

ANNUAL REPORT 2016



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

www.fnpf.org



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INTRODUCTION

2016 started with the remnants of a monstrous environmental disaster. The forest fires that lasted for months in 2015 destroyed more than two million hectares of land in Indonesia, threatening millions of animals, posing health hazards and releasing deadly amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Most of these fires were started by slash and burn deforestation to clear land for palm oil plantations, an illegal practice that is rarely punished.

In the wake of such a disaster, the work of environmental organizations becomes even more important, in order to protect natural vegetation and wildlife that fight to survive. Indonesia is a country of magnificent biodiversity and conserving this does not come easy. That's why, as a grassroots community-oriented non-government organization, we seek to apply a holistic approach to protecting the environment by simultaneously pursuing wildlife rehabilitation, environmental protection and community development.

This report details that approach and our work over the course of 2016. We operate on six sites across three islands, Bali, Borneo and Nusa Penida. The first few sections describe our three focus areas (wildlife, habitat and community), as well as our innovative volunteer program. The next sections cover work done in Tanjung Puting National Park, the Lamandau River Wildlife Reserve, the Bali Wildlife Rescue Center, the Nusa Penida Bird Sanctuary, the Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary and Pejeng Village.



LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

Dear FNPF supporters,

Thank you very much for taking the time to read our 2016 annual report. 2016 might be far gone, but we still believe it is important to update our supporters on our work. As they say, better late than never!

2016 was a pivotal year for FNPF. After the devastating forest fires of 2015 in Kalimantan, we worked hard to reforest and replace the many thousands of lost saplings. On the bright side, we saw major expansions in both of our volunteering programs, which will help us achieve our goal of financial stability. A particular highlight in 2016 was hosting a visit from the royal family of the Netherlands in Nusa Penida, where Prince Constantijn, the vice president of Flora & Fauna International, and his family supported our work in conserving the Giri Putri Cave Crab.

Now that we have the capacity to host volunteers in Borneo, our priority is to bring committed volunteers to help us with our reforestation and community development projects. Please share information about our Kalimantan volunteer programs with anyone you know who might be interested!

Finally, a huge thank you to all of our donors, volunteers and other supporters. None of our work would have been possible without you.



Dr. I Gede Nyoman Bayu Wirayudha



OUR TEAM

PEJENG – FNPf HEADQUARTERS

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

NUSA PENIDA

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

ADVISORY BOARD

Ign. Herry Djoko Susilo
Dr Sri Suci Utami Atmoko



KALIMANTAN (INDONESIAN BORNEO)



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

And the hundreds of volunteers from all over the world who generously give their time to FNPf.

Our work would not be possible without their contributions and commitment to wildlife conservation, environmental protection and community development.



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

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

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

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



HABITAT

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

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



COMMUNITY



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

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

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

microfinance and entrepreneurship to organic farming to cultural programming.

We continued to host successful school visits for students of all ages, ranging from kindergarten to university, in 2016. 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



2016 marked the second 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



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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 dry-land, 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 at our four sites: Jerumbun, Pesalat, Padang Sembilan and Beguruh. We focus on local communities in an attempt to create economic alternatives to illegal logging and palm oil plantations.



WILDLIFE

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

Thus, since 2002, we have shifted our focus from rehabilitation to reforestation, which ensures that the orangutans living in the national park will still have a home for the years to come. We also keep track of orangutan sightings as a way to measure their activity and determine where their homes are and how their homes are changing.

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

Habitat

Our reforestation work in Tanjung Puting National Park at all four sites was devastated by a series of forest fires between August-October 2015. Although our staff and volunteers tried their best to put out the fires, our limited equipment meant that years of work was lost in a matter of weeks.

In 2016, much of our habitat work has focused on rebuilding from these setbacks. Our progress at each site is as follows:

- Jerumbun

We lost about 20,000 saplings in the fire across 56 acres. In 2016, we planted more than 3,000 saplings that were each 5 meters apart across an area of 6 acres.

- Beguruh

We lost more than 84,000 saplings at Beguruh, across a space of 210 acres. The replantation program was spearheaded by students from Explorations Academy, followed by efforts from Care for Tanjung Puting and ACT. Thus far, we have planted 2,100 saplings,



each at a distance of 2.5 meters from the others. The total replanted area is about 6 acres.

- Padang Sembilan

We lost approximately 32,000 saplings here, across 80 acres. We started replantation in January and planted about 400 saplings, each 4 meters from the others, across 1 acre.

Additionally, to aid our reforestation efforts, we worked very hard in April to build a new nursery that can accommodate up to 150,000 seedlings, an increase in size from our previous nursery. The seedlings can be taken care of until the next rainy season, until they are ready to be planted in the forest. To assist this effort, we also hired 15 members of the Sungai Sekonyer Village to help us fill the polybags with soil and construct the nursery.

Construction began on April 9th and was completed on April 30th. In 2016, we filled more than 150,000 polybags with soil and many thousands of them had been planted by the end of the year. The species include Nyatoh (Palaquim), Belangeran (Shorea belangeran) and Aru (Casuarina).

Generally, our challenge in our reforestation program in Kalimantan has not been the lack of volunteers, but rather not having enough seedlings for the volunteers to plant. This is why FNPF built a large-scale nursery so that we can increase participation in our reforestation programs. We would like to thank our donor, Rettet den Regenwald (Rainforest Rescue) for making this construction possible.



COMMUNITY

A key tenet of our holistic approach to environmental protection is conservation education. We believe that the future of our planet relies on inspiring youth to be good stewards of the natural world, so we promote awareness of conservation values in school visits. Our educational program has been running for several years now is open to any school that is willing to include conservation education as one of its extra-curricular activities. Students are given the opportunity to participate directly in conservation activities like planting trees, as well as learn about tree types and classification, wildlife and habitats. Originally, we mainly worked with elementary school through high school students, but in 2016, we expanded our target to include early childhood education.

We started working with three kindergartens in Kumai, TK Bhayangkari I, II and III in April, when we held a three-day conservation education program and educated over 180 children. They were accompanied by their teachers and several parents who also joined the activities. The early childhood conservation program is designed to be fun and different from their regular education in elementary, middle or high school. In our program, children learn about many kinds of fruit trees they often see in their daily life. They also learned how to plant cassava and kencur, to harvest ginger and to fill and plant seeds in polybags. Additionally, we also taught them

about livestock such as chicken and fish and how to feed them. We concluded the activity day by making Rosella tea (which they were able to bring home with them) and each child was given one fruit tree to plant at home.

In 2016, we also frequently partnered with F.C. Manis, a Japanese NGO, and our other volunteers at Jerumbun to organize school visits. In February, we hosted two visits, one for the elementary and technical high school in Sekonyer and one for the elementary school in Kumai Seberang. In September, we worked with 60 students from Al-Huda Junior High School, Kotawaringin Lama to plant 300 Gaharu (*Aquilaria malacensis*). In October, we hosted 60 students from Kumai 4 Junior High School, who planted 120 seedlings of the Belangeran (*Shorea belangerana*) and Mentawa (*Artocarpus anisophyllus*) species. And in November, we participated in the Orangutan Foundation UK's National Tree Planting Day event by providing over 500 seedlings for local organizations and students to plant.

In addition to planting, the students learned about native tree species, which many people do not know about, and gained an appreciation of outdoor activities, which are being valued less and less with the advent of the digital age. The importance of interaction with nature among younger generations cannot be understated – we will eventually rely on youth to solve the complex ecological issues facing the world. Thus, introducing them to conservation values will hopefully compel them to start developing the innovation and creativity needed to support the environment.

Our community engagement is not limited to education programs. We also host trainings for various wildlife and environmental protection stakeholders to help them deepen their understanding of forest and peatland restoration. On October 28, Petrus Basuki Budi Santoso, our FNPF Kalimantan Manager, conducted a training for protected wildlife and orangutan management capacity building. There were about 40 participants from various backgrounds, such as the Orangutan Foundation, Tanjung Puting National Park, Regional Development Planning Agency of West Kotawaringin, Tax Office of West Kotawaringin and Lamandau.





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.

In 2016, we hosted seventeen volunteers from across the world, including Australia, several countries in

Europe and other islands in Indonesia. There is no fixed length of stay for our volunteers. We had some who came for a few days and others who came for a few 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 that assist with our projects.





LAMANDAU RIVER WILDLIFE RESERVE



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

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

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

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



LAMANDAU RIVER WILDLIFE RESERVE

WILDLIFE

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

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

method of hunting deer. This process is as follows: hunters burn bushes where deer usually eat, which causes the panicking deer to run to the nearest body of water. Unfortunately, another group of hunters awaits the deer there. But because we now have more security at our site with a fulltime staff member who lives at Lamandau, more wildlife is coming to the area and hunters are less likely to come to the area.

Because the land is very degraded, we do not spot many wildlife in the area.

HABITAT

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

FNPF's work at Lamandau is centered at Kajang, where reforestation work was started in 2009. The forest fire in Lamandau started in August 2015 and the number of lost seedlings totaled around 105,600 saplings. Out of a total planted area of 35 square kilometers, only 2 square kilometers remained. Our replantation began in January 2016, and in total, we planted about 2,000 seedlings, each 3 meters apart from one another, over about 2 acres. Over the rest of the year, we planted 6,000 more seedlings over a corridor 30 meters wide and six kilometers long.

COMMUNITY

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

All of our tree planting is completed by local staff, providing jobs to up to 20 people at a time.



Photo by Farquhar Stirling



Photo by Farquhar Stirling



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 a difficult process given the bureaucratic oversight and limited number of suitable release sites. After release, animals are monitored by our staff to safeguard their adjustment.

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



WILDLIFE

We welcomed 35 new animals to our rescue center, all of which were confiscated by the KSDA. A timeline and list of our new additions:

26 January 2016

- 1 Hawk eagle

28 April 2016

- 2 Green Peacock

19 May 2016

- 2 Wreathed Hornbill
- 2 Oriental Pied Hornbill
- 1 Moluccan cockatoo
- 1 Goffin's cockatoo
- 2 Lesser Sulphur crested cockatoo
- 1 Eclectus parrot
- 3 Green peacock
- 1 Porcupine
- 1 Saltwater crocodile
- 4 Black winged starling

26 May 2016

- 1 Goffin cockatoo
- 1 Yellow crested cockatoo
- 1 Lesser Sulphur crested cockatoo
- 4 Black winged starling

31 May 2016

- 1 Crested serpent eagle

22 June 2016

- 1 Oriental Honey Buzzard
- 1 Porcupine

3 August 2016

- 1 Brahminy kite

11 October 2016

- 1 Sumatran Gibbon

2 November 2016

- 2 Wreathed Hornbill



Photo by Farquhar Stirling

Most of the animals arrived in reasonably healthy conditions, although there were some exceptions that required extra care. For example, the lesser Sulphur-crested cockatoo was very tame, possibly indicating abuse, the yellow crested cockatoo was very tame and plucked its feathers, the Goffin cockatoo had a broken leg from being chained and the wreathed hornbill was extremely young and had to be hand fed.

Several of the new arrivals are considered endangered. The Goffin cockatoo is threatened while the Sulphur crested cockatoo is classified as vulnerable. The most endangered species of them all is the black winged starling which is considered critically endan-

gered. The story behind each of the animals is still a mystery. All we know is that some of the animals were kept in cages as pets while others were destined to be moved elsewhere. We are very happy to receive the Black winged starlings from BKSDA. This bird is rare and very expensive on the black market because of its reputation for having a beautiful voice. Conservation work for this bird is very difficult because it has not only been hunted to the brink of extinction but its habitat was also destroyed due to changes in agricultural practices in the Bali and Lombok. Thankfully with the support from Humane Society International of Australia we are able to care for these animals and will hopefully release them in the future.



WILDLIFE

For all animals under our care, our staff members' daily activities include: cleaning animal cages, including spraying the cages with disinfectant, feeding the animals, making enrichment activities for the animals, repair & maintaining the cages, seeking grass as extra food for monkey and gibbons, learning English from volunteers, releasing animals, monitoring animals post-release, educating school children about wildlife, gardening and planting. In addition to these tasks, our veterinarians routinely provide

check-ups for all animals, delivering multivitamins and administering medical treatment for those that are sick.

When we guarantee an animal's security and habitat compatibility, we prioritize release for our rehabilitated animals. Typically, this occurs in one of our wildlife sanctuaries throughout Indonesia that are protected from poachers. In 2016, we released nine animals:

- **23 March 2016: 1 Pangolin, 1 collared scops owl**

The Pangolin only stayed at the rescue center for a short period of time since its behavior was still very wild. After a medical check, we released it at the Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary, where this species is still found. Pangolins are not considered as protected species even though poaching occurs at alarming rates.

The second animal that we released is a Collared Scops Owl (*Otus lempiji*). It was only 4 month years old and its sex is still hard to determine. It was the result of our collaboration with the Bali Sea Turtle Society (BSTS). It arrived at Bali Wildlife Rescue Center (BWRC) on 14 February 2016 in a good condition. It can fly really well and able to hunt for food after a brief training session by our staff. Mice, frogs and insects are its favorites diet. According to BSTS, the owl was probably lost when it suddenly flew through the windows of someone's house. They believe that the owl was separated from its mother and had a hard time learning how to survive.



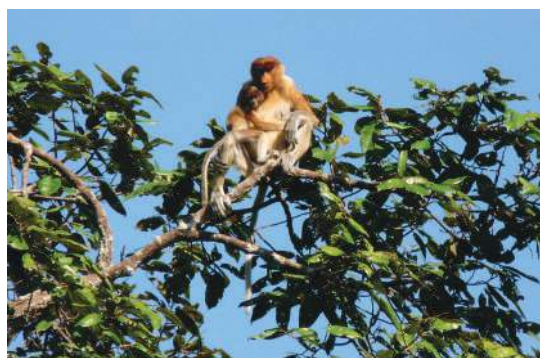
- **14 April 2016: 1 Crested Serpent Eagle**

The bird had been trained at BWRC for 21 months and showed good progress, so we determined that it was ready for release at Besikalung, which is a migration area for the bird species. The release was attended by representatives from the KSDA, the Bali Zoo and local communities. When the eagle arrived at BWRC, its primary wings were cut and some feathers were broken. But thanks to the diligent care from Dr. Rinni and the BWRC staff, the wings fully healed and the eagle was able to fly again. This eagle was immediately given to BWRC after it was bought by a foreigner from a poacher.



- **24 June 2016: 2 Wreathed Hornbill**

We know that wreathed hornbills will never be able to go wild, so we habituated them in a new territory so that the birds could assume the area in their home.



Photos by Farquhar Stirling



WILDLIFE

- **30 August 2016: 1 Porcupine**

The porcupine was released in the Besikalung temple area.

- **30 October 2016: 1 Leopard Cat, 1 Porcupine, 1 Brahminy Kite, 1 Crested Serpent Eagle**

The leopard was released in the area around the Batukaru temple, which is located in a protected forest. We had difficulty finding a release site for this species because most villages would not want to have a leopard living so close to them as the leopards attack chickens. Because the temple is quite far from villages and the temple committee supported the leopard's release, we decided that it was appropriate to release the leopard here.

The porcupine was released in the Besikalung Temple area as previously released porcupines thrived in the area.

The Brahminy Kite was also released in the Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary as other birds of the same species that were released still lived in the area.

The crested serpent eagle was released a temple in Pagi Village. This area is becoming a new wildlife sanctuary as the local farmers already had a Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*) reintroduction program for pest control. FNPF was invited to participate in their wildlife protection initiative and we suggested that they utilize traditional regulations similar to those in place at the Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary. This was the first release done in the area.



Photos by Farquhar Stirling



VOLUNTEERING

The advantage of releasing wildlife in villages where community members already believe in the importance of endangered species conservation is that they actively assist us in post-release monitoring.

2016 marked the second year of our volunteer program at BWRC and we welcomed 19 volunteers from all over the world to help rehabilitate confiscated wildlife. Our volunteers came from the United States, Australia, England, Brazil, China, France, Holland, Scotland, New Zealand and Canada. Most volunteers stay between one to two weeks; during the week-ends, we arrange for them to explore the island. We encourage them not just to visit the common tourist destinations, but to also experience real Balinese life.

Volunteers typically assist our staff with cleaning cages,

preparing food, feeding the animals and running enrichment activities for the animals. During their stay, they also teach English to our staff. Volunteers with background in animal healthcare give us suggestions on improving animal conditions during rehabilitation.

In 2016, we also hosted visits from schools in Bali and from overseas. Their ages varied from primary school to university degree students. These visits included two from the TACCE Wood School, which is a private international school based in Pejeng Village that focuses on a humanist curriculum. Thus, the Wood School's focus on culture and conservation education aligned well with a visit to FNPF's work. The visits occurred on May 20th and July 26th. On each visit, 15 students between seven and 12 years



Photos by Farquhar Stirling

old, accompanied by four teachers, visited BWRC and learned about wildlife, in addition to running simple enrichment activities for the animals. Each visit lasted about three hours.

Dyatmika School, based in Denpasar, visited BWRC again this year on June 14th. A total of 35 students, aged 12-15 years old, accompanied by three teachers came to engage in a PowerPoint presentation about FNPF's work to give them a more comprehensive understanding of the problems facing wildlife in Indonesia. After the presentation, the students visited the animal enclosures and created simple enrichment activities for the animals.

Canggu Community International School, a private school in Southwest Bali, visited both the rescue center and FNPF's center in Nusa Penida. On August

27th, a group of 33 students and teachers came to learn about our work, help clean cages, feed animals and create enrichment.

Finally, in 2016, we also hosted students studying veterinary science who visited between July 20th and July 23rd. These students were mostly Americans who were accompanied by two tour leaders from Broad-reach Global Educational Adventure, a group that organizes study abroad programs. The purpose of their trip was to gain more first-hand knowledge about the veterinarian profession so that the students could have more information to decide whether they wanted to study veterinary science. During this visit, we not only presented a PowerPoint about the role of veterinarians in wildlife conservation, but also detailed practical lessons like: learning about post-mortem examinations of



BESIKALUNG WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

Photo by Farquhar Stirling

Although the Besikalung Temple is important to Bali, it is not a major tourist attraction in the same way as other temples in South Bali, and is still relatively well preserved. Since 2011, with FNPF, the committee that runs the 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 five villages are Babahan, Utu, Bolangan, Penebel and Karadan.

The protected area extends by a radius of five kilometers in all directions from the temple, on the slopes of Mount Batukaru. The community members originally reached out to FNPF because they had heard of our success in Nusa Penida in protecting endangered wildlife and were interested in creating a similar program. Any hunting or poaching of wildlife in this area is punishable by traditional law.



WILDLIFE

The sanctuary covers part of Bali's largest remaining forest and is home to leaf monkeys, macaques and many birds. Our animals at BWRC that are ready to be released and for which the Besikalung forest is a suitable habitat are released into Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary. In 2016, we released a pangolin, a collared scops owl, a crested serpent eagle, procupines and a brahminy kite. For a more detailed description of each animal that we released, please see the section on the Bali Wildlife Center.

Local community members help us monitor each animal's activity post-release and we are happy to report that the vast majority appear to be thriving. Each release of animals into the Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary requires a series of religious ceremonies so that the animal is accepted as a new resident of the temple. The release ceremony itself is conducted by a local priest who personally gives his blessing to the animal. In this manner, our work engages the community in wildlife rehabilitation.



Photo by Farquhar Stirling

COMMUNITY

We also run programs to teach the local community about conservation issues and organize visits to the sanctuary for school students. 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.





NUSA PENIDA BIRD SANCTUARY



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

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

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

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



WILDLIFE

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

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

Our Bali Starling work experienced challenges in the first few months of 2016, when we discovered that a few of the Bali Starling nest boxes were filled with bees and we did not have sightings of the bird around the FNPF center. To solve this problem, we sent in a bee hive from Bali and placed it in an area filled with honey bees. The nest boxes used by bees unfortunately could not be used again, but we did receive two nest box donations from the Tulsa Zoo.

In April, we received a visit from David Donato, an Australian wildlife consultant, who helped us review the condition of the Bali Starling in Nusa Penida. He concluded that the decline in the population was a natural result of El Nino and that the population would start to rise again in the dry season. Upon hearing Mr. Donato's conclusions, FNPF staff and volunteers spread leaflets to local residents to reassure them of the project. We mainly focused on distributing leaflets to the southern part of the island because Mr. Donato believes that the Bali Starling moved south.



Photo by Farquhar Stirling



WILDLIFE



2016 was an especially great year for our work to protect the Giri Putri Cave Crab (*Karstama emdi*), which can only be found in the Giri Putri Cave in Nusa Penida and which was discovered by Tony Whitten and Peter Eng. The crab's protection has been a joint initiative from us, Fauna & Flora International (FFI) and the local community.

In March, Pak Cahyo and his friends arrived at our center to understand the crab's situation. Accompanied by Mr. Komang and Ketut, Pak Cahyo taught our staff about the proper way to monitor the crab. Pak Cahyo also spoke with the local leaders of the cave. FNPF staff continued to monitor the crab's condition after Pak Cahyo left every Wednesday and we brought volunteers with us, whenever they were available. We usually found 5-7 crabs to the east of the cave wall, but never on the west wall. Unfortunately, the logger who Pak Cahyo asked to record the cave's condition stopped working, so FNPF staff took up the task.

Pak Cahyo also taught our staff about the ecosystem in Kentung Cave, which is located south of Ped. We found suggestions of snakes in the cave and also gained valuable knowledge about the animals living in the Kentung cave from Pak Cahyo.

In August, we were honored to host members of the royal family of the Netherlands to support our work to protect the crab, as Prince Constantijn is the vice president of FFI. He, along with his wife Princess Laurentien and their children, Countess Eloise, Count Claus-Casimir, and Countess Leonore, joined us in Nusa Penida to assess the condition of the cave, as well as to inaugurate an information board in front of the cave. The information board written in English, Balinese and Indonesian was built to raise awareness about the crab and persuade visitors of the cave to protect the environment. Additionally, it stresses the religious duty that people have to protect the crab, which is considered a citizen of the temple inside the cave. A significant increase in the number of pilgrims to the cave temple has dramatically changed the ecosystem inside. The huge amount of incense burned has changed the air quality in the cave, so we and FFI encourage the local community to minimize the impact of incense burned in ceremonies.

At the information board's inauguration, Princess Laurentien said that the crab was very important for biodiversity because the crab is part of the ecosystem's food chain. She gave an example about the decrease of birds in Borneo has caused an increase in locust swarm there.



HABITAT

We kick started 2016 with a major reforestation program, in which delivered over 100,000 seedlings to Nusa Penidan villagers for planting. This project ran throughout the year, including the rainy season. As Nusa Penida rapidly develops, it is extremely important that we continue to plant trees so that wildlife habitats still exist.

We partnered with the International Conference of Zookeepers (ICZ) to carry out this project, with ICZ mainly supplying funds, while we were mainly responsible for tree planting. The types of trees were chosen from our discussions with the villagers. The villagers asked for plants that not only able to withstand the harsh climate of Nusa Penida but also able to give them good economic benefit. Therefore, we agreed to provide them with three types: *Gmelina arborea*, *Guazuma ulmifolia* and *Swietenia macrophylla*. These trees are well known for their capability to survive in difficult areas. They are also a good source of fruit and shade for the wildlife in Nusa Penida.

Tree planting usually begins with the rainy season in Indonesian. However, due to El Nino, Indonesia suffered a prolonged drought during the latter half of 2015, so the rainy season and our planting did not begin in Nusa Penida until the last week of December, 2015.

Because of our strong commitment to developing the local community, we prioritized distributing and planting trees in nearby villages. By the end of February, at least 50,000 saplings had been distributed

from our nursery to the local villages.

According to our agreement with ICZ, we also planted around 300 trees in the vicinity of our Kubu Konservasi center, which is located at Klibun Hill, Ped Village in Nusa Penida. This number is greater than the number we agreed on because the reality is that only about 75% of all trees can survive their first year after being planted. Forestation is crucial for the Bali Starling's and other birds' survival, as we have noticed a significant rise in the populations of many bird species. Thus, planting now can really encourage the birds' population expansion. The tree planting near our center was done by our staff and volunteers.

The species chosen were as follows:

1. *Gmelina Arborea*: a very sturdy tree that can grow very well in a dry climate. Its fruit is loved by the birds. We planted 150 of them in this project.
2. *Magnolia Champaca*: an easy-to-grow tree that can produce a very fragrant flower that can attract bugs. It also able to produce fruits that can be eaten by birds. We planted 100 of them.
3. *Santalum Album*: a very fragrant tree that can produce fruit for the birds. The fruits are small enough to be distributed by the birds. We planted 50 of them in this project.

In addition to this major project, we also carried out our regular tree planting on the FNPF site, as well as at Temple Puseh, and other activities such as beach cleaning at Ped and Crystal Bay and taking care of saplings in our nursery.



Photos by Farquhar Stirling



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

Our new site continued to be improved in 2016. We built an alternative road to our camp, employing locals and asking volunteers to help with its construction.

Our vegetable garden continued to do well. Our corn fields and rosella plants were particularly fruitful and we were able to harvest the vegetables to share with staff, locals and volunteers. We hope to inspire the locals to also plant their own vegetable gardens and are happy to say that two local affiliates with FNPF have now started to make money off of their own vegetable gardens.

Scholarships & Other Youth Programming

Thanks to the Rotary Club of Seminyak, we continued to award scholarships to Nusa Penida students. This year, 30 scholarships were awarded to 11th and 12th grade students from four different schools. Some students were selected for their academic achievement, while others were selected based on the economic hardships they faced. We also relied on teacher recommendations to make our decisions. Each student received Rp. 200,000 every month and our total scholarship amount was 30 million rupiah for the 30 students. All of our scholarship students are responsible young men and women and their principals vouch for their good behavior, intelligence and participation.

We also ran a variety of programming for local youth enrichment. When there was a power blackout on Nusa Penida, our volunteers helped us create a treasure hunt for local children. And in August, our annual celebration for Indonesia's Independence Day was a big success, especially as we were able to increase the number of female participants. In the past, we ran a painting competition for local youth, but entries almost exclusively came from male students. This year, we created a creative writing competition

and saw female participation increase 80% from last year. This was also a great way to help local students see their own progress in learning English, as we worked with students in our community English classes to introduce the creative writing process. We also held our annual quiz competition again in 2016, where nine schools sent their three best students to compete in teams. The winners of these activities were the following:

Winners of Quiz Competition:

1. Third place, with total points of 825, SMP N 3 Satu Atap Pejukutan.
2. Second place, with total points of 850, SMP N 1 Nusa Penida.
3. First place, with total points of 1150, SMPN 6 Nusa Penida.

Winners of Creative Writing Competition:

1. Third place, with total points of 186, Ni Luh Eka Yuniani, SMK 1 Nusa Penida.
2. Second place, with total points of 209, Ni Made Novi Widiasih, SMAN SATAP 1 Tanglad.
3. First place, with total points of 219, Ni Putu Meleny Duariani, SMAN 1 Nusa Penida.

English courses

Our English class continued to be held two times a week in Prapat Village, where the English-learning program is managed by a family. Between 10-20 students participate in each class, which points to their dedication to learn the language well. The students' improvement is clear – many are able to string together sentences while they weren't able to before.

In 2016, we also started a partnership with Krishna Hospitality College in Nusa Penida, which trains students for careers in the tourism industry. At their request, we ask our volunteers to visit the college so that students have people to practice their English with. The college has about 35 students and our goal is to make them confident enough to speak with foreigners. After success during the first term, which ended in March, we were asked to continue in August.

Unfortunately, our English activities with SMK 1 in Nusa Penida were discontinued. The school teachers were unable to give us a concrete language class



COMMUNITY

schedule, so we were only able to offer the classes outside of the school day. The students were not too keen on this independent schedule, so we were forced to stop working with them.

Finally, we also started teaching English to Giri Putri Cave's management staff, who all seemed very eager to learn English.

Goat Microfinance Project

Unfortunately, we did not see as much success as we would have liked in the Nusa Penida goat microfinance project, which was so generously funded by the Rotary Club of Seminyak. Many goats died from maggot attacks. We were able to send in Dr. Rinni

from BWRC to provide medical attention to a few of the goats before it was too late. After this incident, we and the volunteers routinely made visits to the goat pens. We helped clean the goat pens and taught the farmers how to clean the cages. We also sprayed disinfectant in the cages. These actions helped reduce disease among the goats and the population seems more stable.

There were also a few farmers who returned their goats. The returned goats were kept by Pak Kentung and Pak Komang. The farmers expressed their frustration that the goats had not given birth, indicating that their expectation that the economic benefits would occur as soon as possible.



VOLUNTEERING

Nusa Penida continues to be our most popular site for volunteers and to date, we have hosted hundreds of visitors dedicated to environmental protection. Our new volunteer center received major upgrades in 2016. In the first few months of the year, the furniture for the rooms was completed, and we decided that the dormitory was an optimal space for yoga in case our volunteers or community members were interested in practicing. Finally, we installed internet at the center both for the benefit of our staff and the volunteers.

We also tore down the old foundation of our old center, as well as the tree nursery on the old FNPF site.

This new center was critical to hosting volunteers in 2016. We received many groups and individuals from across the world, including Europe, North America and South America who were critical to our community, wildlife and habitat activities, as described in the previous sections. The volunteers receive an enriching experience that both benefits the local community and teaches them about Balinese culture. For example, during a visit from a group of American students, we introduced the students to local children through a game session. Then the local children taught the American students how to dance a Balinese traditional dance. The students in turn helped the local farmers harvest seaweed and planted trees around a temple.



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.

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 young. 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.

VOLUNTEERING

Although our volunteer program in Pejeng is not yet in full operation, we did host a volunteer from the Los Angeles Zoo & Botanical Gardens. Lori Rogalski is an animal keeper at the zoo and came to stay in Pejeng and Nusa Penida to not only help with our bird activities, but also to gain insight into how the Zoo could enhance its own efforts to breed Bali Starlings.



Photo by Farquhar Stirling



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, 2016 has been filled with great achievement. We are grateful for all your generosity, and pledge our best efforts in continuing our works. Please accept our warmest heartfelt thanks.

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

Humane Society of Australia
Boeing
Rotary Club of Bali Seminyak
Buy One Give One
Peter Cook
Hutan Group
Rettet den Regenwald



Photo by Farquhar Stirling



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

Telephone: +62 (0) 361 4792286

Email: info@fnpf.org

www.fnpf.org