



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

www.fnpf.org

ANNUAL REPORT 2022





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INTRODUCTION

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

We run projects across three islands: Bali, Nusa Penida, and Kalimantan. These projects include wildlife rehabilitation, the breeding and release of critically endangered birds, habitat protection, reforestation, and agroforestry – agriculture integrated with the cultivation and conservation of trees. Our community development work includes environmental education and teaching sustainable ways to make a living, such as ecotourism and organic farming. It also embraces reducing reliance on illegal logging and palm oil plantations as major factors of deforestation.

We had good progress in 2022 after the pandemic covid-19. Some of our programs were back in running and showing improvement. Volunteers were coming from all over the world, more Bali Starlings have been released, and more trees are planted although our case with national parks still concerns us. This report also provides details of our work over the year 2022. The first few sections describe our three focus areas (wildlife, habitat, and community), as well as our volunteer program. The next section covers work done in Borneo, the Bali Wildlife Rescue Center, Nusa Penida Bird Sanctuary, Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary, and Pejeng Village.

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

Dear FNPF supporters,

Thank you very much for taking the time to read FNPF 2022 annual report!

The tourism sector in Indonesia especially Bali showed its improvement. Although not completely back to normal, we are happy to welcome back our volunteers. However, throughout 2022, we continued our projects of reforestation, conservation education, community development, wildlife rehabilitation, and release or translocation. We are also inviting you to join our volunteer program in Kalimantan, Bali, and Nusa Penida by visiting <https://www.fnpf.org/get-involved/volunteer-in-indonesia> for more information.

In 2022, we started our new project with Dayak community in Kubung, Central Borneo, who still preserve their customary forest. We supported their idea of agroforestry project planted in their protected land called Pengampung and introduced them to how to improve land fertility, by making compost.

Lastly, we would like to thank all of our donors and volunteers for their support through donations, time, and dedication. FNPF will continue to be committed to *protecting Indonesia's endangered wildlife, restoring forests, and helping local communities.*




May 5th, 2023

Dr. I Gede Nyoman
Bayu Wirayudha



OUR TEAM

PEJENG — FNP HEADQUARTERS

I Gede Nyoman Bayu Wirayudha - Director
Petrus Made Damaianto - Assistant Director
Nurilwafa R W – Public Relations Coordinator
Wayan Dana - Staff

NUSA PENIDA

Lindy & Syifa Fauzia - Volunteer Coordinator

Alhalimata & Pramudya – Conservation Coordinator
Nyoman & Kadek - Cook Helper
Komang Juni Antikayana - Housekeeping
I Made Sinom – Gardener
I Wayan Gama - Security

BALI WILDLIFE RESCUE CENTRE

Dyah Ayu Risdasari Tiyar Noviarini –
Manager and Veterinarian
Gede I Gusti Made Sutrisna – Animal Keeper
Komang Setiabudi – Animal Keeper
Agus & Kadek – Animal Keeper
I Gede Surya Dinata – Security

KALIMANTAN, TANJUNG PUTING NATIONAL PARK

Samsu – Field Manager
Petrus Basuki Budi Santoso – Manager Program
Yuni Kartika - Finance and Administration Staff
Hendri - Reforestation Staff
Kaspul - Padang Sembilan Reforestation Staff
Abdullah - Office Maintenance Staff
Rusdiansyah – Cook Helper and Logistic
Redansyah - Pesalat Reforestation Staff
Mardiansyah – Reforestation Staff
Amiril & Palupi – Reforestation Supervisor
Agung Chandra D – Reforestation Supervisor
Claudia & Siska – Volunteer Center Supervisor

ADVISORY BOARD

Lily Wardoyo
Dr Sri Suci Utami Atmoko

BALI



Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary

I Putu Peri Artagunawan – Staff
I Gede Made Arius Hady Budiada – Staff

BORNEO



SPECIAL THANKS TO: Alan El-Kadhi, David Donato, Kim Batchelor, Farquhar Striling, Kei Miyamoto, and hundreds of volunteers from all over the world who generously give their time to FNP. Our work would not be possible without their contributions and commitment to wildlife conservation, environmental protection, and community development.



WILDLIFE

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 care and rehabilitation remain 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. Our highly-skilled animal specialists 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 well-being 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 that 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 millions 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 reforestation. We must also convince local people of the value of conservation, which we impart by hiring many of them to work on our projects by 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. This way, we leverage local laws and customs to ensure that poaching and other dangerous practices toward animals are forbidden.



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 can impart the value of conservation to the locals in order to show alternatives to the lucrative appeal of palm oil plantations and illegal logging as economic livelihoods. We place great emphasis on teaching our staff English so that they are able to go on and find well-paying employment in the burgeoning ecotourism 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.

In 2022, when we felt everything was back, we started to have conservation education again in some schools and the community. The purpose 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 right in front of their eyes. In the future, the world will rely on young people to address the complexity of environmental problems and we hope that conservation education through these field trips will inspire many to pursue the solutions that the world needs.

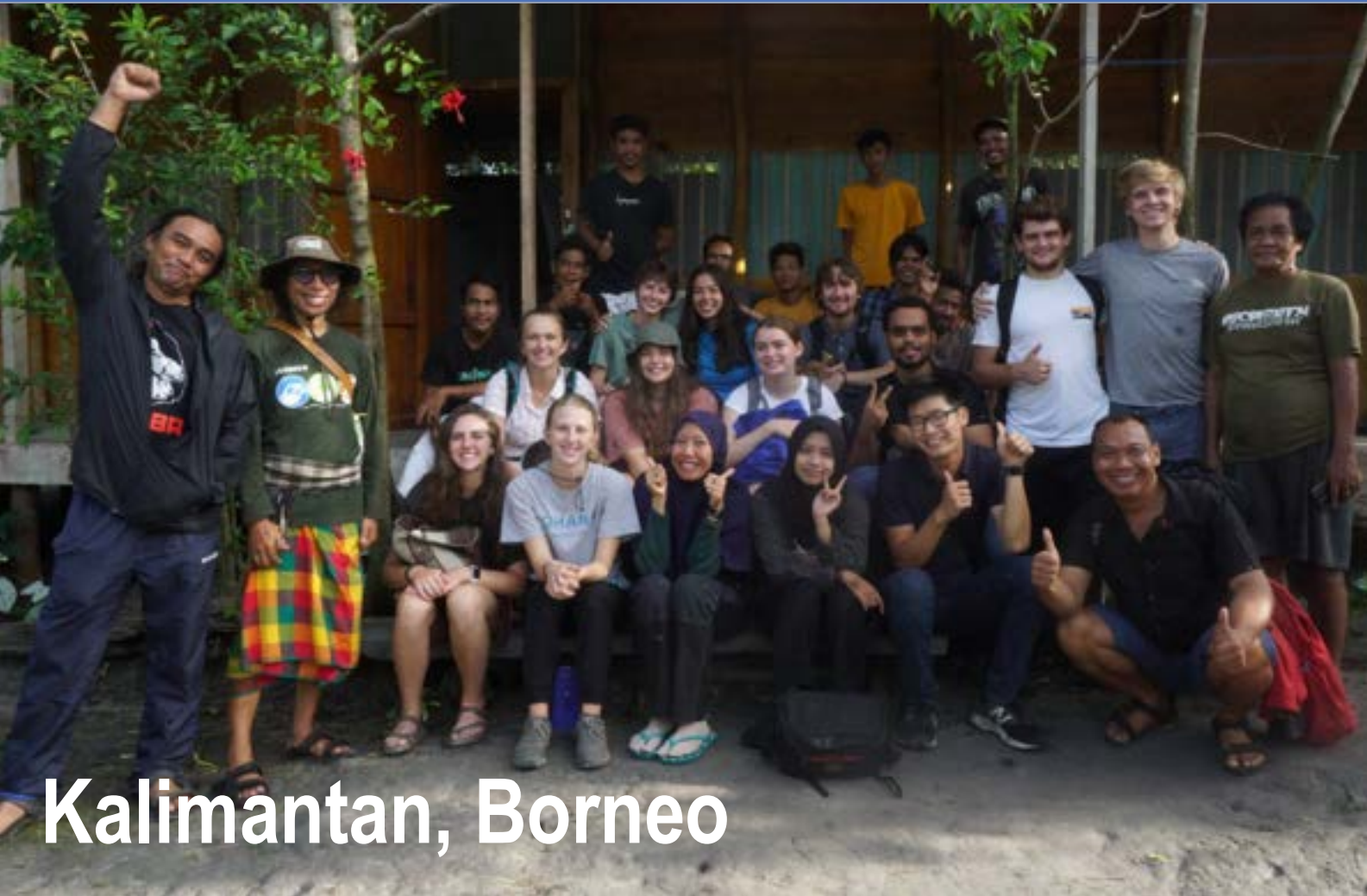


VOLUNTEERING

Harjono Djoyobisono/AVP

2022 marked the eight years of our revamped volunteer program, which has greatly expanded and improved since its inception. Our program is beneficial to both our volunteers and us; we could not 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 the way that 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 crucial to make sure that our programs across Indonesia can continue to run.



Kalimantan, Borneo

FNPF Borneo started in response to a fire incident at Tanjung Puting National Park in 1997, which is considered one of the biggest fire incidents in history. 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 beech 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 inhospitable for wildlife.

FNPF's activities at Tanjung Puting National Park encompass habitat restoration, community development programs, agro-forestry, and organic farming. We continue to work on stopping the expansion of palm oil plantations in the area and have focused on local communities in order to create economic alternatives instead of illegal logging and palm oil plantations. We employ local community members to help us in our reforestation program, introduce students to environmental education, and study the endangered rainforest environment.



WILDLIFE

FNPF was originally founded in 1997 to support orangutan rehabilitation and their protection at Tanjung Puting National Park. Our founders were invited to the park to oversee the care of a group of orangutans, which ultimately resulted in the release of 20 orangutans by 2002. However, following this, in an effort to reduce the spread of diseases among orangutans, the government stopped allowing the release of rehabilitated orangutans in areas where wild orangutans are present.

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 years to come. We also keep track of orangutan sightings to measure their activity and determine where their homes are and how this may be changing.



Danu, the Wreathed Hornbill

Previous years ago, we released Wreathed Hornbills (*Rhyticeros undulatus*) on the Jerumbun site. In 2021, we still could meet Danu, one of them, flying around the center. Moreover, he has never come to Jerumbun again this year. Danu has managed to explore the area freely, and other birds are doing the same thing. Once in a while, we monitor the movements of wild orangutans in the Jerumbun area. They came when the fruit season started and they love to eat Rambutan that we plant at Jerumbun site.



HABITAT

Reforestation Project

The existence of forests turns out to have a positive impact on both humans and the environment and other living things. Forests provide an ecosystem to humans and serve as guardians of nature's balance. Moreover, human activity, including the unsustainable use of forest resources, can have a negative impact on the forest ecosystem.



Planting trees in Jerumbun and Pesalat site

In protecting wildlife habitat, we do with forest conservation efforts by planting trees in the area of Tanjung Puting National Parks in Natai Resort from January to March 2022. Our activities were stopped due to the permission problem with the National Park.

Moreover, we kept planting trees in Pesalat resort until June 2022. There were 1.205 trees were successfully planted in Pesalat Forest. From January to March, Mr. Ledan

planted around 600 trees in 1 hectare land of Pesalat forest. In the second three months from April to June, we planted 605 trees. The sapling that we plant at Pesalat such as Kayu Ulin (*Eusideroxylon zwageri*), Belangeran, Katur, Putih, Sanggam Batu, Aru, Ubar, Sindur, etc. Unfortunately, our activities in Pesalat were also stopped due to an incident in Pesalat that made the resort must be closed until now.

Jerumbun Activities

Besides the restoration program, we also have some activities done in Jerumbun resort such as organic agriculture and sheep farm. These activities aim to teach the staff and locals how to do organic farming in a better way and to have another main source of food in Jerumbun site.



Organic farming in Jerumbun site

Organic farming must be done organically to avoid producing chemical residues that will last longer in the plant body which can cause cancer and various diseases. Vegetables that had been planted in the previous period had been produced and harvested, including beans and cucumbers. The land for the nursery was prepared close to the land where eggplant and chili will be planted. We also prepare polybags and fill them with soil. Land preparation for organic farming begins at the end of August, by cutting the grass in the field and plowing the soil with a plow. After plowing, the soil is formed into beds, given basic fertilizer, and loosened before planting vegetables. Currently, the vegetable seeds that have been planted and distributed include eggplants, chilies, green beans, cucumbers, and tomatoes. We also planted bananas and pineapple to fulfill our fiber source. The materials used in fertilization all come from composting organic residues.

Plant Type	Total
Banana (<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>)	258
Cassava (<i>Manihot esculenta</i>)	556
Pineapple (<i>Ananas comosus</i>)	841
Tomato	354
Gambas	54
Cucumber	43
Beans	230
Chilli	322
Chilli (seedbed)	1000
Eggplant	70

Composting is the natural process of recycling organic residues, such as leaves and food waste, into a valuable fertilizer that can enrich soil and plants. Jerumbun started a composting project by utilizing household kitchen waste and fallen leaves around poles, grass cut from farmland which is renewed. Composting is done over a period of one month during the fermentation period.

This year, we started to build small-scale farms with our female and male sheep which had been transferred to the volunteer center area to be bred. Hopefully, we could get benefit from the sheep farming activities.



Male and female sheep

Continuing our campaign in 2021, FNFP Kalimantan did the Indonesian Tree Planting Day 2022 in different way. We opened Pre-Order for t-shirt with wildfire as the picture. Everyone who ordered one t-shirt got one tree planted in our Jerumbun site. Our mascot of the year was Balangeran (*Shorea balangeran*). This campaign aims to raise awareness about the importance of protecting the environment by planting trees and to avoid the wildfire. From this campaign, we planted 36 Balangeran trees on November 28, 2022.



T-shirt for HMPI 2022 and Nicolas participated in planting trees

To celebrate Christams, we opened a campaign of adopting an Ironwood tree. by USD \$5 per tree, the adopters would get one tree, e-certificate, and a signpost with their name on it. We planted 63 of Ironwood trees in this campaign. We thank to everyone who participated in our campaign and helped us restoring the forest.

Kubung Agroforestry Project



Protected land in Kubung

FNPF is trying to support the village member who still strongly believe to keep the tradition that has already proven to give them a very sustainable lifestyle. We are supporting their idea to develop an agroforestry project, that only grows the native species, that will not give a significant impact on their nature, at the same time can compete financially with the palm oil plantation. The reason why they did rotation farming in the past to this day is that they cannot maintain or improve land fertility. For this reason, we will also introduce them to how to improve land fertility, by making compost from the material that they can find in their surrounding area.



Local people brought trees to be planted

To this day, without the native people's role in keeping the customary forest around their village, the only forest left on the island may be the government-protected forest. One of the villages that in general very persistent refuse of any corporate palm oil plantation to keep their nature as the natural condition is Kubung village.

We started our agroforestry project in Kubung village, Central Borneo. We use the local wisdom of Dayak people to preserve their protected land which is called *Pengampung*. They dedicate their farm to planting fruit and other useful species that would not be cut down or turned into short-term farms. *Pengampung* is a status symbol of Dayak people. When they have more *Pengampung*, better off they are in society. This commitment is protected by customary law and there are social sanctions for those who do not follow this commitment. We are doing a pilot project in Kubung village and we hope other village members will participate in this project. We will expand our planting location to 3 other villages (Sekombulan, Hulu Jojabo and Kinipan) as well as increase the total planting size in Kubung village.

Facilities And Infrastructure Improvement

To support our activities in Jerumbun, we built a bridge to improve facilities and infrastructure. The Jerumbun Bridge serves as the entry point for volunteers, visitors, and the surrounding community to our center.

The relocation of facilities and infrastructure was also done in the national park area, at the "Central Natai Post". This relocation was carried out because the post had not been used as a place for restoration activities. This activity included the moving of a hand tractor, 50 small polybag sacks, a drinking water storage tower, and all reusable equipment that can be used in the Jerumbun volunteer center area.



Our staff built the bridge in Jerumbun

VOLUNTEERING

Our reforestation and community development programs continue to rely on the support of volunteers from across the world, who generously travel to Kalimantan to donate their energy. Since 2002, we have welcomed hundreds of volunteers, some with and without expertise, who choose to face long-distance travel, poor infrastructure, and severe weather conditions in order to help with our projects. Thus, only volunteers with the highest level of dedication participate in our programs and have memorable experiences. Our programs introduce you to the issues facing the natural environment and the work FNPF is doing on the ground, including reforestation and conservation education.

After such a long pandemic, we had some volunteers coming to Kalimantan this year. Starting in July 2022, we had 2 volunteers from Indonesia. They helped us a lot in organic farming such as planting and harvesting pineapples. Continued in July, we had Tobias Hofland from the Netherlands for 2 weeks. He assisted us in planting trees, nursery, and teaching us Dutch. We also had Jules, a volunteer from French, coming in September. Due to his profession as a videographer, we had an agenda for documenting all the planting activities we had done before. We also made a documentary about how our foundation should work and all the activities we did. The other volunteer from French was Nicholas Foin. He came in November and helped our campaign for Indonesian Tree Planting Day 2022. The last volunteer of the year came in December and she was Xin from China.



In the summer of 2022, together with the School for International Training (SIT) students, we conducted a grassroots conservation exploration focusing on habitat restoration, community preservation, and managing endangered species. They witnessed the extreme threat to animal and plant life posed by the rapidly growing tourism and palm oil industry. They also learned about “endemic” wild plants and animals that only exist in one part of the world by undertaking extensive fieldwork, from land to river and exploring the forest, learned Indonesian language, and learned about the challenges of human-dominated, yet unique, tropical ecosystems.



The student tried drinking water from the tree



COMMUNITY

We do not only focus on the development of local villages but also on the education of the youngest community members in order to teach them about the importance of conservation, preserving forests, and the well-being of the environment. Our goal is to create a generation that is conscious the environmental problems. We also hope to achieve a commitment to protect forests in the future.



Yuni did speech in SMAN 3 Pbn

Our Conservation Education Programs include field trips, school visits, and firefighting exercises. This year, we had four schools conducting conservation education with FPNP Kalimantan. In January, Our staff explained the importance of reforestation for the conservation organization of SMAN 3 Pangkalan Bun. In February 2022, our FPNP staff, Bagas, attended a conservation education for *Saling Salam*. He explained several FPNP works for nature to keep Kalimantan's habitat, conflict about conservation (smuggling animals, forest burning and clearing) the risk of forest fire incidents, and giving hope for *Saling Salam* to do conservation activities to save the environment.



Pak Ledan explained kind of trees to students



Agung gave presentation about conservation

The students from Junior High School 1 Sungai Sekonyer came to Pesalat resort in March for having a conservation education about forest trees. They learned about types of forest trees with our professor, Mr. Ledan.



Pak Ledan welcomed the students in Pesalat

The last conservation education we had this year was conducted in October. We give a short presentation about conservation especially forest conservation to students from Senior High School 1 Kumai. Not only that, we have Mr. Ledan who explains to the students about forest tree species and how the trees look like. They were enthusiastic about this activity. We hope they get more knowledge about the importance of forest for human life.

Moreover, the workers' recruitment in the planting project was also one of the community development programs as an economic solution. The workers were people affected by Covid-19 both economically and professionally. Besides doing our job of planting, we also discussed the importance of protecting forest areas.

Protect Borneo's Rainforests



In 2020, two sister-organizations have been founded in Switzerland and Germany named Protect Borneo's Rainforest. They have been started by our volunteers in Borneo, Stefan Heissler and Denise Kelterborn who helped to reforest the original rainforest.



Stefan Heissler and Denise Kelterborn

Stefan and Denise were able to see the devastating consequences of the cultivation of palm oil and the associated deforestation of the rainforest for flora and fauna as well as for the local population; They could get an idea of the implications; e.g. the water table sinks by 1 meter every year, precipitation falls, animals are displaced, trees thousands of years old are felled for furniture and houses, disastrous forest fires rage.

Back in Europe, they decided to found the association "Protect Borneo's Rainforests (e.V.)" to raise funds for us in Indonesia. All their donations are sent to us without any deductions. The costs for administration etc. are entirely borne by Stefan and Denise. Both NGOs are recognized as a non-profit organization and will gladly issue a donation receipt for Switzerland or any member country of the EU.

Please check their website for more information www.pro-borneo.org



Protect Borneo's Rainforest Merchandise to raise funds for FNPF

Bali Wildlife Rescue Centre



Harjono Djoyobisono/AVP

The Bali Wildlife Rescue Centre (BWRC), located in Tabanan, is one of seven animal rehabilitation centres in Indonesia where we provide crucial support to native endangered wildlife. Our work entails caring for, rehabilitating, and when possible, releasing animals back into their natural habitats. Most animals at the center are victims of illegal trading and poaching and are brought to us by the Bali Nature Conservation Agency (BKSDA-Bali).

Unfortunately, some animals are too old or too injured for rehabilitation and must remain at BWRC for the rest of their lives.

If the possibility accrues to release animals, official permission must be secured, which is a difficult process given the bureaucratic oversight and the limited number of suitable release sites. After the release, our staff ensure their safety and adaption.

We began our work in 2011 when the Humane Society International of Australia asked us to take over the maintenance of the centre. We are very grateful to the Humane Society International Australia for funding all operation costs since our takeover.

WILDLIFE

Like the previous year, we always receive new animals brought to BWRC for being rehabilitated. The animals are as follows;

- February 2022
 - Salmon Crested Cockatoo
 - Bird of Paradise
 - Hawk Eagle
 - Bali Starling
 - Spotted Kestrel
 - Black Kite

These six birds arrived in good condition but the Bird of Paradise lost its beautiful long tail. They were kept illegally from the owner before and BKSDA confiscated and brought them to BWRC.

- March 2022
 - Changeable Hawk-Eagle (*Nisaetus cirrhatus*) in good condition.
 - Spotted kestrel in good condition.
 - Black-winged starling. Came with the disabled condition. Lost the left claws and the possibility of back to the wildlife is small.
- April 2022
 - Barn Owl. The wings were injured because of kite strings and sadly it did not survive.
- June 2022
 - Pangolin. Adult, in good condition.
- July 2022
 - Changeable Hawk Eagle. Juvenile and in good condition.
 - Long Tailed Macaque Rescued from near BWRC. Probably because the previous owner accidentally threw it away and it destroyed the surrounding houses
- October 2021
 - Pangolin. Still in baby and in good condition.
 - Civet. Adult, Injured in the stomach, fracture mandibula.

The animals at BWRC were confiscated by the Bali Natural Resources Agency (BKSDA-Bali) from local people who owned them illegally. Some of them were handed over by the locals and foreigners who found them. The animals found a new home at BWRC, where we are currently trying to rehabilitate more than fifty animals before we release them into the wild.



Six new wildlife came to BWRC

Our dedicated staff and volunteers in BWRC have daily tasks to take care of the animals, including cleaning cages, feeding the animals routinely, making enrichment for the animal especially birds, repairing and maintenance of the animal cages, and looking for grass as extra food for Bali Gembrong Goats.

Additionally, all animals are examined by our veterinarians who routinely provide multivitamins and medical treatment to the sick animals, and medical examination for new animals. Only healthy animals can be released into the wild.

We are so happy we had a chance to release some animals in 2022. On February 20th, we released 2 Asian Palm Civets (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*) in Batukaru protected forest helped by Sarinbuana Ecolodge Bali, locals from Sangketan village, and Besikalung staff. These civets were rehabilitated for around 6 months at the centre.

In the next month, we released a White-bellied Sea Eagle in Tamblingan lake. Some considerations were taken in choosing the location such as the food source and safety. This Eagle was brought by West Bali National Park. From the anklet on its feet, the eagle was probably kept as a pet and escaped from the owner. We rehab the eagle for six months. Thank you to HIS Australia, BKSDA Bali, West Bali National Park, Benahi Satwa, and Yayasan Nagaloka who supported our eagle's release.

In June 2022, we had two times in releasing wildlife. On June 7, together with FNPF Besikalung, we released a pangolin in the Besikalung forest. Two Spotted Kestrels were released in Batukaru protected forest on June 22. On this occasion, students from School for International Training (SIT) joined us in releasing

the eagles.

In December 2022, we released again a Pangolin in Besikalung forest. This pangolin has an impressive story before ending at the rescue centre. The baby pangolin, at that time, was found by Julia, a tourist in a hotel in Karangasem. Pango, how we named her, would not let go of her feet because this baby was separated from her mother. Julia called BAWA in the middle of the night to bring the pangolin from Karangasem to our centre. Thank you to Julia and BAWA for helping the baby. After we made sure that Pango has the ability to find her own food and how explore the trees, we decided to release her on December 17.

Not only release the animals, but this year we also relocated a Leaf Monkey (*Trachypitecus auratus*) to the Javan Langur Center (Aspinall Foundation) in Batu, East Java. Leaf monkeys live in groups and socialize with each other. That is why it is better for the monkey to meet the other before being released.

Special thanks to our donor, Humane Society International (HSI), who has fully funded Bali Wildlife Rescue Centre programs this year. Without your support, it would not be possible to successfully run our projects such as rehabilitating, releasing, and translocating endangered animals.





Harjono Djoyobisono/AVP



VOLUNTEERING

This year, we reopened our foster program for all animals at BWRC. By being a foster parent for a month, the animals can have all the care they need like food, medicine, and cage maintenance. In return, the foster parent will get a certificate of appreciation for each lucky animal they foster.

We had two foster parents this year. The 0913 Foundation fostered Balou the sun bear and three of our eagles for a month. 0913 Foundation is a community-based project that pays attention to the development of a decentralized world and at the same time supports charitable activities. We also had Nisa Hiske as the foster parent for a month. Thank you so much for being the foster parent for our animals at BWRC.

Our volunteer program provides an opportunity for students and other individuals to gain experience in the care of animals as well as in animal conservation. No animal-related qualifications or experiences are necessary. However, any volunteers who have specialist skills, whether animal-related or in any other field, are a great help to us.

In 2022, our volunteer numbers increased, not like the previous year. We had 18 volunteers in BWRC coming from around the world. We also collaborated with Plan My Gap Year in facilitating their volunteers helping our work. Besides volunteers, we also had dozens intern students from some Universities in Indonesia such as Gajah Mada University, Udayana University, and Airlangga University. The volunteers and intern students really helped with our work such as cleaning cages, feeding, making enrichments, and medical check-up for the animals.



COMMUNITY

To engage with the community, Bali Wildlife Rescue Centre welcomes locals, universities, and schools to visit our centre. They can learn about conservation education and the importance of the rehabilitation process for animals here. This year we had a visit from students from Green School Ubud, School International Training (SIT), Mary Gold School, Empathy School, SD Growing Tree, and TK Khadijah. This year, as part of Our Bali Your Bali Tour (OBYB), BWRC received two visits from OBYB guests.



Our team joined the charity event

Not only welcomed visits from outside to BWRC, but we also joined some events held by some parties. On April 9th, we joined Charity Bake Sale to raise money for rescue groups or organizations. This charity was held by Lippo Mall Kuta and Bless U Bar and attended by 4 rescue groups. In this occasion, we introduce who BWRC is and what we do to the visitor.

In the next week, Rinni as our Manager and Vert had a chance to be the speaker in Ornithology Lecture and Workshop held by veterinary student of Udayana University. The theme of the lecture was about the basic skills of Avians Conservation and Necroption. In November 12, she was also invited as one of the speakers in National Webinar held by Biology student of Udayana University with the theme of Celebrating World Animal Day and Stand Up for Animal. Not only held a webinar, they also opened donation for wildlife we rehab at BWRC.





**BESIKALUNG WILDLIFE
SANCTUARY**

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Although the still relatively well-preserved Besikalung Temple is important to Bali, it is not a major tourist attraction in the same way as other temples in South Bali. The Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary 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. As with previous programs, either in Borneo or Nusa Penida, the highlight of the program in Besikalung is wildlife conservation, along with habitat rehabilitation/preservation, and community development that includes education, ecotourism, agriculture, and other alternative income source programs for the local people.

WILDLIFE

The sanctuary, which covers part of Bali's largest remaining forest, is home to Pangolin, Civet, Eagle, and many other birds. We have released groups of some wildlife that we rehabilitate at the Bali Wildlife Rescue Center. For more information about wildlife and animal release please see the Bali Wildlife Rescue Center section.



A Couple of Bali Starling in Besikalung

As of October 2022, there are three pairs of the Bali Starlings occupying the nest boxes. With some adult birds dispersing outside the nest box network (September 2022), the total population is at least 20 adult birds. Bali Starling is sexually mature at 12 months old. Adult birds are those older than 12 months, which is all of the released birds.

The species can cope with the environment, however, a recent dispersal (currently being investigated) from the nest box network area has indicated a decline in the population from the total release of 41 birds. The decline in the population is real and identified through the almost daily monitoring regime.

Since June 2022 when the nest boxes have been installed, we have recorded six breeding attempts (14 eggs being laid) that resulted in two juveniles being fledged (4 July 2022 and 13 August 2022).



Consistent with the monitoring regime on Nusa Penida, the Besikalung Bali Starling nest box monitoring is conducted twice a day, in the morning and afternoon. The monitoring involves conducting 20 min 50 m radius, point source surveys at the nest boxes. Each nest box is numbered and GPS located. Each morning (before 10 am), 5 or 6 nest boxes are surveyed. A total of 13 nest boxes have now been established and GPS located. The nest boxes are cleaned and maintained, typically on a two-month rotation, to discourage predators such as rats, snakes, and geckos. This year, we tried to use an endoscopy camera to check what inside the nest boxes are. It helps us to know whether the Bali Starlings have eggs or not.



Civet was released in Batukaru area

In 2022, FPNP Besikalung has succeeded in releasing 23 Bali Starlings. On January 4th, five were released, 14 on April 19th, two on June 21st, and 2 on December 17th. Before being released, these birds were rehabilitated at Bali Wildlife Rescue Center (BWRC) and then habituated in an aviary at FPNP Besikalung in order to make sure that these birds could adapt well to their new environment. Thank you to Angelica Chinellato, Beth Dagleish, Ignacio Carcavallo, Lee Durrell, Steve Lemlin, School of International Training (SIT), and Mission Erde who have donated to the sustainability of the Bali Starling population in Besikalung.

The other animals that we released this year were pangolins, a civet, and Spotted Kestrels. On February 21st, a civet was released in Muncaksari temple area. We have previously communicated with the local authorities to release animals in the area. On June 22nd, together with BWRC and students from SIT, we released spotted kestrels in the Pucak Petali Temple area.

BESIKALUNG WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



Together with BWRC, we released pangolins twice on June 7th and December 17th (with the Mission Erde team) in Besikalung temple area. All of them previously were rehabilitated in BWRC. The released locations are included in the customary forest area which has customary regulations to preserve the environment. This way the chance of survival for these animals is higher due to the larger amount of food for these animals.

On February 22nd, Mr. I Made Arianta from East Selemadeg came to our center to hand over a pangolin. He found this pangolin in the rice field and immediately rescued it because in his village, it is not safe for the pangolin due to illegal hunting. At that time, the pangolin was healthy and in good condition, so we released it in the Besikalung conservation area.

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 in order to ensure acceptance for the animals as new residents 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.

COMMUNITY

We also run education programs to teach the local community about conservation issues, organize visits to the sanctuary for school students, and are setting up an information center for the public. Our volunteer center has been running for over a year and hopefully, it will continue to help us to be more financially sustainable as an NGO. Also, it hopefully serves the community to help them in coping with mass tourism that is increasing in this village.

FNPF Besikalung collaborates with the surrounding community to help the progress of the village. As a two-way communication that we do with the community where people who help provide information on animal monitoring, we provide assistance with the programs we run.

In January, together with village officials, we installed no-hunting boards and Bali Starling information boards on the border of Babahan village and another strategic place. It aims to warn everyone who enters the village of Babahan to comply with the applicable customary laws for animal protection.

We were also invited to attend Babahann village event in the framework of the TNI's cooperation with Family Welfare Empowerment (PKK) in Banjar Utu. The goal was to socialize the importance of environmental cleanliness and the role of the environment in it. We released 3 pairs of Bar-winged Prinia and one bucket of freshwater fish for the symbol of concern for the environment.

VOLUNTEERING

Currently, Besikalung has its own volunteer center. Volunteers mostly were involved in the following activities: gardening or farming with locals, cleaning the environment around the temple and the sanctuary, wildlife monitoring, and teaching English to the local kids.

Our volunteer program this year has started to improve from the previous year with 9 volunteers including Matt from Australia, Jay from England, Elie, Elisa, Jhonatan, and Jules from French, Jeslynn from Malaysia, Regia from Indonesia, and Evelyn from Singapore. In March, Matt and Jay helped us do a research trial about the behavior and home range of the Bali Starling. Jay also helped us map the nest boxes that we installed and then input the data into Google Earth.



Volunteers helped the endoscopy monitoring

Elie and Elisa, who came in July, helped the farmers such as plowing the fields and helping in the plantations, such as planting garlic and chilies. Jeslynn who came in August is a photographer. she donated a nest box from bamboo for us and helped us in stocking good photography. In September we had Jules, a videographer, who helped us monitor the Bali starlings in the Babahan village area and make documentation for our center. Regia, Evelyn,

and Jhonatan came in November, they helped the SIMANTRI farmer group in making fertilizer.

In October and November, we had a group tour managed by Mr. Dean and Our Bali Your Bali team as a donation for FNPF. The guests were all from Australia. We started in the morning at the center with a presentation from Mr. Bayu and continued with trekking on Jatiluwih rice terrace. We had lunch at Tridatu Warung Bambu with a special Bali cuisine menu, Nila Nyat-nyat. We want to thank Mr. Dean and Our Bali Your Bali for their support to our work in Besikalung center.

HABITAT

This year we planted some trees including the Rain Tree (*Samanea saman*), Orchid tree (*Bauhinia purpurea*), and Indian prickly ash (*Zanthoxylum rhetsa*) in the forest area of Pura Besikalung and around our center. Rain Tree or *Trembesi* is a dense tree providing shelter for animals. Its roots function as water absorption supporting the supply of water reserves for the surrounding environment. Rain Trees are also used for the reforestation of forest areas. In addition to planting in the forest area, we also work with the community to plant trees in their respective gardens, especially for the Orchid tree and Indian prickly ash. The Orchid trees wood is generally used by the community for canes, while the Indian prickly ash is used as a craft material.



Long beans for the organic farming

Moreover, we also have organic farming at our center. We planted some kinds of vegetables like tomatoes, chilies, and long beans. We harvested the long beans in January after two months of gardening.



NUSA PENIDA BIRD SANCTUARY

Since 2004, we have been focusing on holistic conservation and community development programs on Nusa Penida, an island off the southeastern coast of Bali. 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 ecotourism, which FNPf has worked to promote. Our approach focuses on creating new protected areas by empowering traditional regulations for wildlife protection areas and community-protected bird sanctuaries.

We have many groups and individuals volunteering to work with us on habitat conservation and in our community development program.

WILDLIFE

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

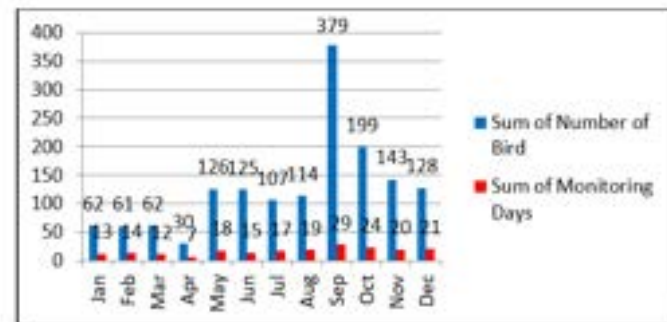
We have seen plenty of success on Nusa Penida, most notably with the Bali Starling. When we first started our breeding program on the island in 2006, less than ten Bali Starlings were estimated to still be living on the island. Since then, the number of birds has steadily increased. Our efforts have been crucial to saving the Bali Starling from extinction.



Monitoring the Bali starling with volunteer

As one of the main programs at FNPF Nusa Penida, the Bali starling's conservation program was carried out and led by the Conservation Coordinator who was in charge of managing monitoring activities. The several methods carried out are (1) Daily monitoring, which means we need to move around in 7 different locations; (2) Concentration count and behavior, which means we need to stay in one active location for 3 hours long to observe the behavior of Bali Starling during their breeding

period; (3) Endoscope camera experiment, we use BPRO camera to check if there are any eggs or chicks to measure the success rate of breeding, and (4) Home-range, which is monitoring the Bali starlings to understand the area of its distribution. In Graph 1, it can be seen the intensity of monitoring and the total number of Bali starlings seen each month. This total number was not the same as the actual number of birds but the total number of bird's encounter (there were repetitions) on each monitoring activity. Encounters were most abundant in September since we had volunteers who are birders so we could obtain more accurate data.



The intensity of monitoring and the total number of Bali starlings encounter in 2022

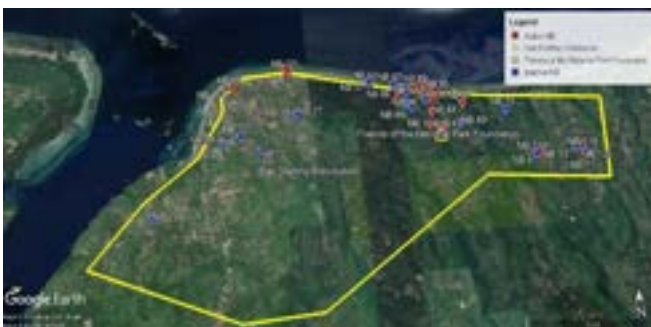
Furthermore, there was an increase in the number of active nest boxes in 2022 which were 16 in the first quarter (January-March), 23 in the second quarter (April-June), 30 in the third quarter (July-September), and 34 in the fourth quarter (October-December) but decreased to 31 at the end of December. From these results, it can be concluded that a significant increase occurred when entering the dry season. In the previous months, there was also an increase in the number of breeding seasons in the rainy season until the season's transition. The time needed for chicks to leave the nest is around 50-60 days, so it takes about 2 months more to be able to see the juveniles. After that, they will be in groups and look for their respective partners.

This was the reason why the number of juveniles was easy to be seen in a group last summer. Moreover, we were trying to monitor and add more nest boxes to avoid competition between the birds over a nest box (nest box squeezed). Monitoring is carried out to determine trends in bird populations, where the data can be used as a basis for determining the amount of nest boxes needed in one location.

The Bali starling's distribution was slightly different in 2021 and 2022. Picture 1 represents that the distribution was still centered in the northeastern of the island nearby the FNPF office. The easternmost point where the bird was found is in Sental Kubu, while the westernmost point is in Raju, Toya Pakeh. Slight development of bird distribution occurred in the northwest of the FNPF office with 2 active nest boxes, namely Prapat (site number: 121) and Prapat 2 (site number: 123).



Bali Starling's distribution 2021



Bali Starling's distribution 2022

We also routinely cleaned and replaced broken nest boxes due to disturbances. The main disturbances to our nest boxes this year were ants and geckos. Nest boxes with ants found in them were taken down, and we let them lie on the ground until the ants left by themselves, while geckos are abundant as we found they laid their eggs either inside of the nest box or at the tree

bark-covering the nest box's main body. For this reason, we conducted a quail egg experiment to figure out the probability of predators or pests occupying the nest box. In 2022, this experiment was carried out in the last 2 months (November and December). The results obtained were no geckos were seen entering the nest box during the experiment. This experiment will be continued in 2023 to get more accurate results with different treatments.



Gecko found in Nest box



Ants found in Nest box

Not only discovering predators and pests but we also found a unique egg phenomenon. Generally, Bali Starlings lay 2-3 eggs, but we uniquely found 4 and 6 eggs at Scuba Duck (site number: 111) and Klibun (site number: 85), respectively. However, this particular exception is not a positive indication since it might be happened due to many reasons like genetic or anomaly behavior of Bali Starling. Unfortunately, after monitoring these two unique nesting box locations for 1 month and doing an endoscope camera experiment, we only found 2 chicks survived at Scuba Duck.

At the end of April, we started to install a Camera Trap near the waterhole to observe how often Bali starlings come to drink or bathe. From the shots obtained, Bali starlings come to the waterhole more often during the dry season. It was assumed that Nusa Penida is a dried island where it is difficult to find water resources, so the waterholes provided at the office play an important role, especially during the dry season. Therefore, not only Bali starlings but also several species of birds were caught on the camera such as Collared Kingfishers, Spotted Doves, White-breasted Waterhen, and other native birds.



Installing Camera Trap



Shot of Bali Starling drinking at waterhole office

Another monitoring program was also conducted in Lembongan, an island near Nusa Penida. We discovered a pair of Bali starlings for the first time in March after a long time we did not see any Bali starlings on the island. We tried to install 2 nest boxes and did monitoring once a month by doing 3 times repetitions in 4 potential locations. During the monitoring, we routinely checked and cleaned the nest box, then discovered small twigs and dried leaves inside. Unfortunately, by August there was only one bird left, and none of them in October. The Bali starling was last detected in the border area between the forest near the middle of the Lembongan towards the rock cliffs. Based on interviews with local people, indicators suggest that there was a possibility of

bird capturing due to a lack of awareness about Awig-awig (traditional laws) in Lembongan. Therefore, we ended up not continuing to monitor Bali starling on the island.



Monitoring in Lembongan



Forum Group Discussion

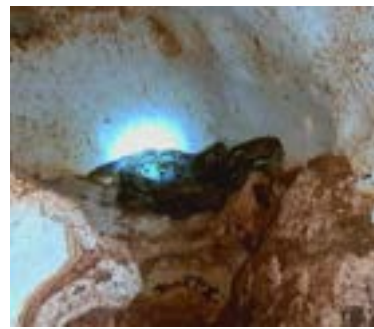
Furthermore, even though the community in Nusa Penida has sufficient awareness to protect Bali starlings as endangered animals, we still conduct Forum Group Discussion (FGD) twice in a week as an effort to educate the community about conservation. In this program, we basically go around the nest box locations to interview local community nearby. This activity is indirect action to disseminate information about Bali starling as protected birds and FNP as a non-governmental organization that has in charge to control the birds by regularly monitoring them. As a result, more and more people become more conscious about conservation, and often help to report if they saw the bird in particular area during breeding season.

Turning to another animal program that is called exploring program. This program consists of two different focuses, cave and beach. Firstly, we were exploring two caves, Giri Putri and Kentung. In Giri Putri cave, we monitor crabs (*Karstama balikum*/*Karstama emdii*) which are endemic of Nusa Penida, and



Endemic crab in Giri Putri cave

tag each point where the crabs are found with a flag with information of the species and sex.



Python in Kentung cave

Nonetheless, in Kentung cave we found not only bats and spiders, but also a python. Moreover, we found variety species of bird while exploring

beaches such as a juvenile of White-bellied Sea Eagle at Sawehan beach, Pacific Heron at Diamond Beach, White-tailed Tropicbirds at Manta Cliff, and two species at Angel Bilabong, White-tailed Tropicbird and Savanna Nightjar. Furthermore, there is still unreleased cockatoo beside our kitchen which we are planning to release once it has a partner. That is why we should clean the cage once in a week and make enrichment for the bird. We try to make the cage just like natural habitat (forest) by providing leaves inside.

Lastly, in September 2022 there was a local who handed in a bucket full of baby tortoises to FNPF. Based on his report that these baby tortoises were stranded far from the sea in a weak condition, they were given to FNPF as an association that is trusted to release them afterwards. We were taking care of the tortoises approximately for a week and waited until the tortoises were strong enough to be released.



Released Baby Tortoise

We are very thankful to our volunteers who have supported our bird conservation in Nusa Penida by donating nest boxes for the Bali Starling. Please email info@fnpf.org if you are willing to contribute to save this endangered bird from extinction by donating nest boxes that will hopefully help them breed successfully on this island.

HABITAT

Reforestation in Nusa Penida was not an easy project to get off the ground, mainly due to extreme weather and poor habitat. The island is arid with thin poor-quality topsoil. In



Volunteers helped Planting seeds

the early years, much time was spent on finding out suitable plants to be used for the project. A nursery was

set up and local people were invited to pick up saplings for free, to be used in their homes. Volunteers planted saplings along the road to create green corridors for birds. Today, the project is still ongoing on a smaller scale. Volunteers help our staff with the work in the



Collecting cow's poo

nursery. The result of all the hard work can now be seen on green Nusa Penida, where tourism is on the rise bringing more job opportunities for the local people.



Pollinating Flat-leaved Vanilla

To support Bali starlings living in Nusa Penida, we also have programs to preserve habitat by planting seeds and trees, and organic farming which not only benefit Bali starlings but also the community. We give saplings away to local people who are willing to do planting that make them indirect participants to build the habitat for the birds. In 2022, there were few people came and asked for saplings so we distributed approximately 300 palm trees and 100 Plawas (*Codiaeum variegatum*). Besides that, organic farming has purposes to create our own food-source and encourage locals to grow food organically. Nevertheless, considering the climate in Nusa Penida which tends to be dried, we divide our main focus on farming into two; (1) In the wet season (October-March) we will focus on planting in the gardens around our center while (2) in the dry season (April-September) we will focus more on planting seeds which can later be planted in the rainy season. We also weed the shrubs and use organic fertilizer to nourish the plant, it is a mix of compost and cow's poo. At the end of 2022, we had 1000 palm trees, 200 Durian trees, 100 Rosellas, and several types of plants which have been planted over 2 years ago and still lived until today.



Saplings of Flower of Flat-leaved Vanilla, Palm Tree, Rosella, and Durian

Furthermore, some seeds that have been planted at FPNP basically can be found around forest so we collected them and took care of it in our nursery until it grew. Therefore, palm trees dominated our nursey most of time. In November we planted just about 40 Palm trees along the way up to our center with volunteers.



Planting Activity with volunteers



Beach Litter Clean-up

Furthermore, for the past few years, Nusa Penida has been a tourist place that attracts many tourists to the island. This island is surrounded by beaches which are the habitat of marine flora and fauna such as coral reefs, turtles, mantas, and hundreds or even thousands of fish species. The beach clean-up program is one of our ways to help protect their habitat which is now polluted with plastic waste. We invite volunteers to participate helping in the campaign about plastic waste. Volunteers will be invited to clean up the trash on the nearest beach. We also had a discussion with our volunteers about trash regulation and the system in their country. It was a great opportunity to share cultures and perspectives, particularly about waste. After cleaning, our staff (Adi) took the sack that has been full of trash and carried it to the landfill.

Community



English class at Prapat

As an appreciation to the community for participating in supporting the conservation program on Nusa Penida, we give them feedback in the form of community development programs. Teaching programs become the foremost program since FPNF mostly have native English volunteers. Ketut's house which is in Prapat was chosen

because this area is considered an active location in Bali starling's distribution. Moreover, Ketut also dedicated herself to children's education so

FNPF collaborated with her to hold an English class. The fundamental knowledge about English has been taught in Prapat like some essential vocabularies including animals, fruits, vegetables, and objects. Surprisingly, the children can quickly memorize this vocabulary and were encouraged to make simple sentences and speak confidently.



Computer class with KKN students

Moreover, we also support technology literacy program which was initiated by us together with IPB University students in June 2022. So far, we have taught basic Microsoft Office and Google, and conducted practical lessons how to operate computers. Those two classes are held once in a week on Saturday (computer class) and Sunday (English class). Aside from that, we also held a teaching program at SD Negeri 4 Ped which is in Sental considering that this area also has an active home-range for Bali starlings. This school also participates in supporting our conservation program by providing a pond as a water resource for the birds. This teaching program has actually been carried out before but had to be suspended due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Therefore, we just started the class over by renewing the agreement between the school and FNPF at the end of November 2022.



English class at SD Negeri 4 Ped

Aside from teaching, FNPF also got involved to preserve traditional dance since dancing is an important part of Hindu practice. Hindu people are engaged to learn how to dance since they are young so they can participate in their ceremony since it considers as an offering. To support this culture, FNPF takes a charge to preserve it by inviting Mirah, as one of the locals who excels in traditional Balinese dance, to be the dance teacher for children. This class held in Ketut's house every Tuesday afternoon where the kids could learn several types of traditional dance such as Margapatih, Merak, Condong, Wirayudha, etc.



Balinese Dancing Class

In addition, as a form of cultural exchange with our volunteers who come from many different countries, we invite them to participate in activities that are directly related to Nusa Penida's culture. Some additional programs carried out in 2022 included Indonesia's Independence Day celebration, visiting sculpting, and making coconut oil. Firstly, on 17 August 2022, as the organizer of the Independence Day celebration held at Banjar Prapat, volunteers helped us prepare events such as making decorations, wrapping gifts for the winners, and participating in the competition as well.

Secondly, we invited volunteers to take part in visiting one of the clay craftsmen in Saren. This location was chosen considering that the FNPF had released eagles there, and the birds still had been seen in this area. In this visit, volunteers were able to see directly the process of making Hindu-Buddhist statues, and had the opportunity to make some additional decorations for the statues. Lastly, in November we invited volunteers to directly participate in the traditional process of making coconut oil with locals, starting from peeling coconut skin, shredding coconuts, pressing the shredding-coconut, and boiling the coconut water until the oil clumps appeared on the surface. The coconut oil then could be used by locals for cooking.



Visiting Clay Craftsman and making coconut oil

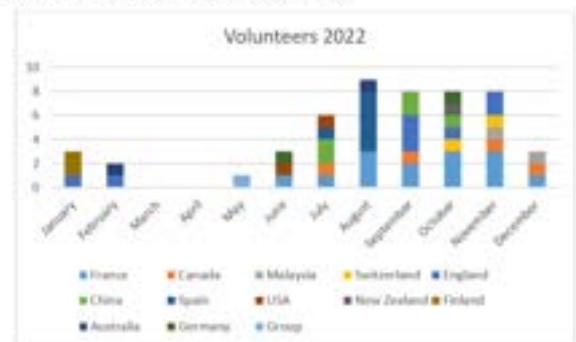
VOLUNTEERING

The Covid-19 pandemic has had quite a significant impact due to restrictions from the government. Even though international volunteers were restricted to come to Indonesia, there were also some foreigners stacked in Indonesia and could not go back to their home country. At the beginning of 2022, we still had some people coming for volunteering from England, Finland, and Australia. Moreover, even though there was no volunteers in March and April, the pandemic was gradually getting better which was then followed by the constant arrival of international volunteers. We had 39 volunteers coming in 2022 from around the world and ... groups.

Table 2. General Volunteer Timetable 2022

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
7.00 am	Daily Monitoring	Daily Monitoring	Daily Monitoring	Daily Monitoring	Color call	Clearing Cockatoo's cage	Exploring
8.00 am	Nursery/ Gardening	Nursery/ Gardening	Nursery/ Gardening	Nursery/ Gardening		Endoscope /Cleaning	
4.00 pm	Beach Clean-up	Dance Class	Concentration Count & Behavior	Concentration Count & Behavior		Computer Class	English Class

Graph 2. Number and Origin Countries of Volunteers 2022



Furthermore, we will also increase promotion on our social media (Instagram: @fnpf_nusapenida) by doing daily updates and activity updates on the website. Graph 2 shows the number and countries of origin of volunteers while Table 2 describes the general volunteering timetable in 2022.

PEJENG VILLAGE



Pejeng village, the location of FNPF's head office, is located about five kilometers outside of Ubud and, unlike the latter, is relatively unknown to tourists. It is a small traditional village surrounded by beautiful rice fields and 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-watching enthusiasts.

Helping the community to develop responsible and sustainable tourism is one of our main goals in Pejeng. Therefore, we continue our work in the Bali Starling Breeding Program, engage the community by collaborating with local farmers and set up our volunteer activity of teaching English for local people.



WILDLIFE

Pejeng is a paradise for birdwatchers. In Pejeng, we mainly breed the critically endangered Bali Starling (*Leucopsar rothschildi*). In 2020, we moved all of the Bali Starling to Bali Wildlife Rescue Centre to get rehabilitate which then will be released in Besikalung Wildlife Sanctuary. In addition, we breed other bird species such as the Black-Winged Starling (*Acridotheres melanopterus*) and the Pied Myna (*Gracupica contra*). We have two different types of cages to ensure a successful and sustainable conservation program. The first one is the pairing cage where we put the birds to mate, lay eggs, and take care of their children. The second one is a bigger cage in which we teach the birds the necessary skills to survive in the wild. These are flying, hunting, choosing good diets, and avoiding predators.

With the birds in Pejeng, we are attempting to understand why some parents neglect/attack their chicks. We believe that this behavior is caused by the parent's stock quality (we buy mainly from commercial breeders, who usually take the babies out from the nest early, which may have ingrained this anti-parenting behavior). We are keeping some birds at Pejeng to see if we can force the parents to take care of their chicks when they live all together.

COMMUNITY

We work closely with the local community to develop a form of tourism that remains respectful of the culture and nature of the village. We have begun our work by partnering with Pak Kadek Kamardiyana, the head of Banjar Panglan. Pak Kadek shares our values and runs a community of organic farmers among Pejeng's rice fields. We hope that by developing an agro-tourism program that also consists of village tours, cooking classes, lessons with local artisans and visits to Pejeng's major temples, we can help supplement the income of the rice farmers in Pejeng. Many of them remain living in poverty, despite contributing to what is considered a signature Balinese institution.

We regularly hold beekeeping workshops for local farmers in Pejeng Village. We invited a beekeeper named Yan Bali who gave a presentation about the bees (*Apis cerana*). After that, the farmers participated in a workshop to practice how to be a beekeeper. Every single farmer had the chance to practice together with Yan Bali. Hopefully, this workshop will inspire the local farmers to start the business of beekeeping as an additional source of income.

VOLUNTEERING

Our volunteer program in Pejeng is not yet fully developed, and we continue seeking volunteers who have the willingness to model this program with us. The main work will be about teaching English and engaging the locals to do organic farming, or working with us at the head office to fundraise and help in Public Relations (PR) work.

For those who can do wildlife identification, are needed for baseline surveys of the wildlife in this area. Our volunteer program in Pejeng has a minimum stay of two weeks and the project of each volunteer is decided over an interview.

To continue this program, we are now inviting volunteers from around the world who are passionate to work with us here to protect wildlife and habitat, as well as to support organic farming and develop sustainable tourism that will benefit the local people.

THANK YOU TO OUR DONORS

As a non-profit and non-government organization, FNPF receives no government funding. 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.

We dedicate this important page to acknowledging everyone that have spared their precious time and hard-earned money to support our work. No single project and activity that we have done so far in 2022 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 are used effectively to save more wildlife, rebuild another forest, and develop more communities. 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, we have received great achievements in 2022. We are grateful for all your generosity and pledge our best efforts in continuing our work. Please accept our warmest heartfelt thanks.

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

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