1 university students.
- ~ Direct fund assistance to 40 villages, each receiving Rp 1,000,000 which is similar amount that we had given in the previous year.

**Challenge :** Fundraising and accurate selection of scholarship recipients.



## BALI

## Wildlife Rescue Centre Tabanan Bali (WRC)



The Wildlife Rescue Centre in Tabanan, Bali, was established in response to the high incident of keeping wildlife as pets/illegal captivity and rampant wildlife trade in Bali. Since 2003 FNPB has considered building a facility similar to the WRC in an effort to help the Bali Nature Resource Conservation Centre (BKSDA) in the absence of a facility to house confiscated wildlife (then better known as wildlife transit facility). Initially the Human Society International (HSI) Australia has agreed to assist the construction of the

facility. However, a consensus on the legal process with BKSDA Bali failed to be reached – BKSDA wanted FNPB to acquire the land prior to giving the operation permit, whereas HSI requested that FNPB obtained a pledge of support from BKSDA Bali before funding can be realised.

In 2004 a proposal was made by FNPB to establish a wildlife rescue centre in an enclave in the Buyan and Tamblingan Lakes nature recreation park (Taman Wisata Alam/TWA), but the Buleleng Regional Government refused to issue the building (IMB) and operational permits, because the proposed site:

- ~ Is a conservation area
- ~ Serves as water catchment area
- ~ Is a sacred site

Without the required permits from the regional government, despite the support from communities around the Buyan and Tamblingan Lakes, FNPB proposed that The Gibbon Foundation established the facility as previously planned to function as a:

- ~ quarantine facility
- ~ temporary shelter before translocation
- ~ initial rehabilitation facility

On that basis The Gibbon Foundation agreed to the proposal and rented a 32-acre property in Tabanan for a period of 10 years. The assumption being that after 10 years the facility will no longer be required. While it was FNPB that obtained all the required permits, the management of the facility was undertaken by a third party, the Bali Animal Rescue Foundation (Yayasan PPS Bali).

In 2009 HSI sought FNPF's recommendation and was advised of the need for further funding. On 26 August 2011 the Bali Animal Rescue Foundation handed over the management of the facility to FNPF with the support of BKSDA Bali. The Bali Animal Rescue Foundation (PPS Bali) further handed the animals in the facility to BKSDA Bali.

The site of the Wildlife Rescue Centre (WRC) Tabanan is strategically placed as:

- ~ Temporary shelter/quarantine for confiscated animals.
- ~ Education centre for animal conservation for the Indonesian/international public, including for the research of wildlife.
- ~ A centre for awareness building on the importance of wildlife/habitat conservation among the Indonesian/international public.
- ~ A means to garner support from various parties interested in wildlife/habitat conservation - be it financial, human resources or other forms.



## **FACILITY**

The facility is generally in good condition. But the first time when it was handed over to FNPF, the roofs to the cages were initially designed for a facility with no shade making them dark and dingy. FNPF has since undertaken various renovations and repairs, i.e. replacing the roof and wire cages, building repairs, replaced door locks and all other extra tools for enrichment purposes (perches, feeding facilities etc), repair leaks in the pond for the sea eagle and enrichment areas.

Various improvements to the animal service facilities were done, i.e. bringing more natural lighting and air circulation, pruning some of the surrounding trees, replacing some the roof tiles with glass tiles to allow sunlight to come in, creating gardens to be used as food source for the birds and other animals.

Other facilities in the Wildlife Rescue Centre Tabanan, in addition to the cages, are an autopsy room, crematorium, main office building, a clinic and the gardens.





## WILDLIFE

### 1. BIRD SPECIES

At the time of transfer from Bali Animal Rescue Foundation, the animals were generally in good condition except most of the birds were stressed. The majority of the bird cages were too dark and did not have adequate enrichment facilities to stimulate and maintain their mental health. Some of the birds have serious injuries that minimise their chances of surviving in the wild. The following are the various conditions of the birds at the time of hand-over:

- ~ Moluccan Cockatoo/*Cacatua moluccensis* : 4  
Most of these birds have been in the Bali PPS for a long period (> 4 years). One of them suffered a bad fracture causing permanent damage. Another bird has a serious case of self-mutilation (biting itself, usually caused by boredom)
- ~ Palm Cockatoo/*Pobosciger aterrimus* : 2  
Physically they appeared normal, no sign of psychological problem
- ~ Timor Sulphur—Crested Cockatoo/*Cacatua sulphurea parvula* : 1  
This bird is very tame, but has good potential for release on Nusa Penida.
- ~ Citron—Crested Cockatoo/*Cacatua sulphurea cristino cristata* : 1  
In good condition but requires company
- ~ Sulphur—Crested Cockatoo/*Cacatua galerita* : 8  
One suffered from self-mutilation. Most are previously pets as they are able to talk
- ~ Eclectus Parrot/*Eclectus roratus polychloros* : 6  
Initially there were only one pair and they were breeding. We have stopped the breeding programme.



- ~ White—Bellied Sea Eagle /  
*Halieetus leucogaster* : 3  
Two are unable to fly due to injuries to the wings. One is reasonably healthy but for a permanent injury to one leg, and tends to be aggressive towards humans.
- ~ Grey—Headed Fish Eagle/  
*Ichthyophaga ichtyaetus* : 1  
This is the bird with the best condition and has the most potential for release.
- ~ Crested Serpent Eagle/  
*Spilornis cheela bido* : 1  
A new arrival at the centre. Visual observation showed this bird to be tame. At the time of hand-over the bird was in quarantine.
- ~ Helmeted Friarbird/  
*Philemon buceroides* : 5  
In good condition
- ~ Cassowary/*Casuarius casuarius*: 1  
A longtime resident of the centre, in good condition and extremely tame
- ~ Victoria Crowned Pigeon/  
*Goura victoria* : 1  
In good condition and tame. This species is not hard to release into the wild. The problem lies in the fact that there is not a programme available in Papua to deal with this .

## 2. PRIMATES

- ~ Siamang/*Symphalangus syndactylus* : 2  
In good condition.
- ~ Javan Leaf Monkey /*Trachypithecus auratus* : 1  
Overall in good condition.
- ~ South Pig Tailed Macaque /  
*Macaca nemestrina* : 3  
Overall in physically in good condition but have mental problem.
- ~ Greater Slow Loris/*Nycticebus coucang* : 2  
These are new arrivals and still in quarantine.





**Activity :**

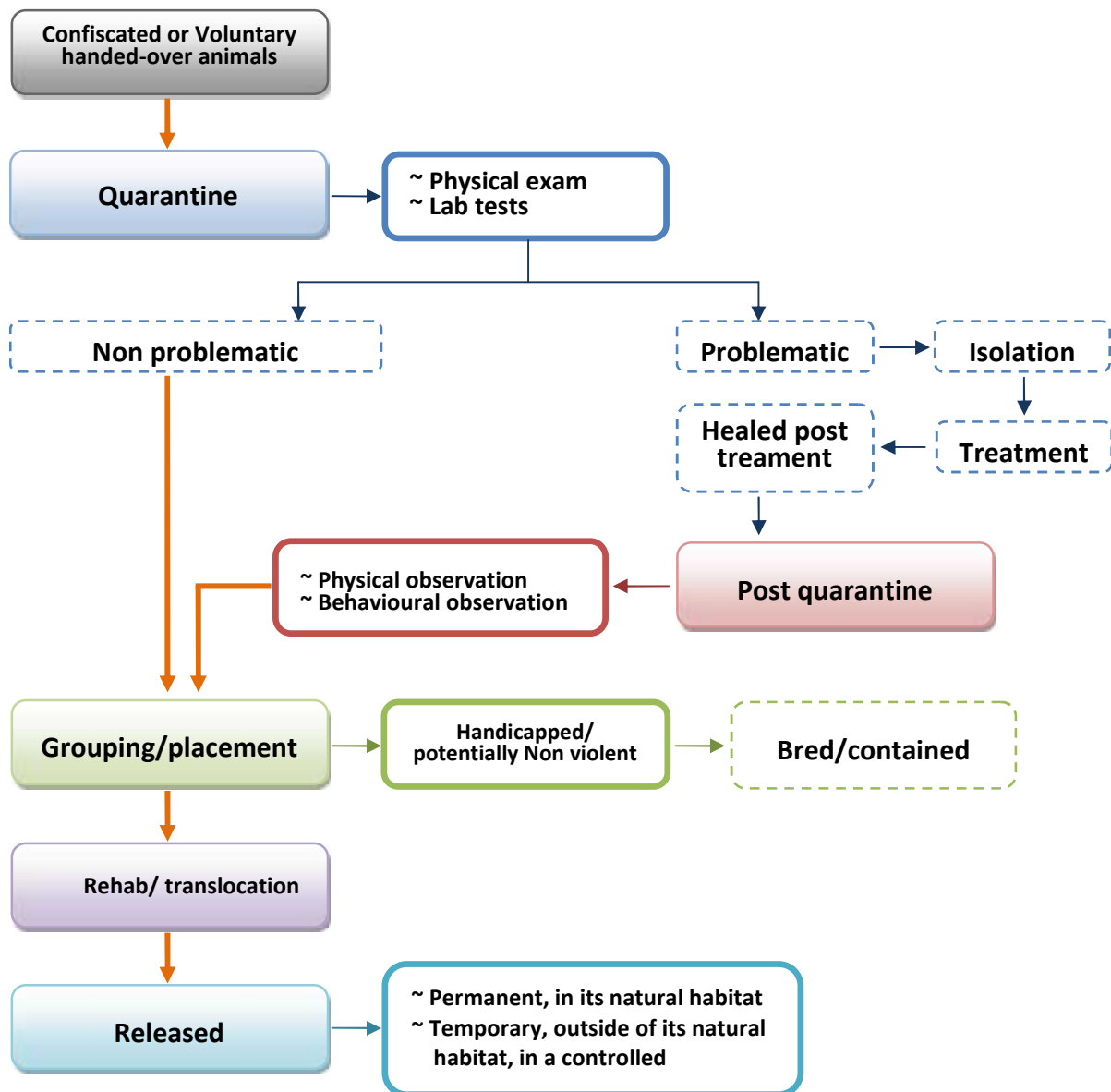
- ~ Receive and provide care for animals confiscated by BKSDA or voluntary hand over by the public (47 animals)
- ~ Rehabilitation of animals with potentials for release
- ~ If possible, release into the wild within Bali
- ~ Send animals that can not be released in Bali to similar facilities like rescue center for rehab and release
- ~ Education (not very active)
- ~ Volunteering (not very active)

**Challenge :**

- ~ Animal release and, translocation;
  - Bali's status as a Rabies area meant that we could not send the animal out from Bali
  - Determining release sites based on animal species, natural habitat and existing regulations
- ~ The Wildlife Rescue Centre, Tabanan is relatively new to FNPF and requires reorganisation in terms of administration; communications, especially with the government; funding support for programme development; and potential working agreement with other parties/organisations.



## SCHEMATIC FLOW OF ANIMALS TO AND FROM THE WRC





## BALI

# BESI KALUNG

The programme in Besi Kalung was started on the initiative of the local community whose wish it was to have a similar programme by FNPF as in Nusa Penida – using holistic approach for conservation. The request was put forward by Pura Luhur Besi Kalung (the Sacred Temple of Besi Kalung) located within the world cultural reserve area of Jati Luwih for FNPF to run a conservation programme around Mount Batu Karu (including a release programme, with the exception of the longtailed macaque).

Batu Karu Temple, including Besi Kalung, owns a protected forest of approx. 10,000 hectares in Tabanan. Whereas Besi Kalung Temple owns a property of approx. 27 hectares of which 25 ha (50sq KM) is forested. This temple is particularly supported by 5 villages in Besi Kalung (Babanan, Uru, Bolangan, Penebel and Karadani), as well as 40 other villages in Batu Karu. Furthermore the temple enjoys the support of the traditional farmers group, known as “Subak”, such as subak Uma Utu, subak Besi Kalung, Subak Kadamian, subak Bangkian sidem, Subak Jambe Langu, Subak Munduk Lengung, subak Petung and Subak Kuta Bali, which are part of other villages, ie. Dukuh, Gunung, Poh Gending and banjar Lebah Marga. The total area is 8 KM.



### WILDLIFE

**Fauna** : 25 White Vented Mynah (*Achridoteres grandis*), 24 Peaceful dove (*Geopelia striata*)

**Activities** :

- ~ Initial release of 9 Vented Mynahs and 6 Peaceful Doves on 26 April 2011, attended by the Deputy Regent of Tabanan and relevant officials, traditional leaders and the communities of Besi Kalung.

- ~ Release of 16 Vented Mynahs and 18 Peaceful dove in conjunction with replanting activities in Besi Kalung Temple on the occasion of the 518th anniversary of the city of Tabanan, under the theme of “Paras Paros Sarpanaya (Striving Towards A Harmonious Tabanan). Prior to the release the birds were banded in 3 colours, symbolising creation (red), maintenance (black) and recycling/return to origin (white or multicolor).



## **HABITAT**

Programmes in relation to habitat are still in the pipeline. Going forward, activities on habitat will be geared towards replanting with emphasis on provision of food sources for the birds.

## **COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

There have been 3 formal meetings with the leaders and communities of Besi Kalung. Other activities include the preparation of 3 homes for homestays by constructing 2 bathrooms/toilets in acceptable standard, and 2 English classes started in December 2011. These English classes were facilitated by a volunteer and the local community, run in 2 local schools, i.e. SDN 4 Baban in Banjar Bolangan (25 students) and SDN 1 Babanan (20 students).

FNPF's work in Besi Kalung only started recently and is still very limited. However we believe that this area has great potential to be converted into a natural and cultural reserve by involving the community and providing them with training and other forms of support.



Challenges	Potential
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ Implementation of programmes in Besi Kalung has been delayed due to lack of funding. So far there are only minimal donations.</li> <li>~ Discussions have been held with the Regional Government of Tabanan, and they have expressed their support. The issue is the funds to run the meetings to process the formation of a Regional Regulation (Perda). Such process may take up to 1 year. However, a release programme can be (have been) done at present.</li> <li>~ FNPF is yet to set up an (administrative) structure in Besi Kalung to allow for the management and supervision of an effective</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ Release site for birds such as wood- peckers, lutung, jalak bodas, java sparrows and owls.</li> <li>~ Creation and implementation of the traditional law (awig-awig) for the protection of the birds and other wildlife.</li> <li>~ Ecotourism can be set-up using bottom- up method, organic farming.</li> </ul>





## DONORS

All FNPF's conservation efforts can only be accomplished by either the support of the following organizations:

American Express & Danamon Bank

AMEX Danamon

AusAID

Australian Consulate in Bali

Australian Vets

Bali Spirit

Boeing Corporation

Bali Eka Swasti Tour (BEST Tour)

Balikpapan Orangutan Survival (BOS)

Buy One Give One (B1G1)

Department of Environment and Heritage Australia

Eco Future Fund

GeboMana

Gibbon Foundation

Gumna Safari Park

Hutan Group

Humane Society International (Australia)

John Hardy Ltd

Kopernik

Maya Ubud Resort and Spa

PERTAMINA

RACI (Reef Artisan Collaborative International)

Rainforest Action Network (RAN)

Save Indonesian Endangered Species (SIES)

Taronga Conservation Society Australia (TCSA)

UNINDO

US Fish & Wildlife Service (US FWS)

WARISAN

World Parrot Trust

## STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITY

For January to December 2011

CODE	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL (Rp)
<b>INCOME</b>		<b>1,705,190,236</b>
401.01	The Boeing Company	377,629,376
401.02	SIES (Save Indonesia Endangered Species)	120,000,000
403.02	Australian Con. DAP	50,000,000
404.01	HSI Australia	630,773,043
405.00	Corporations & Institutions	26,437,513
405.01	Eco Future Fund	17,227,500
406.01	Membership Fee	12,240,000
406.02	Sales of merchandise/souvenir	4,185,000
406.03	Books/publication sales	400,000
406.04	Volunteer	86,470,173
406.06	Service Income	12,900,000
407.00	Interest Income / Wanaprasta Tours	8,204,543
409.00	Individual Donors	80,095,318
409.01	US Fish and Wildlife Service America	192,220,020
410.00	Other Income	56,407,750

CODE	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL (Rp)
<b>EXPENSES</b>		<b>1,272,349,012</b>
500	Salary and Wages	379,136,500
510	Third Party	48,049,000
520	Survey, Travel, meeting and Workshop	160,356,700
538	Tools, Equipments, and Other Infrastructures	181,548,700
549	Office Operational Costs	157,041,112
571	Animal Expenses	74,468,000
573	Data and Information	37,686,000
580	Conservation Education, Community Development, Advocacy & Field Trip	48,200,000
582	Community Developments Expenses	46,500,000
589	Land Rehabilitation expenses	139,413,000
<b>BALANCE</b>		<b>432,841,224</b>



## SHOW YOUR COMMITMENT!

Please help FNPF to create sustainable environments where wildlife, habitat and local communities can co-exist in health and harmony. There are many ways that you can get involved with FNPF and help us to continue our work.

### Many Ways to Contribute:



Sponsor a Hectare of  
Orangutan Habitat



Sponsor an Endangered  
Bird



Sponsor a Bali Starling  
Nest Box



Education Scholarship



Volunteer in Indonesia