

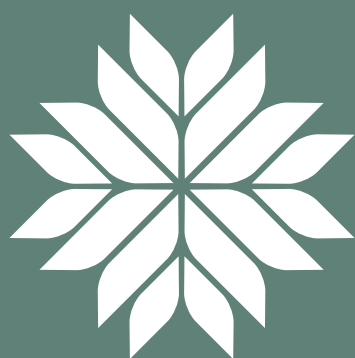
Conserving Sustainable Nature in Harmony

Annual Report 2022



KEHATI





KEHATI

About KEHATI

KEHATI Foundation is a non-profit organization that carries a mandate to collect, manage, and distribute grants for Indonesian biodiversity conservation and usage in a sustainable manner for the prosperity of the Indonesian people.

For over two decades, KEHATI has worked with more than 1,000 local organizations spread from Aceh to Papua and has managed more than 200 million USD of grants. These grants have been coming from, among others, multilateral and bilateral donors, the private sector, endowment funds, philanthropists, and crowd-funding.

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“ Sustainable
Nature for
Today and
Future
Generations

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Reinforcing Commitment, Implementing Actions

Global warming and decreasing biodiversity on earth are issues that have still dominated 2022. Talks about exploiting nature and its ecological impact on life seep into public spaces, manifesting themselves as grassroots initiatives.

In the last 50 years, the human population has rapidly grown, and the same is true with consumption rate, global trade, and urbanization. As a result, humans are using more natural resources than this planet can provide.

Greenhouse gases from uncontrolled human activities increase, raising the earth's temperature. Disasters no longer come organically but appear as impacts of human interventions that are destructive toward nature. A real climate crisis is happening right before our eyes.

As an archipelagic nation, Indonesia truly feels the impact of this climate crisis. Rising sea surface, the appearance of intensifying tropical cyclones, and draught, have caused many people to lose their rights to live. Biodiversity is also on the brink of extinction.

The immense commitment from countries around the world to rebuild biodiversity needs to be translated into real actions. In addition, the world no longer suffers from the COVID-19 pandemic, which means we can now implement various programs and activities together.



Riki Frindos
Executive Director of KEHATI Foundation

To reinforce this commitment, KEHATI has signed a cooperation for two new funding programs, namely LASSO (Landscape and Seascape Solutions for Indonesia) Program, which is currently in the preparatory phase with GIZ (German government's international cooperation agency), and a USD 15 million program from the United States called USAID Kolektif (Konservasi Laut Efektif or Effective Marine Conservation) Program.

Both of these programs will run for five years, focusing on the sustainable protection, conservation, and use of biodiversity, both on land and at sea.

A number of donors also mandate their fund management to KEHATI to support natural conservation activities, namely Ford Foundation, Hivos, German Watch, and several private companies in Indonesia. With this funding support, KEHATI is enthusiastic to play a larger role in conservation efforts and rebuilding biodiversity in Indonesia.

Building Optimism for Conservation Programs

Global warming, decreasing biodiversity, plastic pollution, and deforestation, are environmental issues that have dominated 2022.

Increasing greenhouse gas results in a drastic and swift global temperature rise, which in turn is causing disasters in various parts of the world. As an archipelagic nation, Indonesia is one of the countries affected by this climate crisis.

In the last 50 years, there has been rapid consumption level, population, global trade, and urbanization growth. As a result, humans use more resources than the Earth can provide. This will most definitely impact biodiversity conservation. Concurrent with the subsiding of the COVID-19 pandemic, which enables gradual resumption of activities, KEHATI has signed 2 new funding programs, namely LASSO (Landscape and Seascape Solutions for Indonesia) for the preparation phase from GIZ/BMUV (Germany), and the tender for USAID “Kolektif (Konservasi Laut Efektif or Effective Marine Conservation) project, with a value of USD 15 million.

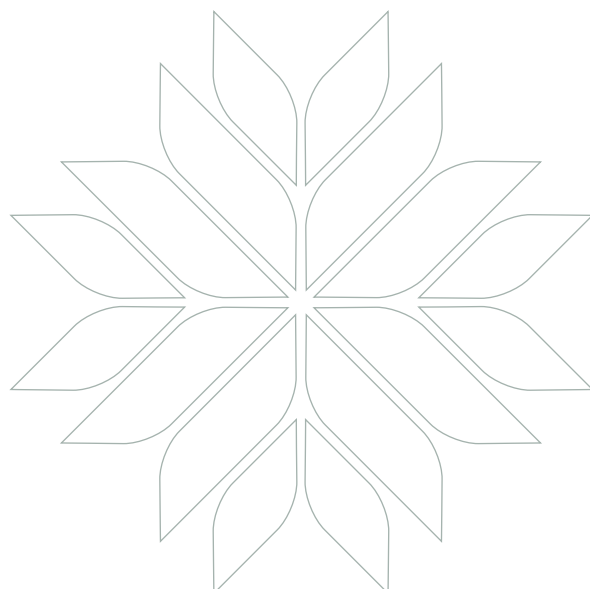
KEHATI is also trusted by a number of donors to manage funds and implement conservation activities, including by Ford Foundation, Hivos, German Watch, and other



Ismid Hadad

Chairman of The Governing Board
of KEHATI Foundation

private companies in Indonesia. With this funding support, KEHATI is enthusiastic to play a larger role in biodiversity conservation efforts in Indonesia. This spirit is in line with the commitment set forth by the G20 Indonesia Summit, one of which is the mutual commitment to protect 30% of the world's land and 30% of the world's ocean by 2030, and continuing the commitment to voluntarily reduce land degradation of up to 50% by 2040. Of course, these conservation goals in Indonesia can be achieved with strong will and collaboration from all stakeholders.





Forestry Ecosystem

Indonesia's forest ecosystem plays a crucial role in the world's future sustainability. With its total area reaching 120.35 million hectares, this forest ecosystem is the second largest oxygen producer in the world. Therefore, KEHATI strived to provide an active contribution through various programs, such as: regular programs, strategic, and special programs.

In addition to strengthening ecological function through a myriad of conservational activities, KEHATI reinforced its institutional aspect by developing biodiversity-related policies at the national and local levels.

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Regular Program



1. Carbon Business Model Study

The Presidential Regulation No 98/2021 on the Application of Carbon Economic Value to achieve the National Contribution Target and GHG Emission Control in the National Development regulates several carbon trading mechanisms, namely trading between two business actors using a cap and trade scheme, emission balancing through the carbon offset scheme, result-based payment, levy for carbon, and the combination of existing systems.

To support greenhouse gas emission reduction through these carbon trading schemes, KEHATI implemented the Carbon Business model study, which was jointly organized with PT Gaia Eko Daya Buana. This study was conducted to identify KEHATI's opportunity to engage in various carbon business model schemes based on existing policies, namely the Presidential Regulation No 98 Year 2021 on Carbon Economic Value and the Environmental and Forestry Ministry Regulation No 21 Year 2022 that provides the governance of carbon economic value.

With KEHATI's background as a grantmaking and green investment management organization, KEHATI Foundation can play a role as a climate financing organization providing funding or investment to holders of forest management permits, both communities and companies and a carbon project developer through several schemes:

- a. Fundraising Climate Change Funds; becoming a partner of the government (BPD LH) to conduct fundraising overseas or outside of government-managed funds, as long as it does not have any implication for carbon trading (only result-based payment).
- b. Intermediary or Distributor of Climate Change Funds: becoming an intermediary or distributing organization from the government (BPD LH) for large-scale climate funding.
- c. Investor of Climate Change Projects; an investor for carbon project developers through existing KEHATI index or mutual fund or issuing other funds aiming to finance investment in carbon projects in Indonesia.
- d. Developer of Climate Change Projects; a developer for carbon projects in Indonesia where the funding is from grants, donors, or investments outside of KEHATI Foundation.

Partner: PT Gaia Eko Daya Buana



2. Revive Citarum

The Citarum River Revitalization Program had been conducted by the Provincial Government of West Java and several other stakeholders. One of the outcomes was the establishment of the Citarum Harum Program in 2018. To support this program, PT Bank HSBC Indonesia (HSBC), KEHATI Foundation, and GIF (Green Initiative Foundation) initiated a project named Revitalization and Rehabilitation of Citarum River as a Source of Sustainable Living (or Revive Citarum) for the period of 2019-2020.

The activities done in the Citarum River revitalization program included providing assistance for industries and communities living around the central part of Citarum River, with target beneficiaries of 250 industries and 470 thousand local communities.

This program was supposed to run until 2020, but due to the Covid-19 pandemic, it was adjusted and continued in 2022.

The activities and achievements of the Revive Citarum program in 2022 were:

- IPAL Operator Training for 51 operators from 48 companies under APINDO in managing IPAL facilities
- Training on managing TPS-3R targeting TPS3R management members in Bojongsari Village and Community Association (RW) officials collecting people's waste. This training was aimed to provide an understanding of waste management activities that



engage community participation and reduce waste piles at the Landfill (TPS).

- Building 1 unit of Maggot House with a capacity of 15-20 kg per day at RW 15 Bojongsari Village, managed by the Sacita group led by Etep Supriatna. This is the fourth Maggot House built in Bojongsari Village.

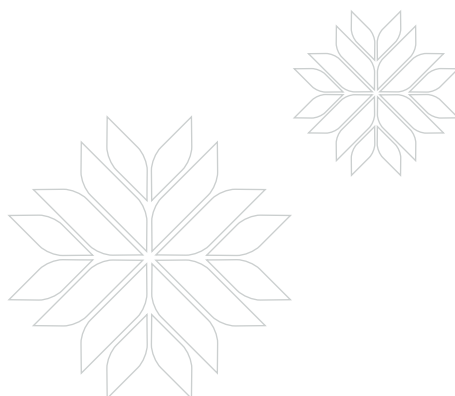
Partner: Yayasan Prakarsa Hijau

3. Track 2 Dialogue Biodiversity & Climate Change – G20

In the G20 Framework, Germanwatch, collaborating with KEHATI, contributed by organizing Discussion Forum on Biodiversity and Climate Change three times in 2022. These three discussion forums discussed three different themes, namely bioprospecting, local food, and renewable energy, and brought in experts relevant to these three themes. The discussion forums were held in cooperation with TEMPO media, in which activities and discussion results were published in several articles in TEMPO media. The outcomes of these discussions were handed over to the G20 Working Group in the form of a policy brief.

Germanwatch is a non-profit and non-government organization based in Bonn, Germany. This organization aims to influence public policy in trading, environment, and relationship between industrial countries in the north and developing countries in the south.

Partner: TEMPO



TFCA-Sumatera



In 2022, the activities of our grantee partners, such as forest restoration and rehabilitation, animal protection along with its habitat, supporting environment-based policies, and strengthening the economy as well as capacity building, gradually began to run normally.

From monitoring by the administrator on grantee partners, their activities, which last year were mostly done by Area Facilitators, have begun to engage Administrator Staff, albeit in a relatively limited frequency and scope. To improve the effectiveness of TFCA-Sumatera activities, in 2022, three Area Facilitators (*Faswil*) were selected and or extended as well as approved, respectively in Medan, Jambi, and Lampung.

From 119 projects funded through the TFCA-Sumatera Program, the total funding commitment has reached IDR 445.02 billion (both from TFCA-1 and TFCA-3 funding sources). Currently, there are 35 active projects, including three Area Facilitators. Eleven of these projects are funded from TCFA-1 funding source, while the remaining 24 projects are funded from TFCA-3 funding source.

Approaching the end of its program implementation in December 2023 (in accordance with the Forest Conservation Agreement), TFCA-Sumatera continues to strive to achieve the intervention targets set forth in TFCA-Sumatera Strategic Plan 2021-2023. The intervention focus remains on three main pillars, namely intervention at the policy level, landscape level, and intervention to improve the social and economic conditions of people living around the forest.

Activities from grantee partners still active in 2022 were mostly dominated by partners from the 8th and 9th grant cycle, which was mostly funded from TFCA-3 source (species funding source). Projects from the 9th grant cycle have been implemented by 22 partners, with a funding commitment of

approximately IDR 53 billion to carry out conservation activities for four (4) endangered species, namely rhinos, elephants, tigers, and orangutans.

The 10th grant cycle that focuses on program sustainability, including strengthening the people's commodity supply chain and opening market access for previously developed commodities, has yet to be implemented due to the TFCA-Sumatera Oversight Committee (OC) meeting to decide new grants not being held yet.



1. Sumatran Rhinoceros Conservation and Rescue

One of the activities of the North Rhinoceros Consortium was building a semi-on-site rhino breeding facility in East Aceh. Unlike in Way Kambas National Park, this rhino breeding facility in Aceh was planned to be built outside of the conservation area, thus location certainty was a must. This location had received a permit from the previous East Aceh District Head, but the land status needed to be confirmed.

To ensure certainty and sustainability of the rhino breeding facility or sanctuary location in Aceh, the North Rhinoceros Partner Consortium, led by the Leuser Conservation Forum (FKL), conducted a series of coordination, in addition to the local government, with multiple parties to increase support towards the rhino conservation program.

The coordination included resolving land ownership claims by the community, following up on the licensing process to change the breeding facility's status into a Conservation Agency specifically for Sumateran Rhino Sanctuary, and advocating the accelerated issuance of Sanctuary Land Use Right by the Ministry of ATR/BPN, resolving rescue and translocation permit as well as discussing rescue Implementation Guideline and Technical Guideline, and translocating Sumateran Rhinos. In addition to that, to reinforce the legal basis of the rhino rescue program,

the Consortium organized an FGD to update the Emergency Action Plan (RAD) of Sumateran Rhino Rescue 2018-2021 document that was no longer in effect.

Site survey to rescue rhinos was done using the help of trap cameras, namely 27 cameras, and was followed up by on-site intensive monitoring involving 32 personnel (6 teams), with 18 patrols covering 829.76 km of exploration distance. At least three rhinos' existence was identified to then be rescued immediately. However, the capture must still wait for the readiness of treatment enclosures at the breeding facility.

For the rhino population in the southern area (Way Kambas NP), we conducted three surveys to look for Sumatran Rhinos, carried out by 12 teams in three different locations within the national park. So far, these surveys have yet to find any sign of Sumatran Rhinos. At this time, efforts to locate rhinos within Way Kambas NP are still being conducted using a more intensive survey strategy.

We have to consider the intrinsic problem of Sumatran Rhinos, whose breeding behavior does not support the sustainability of rhino population in the wild. In addition, the number of individual rhinos in their natural habitat is very small to make them a viable population. Currently, the use of ART becomes the main hope of Sumatran Rhinos' sustainability.

Partners: Leuser Conservation Forum (Forum Konservasi Leuser), Indonesia Badak Foundation Consortium (Konsorsium Yayasan Badak Indonesia), Veterinary and Bio-Medical Faculty of IPB





2. Elephant Conservation

Various elephant protection activities become the focus of grantee partners during 2022. The activities varied, starting from protecting the population and habitat through patrolling and deactivating traps, conducting DNA research to find out the population's genetic status and population management, both within and outside of their habitat, handling conflicts between humans and elephants, to checking the health of docile elephants in elephant raising locations, such as in the Elephant Training Center (PLG).

The patrol to protect elephants and their habitats was spread across various areas in Sumatra, including in Aceh, North Sumatra, Bentang Seblat, Bengkulu, Riau, and Lampung. This activity involved local people, the ranger community, including local government units such as the Forest Management Unit (KPH) and BKSDA Resort. The main focus of regular patrol and monitoring was to clean/destroy animal traps that often killed elephants and other animals.

During the second semester of 2022, one wild elephant often causing

disturbances in the community at Bener Meriah District (Aceh) was translocated, and five elephants in Ogan Komering Ulu District, South Sumatra, were herded to Gunung Raya Conservation Area. In Bengkulu, a ground check on site was conducted to develop a corridor plan map (connectivity path) for the Sumatran Elephant habitat in Seblat Landscape with 82.67 km long, 200 m wide, and has a total area of 2,360.27 ha. This produced three maps, namely a forest covering map, a land topography map, and a map indicating spots where elephants were found, to help plan for the corridor development.

To address conflicts between elephants and humans (KGM), 17.2 km and 4.3 km electric barriers in Bener Meriah District and Bireun District, respectively, have been built. In addition, other electric barriers were also built, namely 1,300 m in Aceh Jaya Listrik, 3,000 m in West Aceh District, and 1,900 m in Aceh Tengah District. Besides constructing physical barriers to prevent elephant herds from coming into residential areas or farmlands, the elephant conservation program also build the people's capacity to be able to

independently address KGM issues. This activity was also linked with the incentive of improving the people's welfare or economy.

To overcome KGM UGM, tried to use the latest technology in Bukit Tigapuluh Landscape to develop an early detection system related to elephant-human conflict by integrating bioacoustics, WebGIS, and mobile apps. With this technology and application, people are expected to learn about an "attack" from the elephant population early on, thus having time to prepare or put up barriers. This technology was made to be applied and used easily by people who do not understand technology, but have devices like cellphones.

Off-site, medical record data input was successfully completed for 221 off-site Sumatran Elephants (216 alive, 5 deceased) at the elephant raising locations (PLG and PKG) in Sumatra. Health data from these medical records were necessary for off-site elephant management linked with on-site population management.



The development of Sumatran Elephant Management Information System (SIM GAJAH) is currently underway and has entered the trial phase using patrol data of TFCA Sumatera partners in the 8th grant cycle. This system is connected with the system built by the government so that going forward this system can still be used and be sustainable as the basis for managing Sumatran elephant and developing government policies.

The elephant routine health check at the Elephant Response Unit (ERU), namely a unit established to address KGM using docile elephants in Way Kambas National Park (TNWK) and Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park (TNBBS), showed that more than 75 percent of elephants were quite healthy, indicated by above average Body Condition Index (BCI). Thus, they only needed to be given anti-worm medication and vitamins. In addition, 27 elephants in TNWK and five elephants in TNBBS were given TT vaccine boosters and USG. When conducting

USG medical examination on four female elephants in ERU TNWK, two of them were diagnosed with 5-6 months pregnancy.

Off-site Health Monitoring and Treatment for Sumatran Elephants were regularly conducted by Vesswic Veterinary Medical Team in almost all off-site elephant locations in Sumatra, including in Aek Nauli Elephant Conservation Camp (ANECC), Holiday Resort Elephant Training Center (PLG) in North Sumatra, (PLG) Minas Riau and PLG Sebang in South Sumatra, Buluh Cina Natural Tourism Park (TWA), and Yayasan Taman Nasional Tesso Nilo (YTNTN). At least 28 elephants had undergone routine medical checkups. The average Body Condition Index (BCI) of Sumatran Elephants in off-site locations in all elephant-raising units is ideal. In addition, the ERU team in Way Kambas National Park also conducted elephant health monitoring, in which during this period, every elephant was given a one-time, anti-parasitic medicine.

The survey to take the feces of Sumatran elephants in the habitat pocket of Lalan -Sembilang (South Sumatra) obtained 22 Sumatran elephant feces samples from PT Raja Palma concession area. DNA analysis was done in the Mathematics and Biological Science (MIPA Biologi) laboratory of UNSRI, and it was presumed that the samples were from 12-13 elephants, dominated by males and three females (two adults and one young elephant). Temporary indication showed a mutation (change and erasure of nucleotide base in some conserved areas) possibly caused by inbreeding. We also conducted DNA testing on 34 of 67 test-eligible elephant feces from the Elephant Training Center in 21 SM Padang Sugihan path. Test results showed that the Sugihan-Simpang elephant sub-population has a very close familial level. This may potentially cause inbreeding pressure and in the long run, may drive a decrease in genetic drift if no population management measures are done. Meanwhile, 100 elephant feces samples in Lokop-Serbajadi (East Aceh) and Trumon (South Aceh) were collected, and are currently being analyzed in a laboratory in Malaysia.

Partners: RSF Hipam, Tapak Liman, Konsorsium Seblak/Kanopi, UMP, PKST, CRU Aceh, Vesswic, KHS, Satgas Sahabat Satwa, Fahutan UGM, Redelong Institute, Haki, AGC



3. Tiger Conversation

For the purposes of managing and conserving the Sumatran tiger population, TFCA-Sumatera supported the Sumatra-Wide Tiger Survey (SWTS) aiming to complete the spread of data on Sumatran tiger to develop a plan to protect Sumatran tigers and their habitat. In addition, we conducted technical assistance on how to handle the CDV virus in Sumatran tigers as an effort to medically examine wildlife. Also, we carried out biosecurity protocol training and biological sample collection in several locations for UPT KSDAE staff and grantee partners with participants having the background of field staff and veterinarian/medical staff.

The vulnerability status or spread risk level for African Swine Fever (ASF) cases in boars continued to be monitored, especially in Bukit Tigapuluh National Park (TNBT) and Way Kambas National Park (TNWK), which previously had been found to have boars infected with the

deadly ASF virus. Until the end of September 2022, no new ASF cases were found in TNBT and TNWK, thus no sample could be analyzed.

In order to support ex-situ and in-situ conservation efforts for Sumatran tigers, two tiger cubs named Surya Manggala and Citra Kartini were released. They were born at the rescue facility in the ex-situ area of Barumon Wildlife Reserve, North Sumatra.

Since October 2021, we observed the behavior enrichment of these Sumatran tiger cubs by giving live feeds and habituation similar to their natural habitat. In addition, we also observed/monitor their behavior using CCTV for 24 hours and 7 days a week.

The behavior data was then analyzed to evaluate any abnormal behavior, daily behavior pattern (time activity budget), and to identify natural behaviors. Considering these two cubs were born in an enclosure, we

did a soft release before their actual release as a habituation phase and to further evaluate their conditions and living feasibility in a natural habitat. On 7 June 2022, both of these cubs were released at Kerinci Seblat National Park. We learned that the female tiger, Citra Kartini, died within a few weeks after release, and until today, the male tiger, Surya Manggala, has built his territory, and its movements are still monitored through a GPS collar. The success of releasing a tiger that was raised in a raising facility into the wild was the first ever in the world.

Partners: YPBMM, Sintas, Forum Harimau Kita, SRI, WMM, PKHS

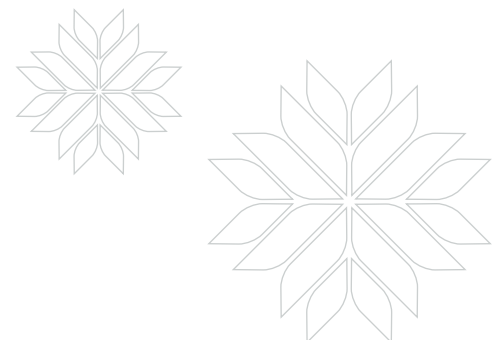




Photo by Orangutan Information Center (OIC)

4. Orangutan Conservation

The orangutan survey result in North Sumatra showed that the largest orangutan habitat was in Batang Toru protected forest group, with several population pockets located in Dolok Sibual-buali Sanctuary and Lubuk Raya Sanctuary, including in several Production Forest (HP) areas and Other Use Areas (APL) that still have natural forest covering and the ones mixed with cultivation plants in the form of agroforestry. The survey was still conducted in locations that we learned were not population pocket locations but where orangutans were present. Therefore, the resulting data will complete the existing data.

Partners: OIC, YEL, IWF, Fahutling IPB



5. Supporting the Community's Social Economic Improvement

Conservation Partnership is a government policy to overcome the use of non-procedural (encroachment) areas through the social forestry approach scheme, in addition to enforcing the law. Conservation Partnership in Gunung Leuser National Park continued to be implemented and has entered the final stage of the grant to tackle using areas through non-procedural ways (encroachment), by conducting activities like community-based restoration with native species, and other activities with economic value for the community. Assistance was done for eight Conservation Forest Farmer Groups (KTHK), namely KTHK Sumur Cincin, KTHK Mandiri, KTHK Bina Lestari, KTHK Karya Makmur, KTHK Karya Lestari, KTHK Bamban Makmur, KTHK Bina Lingkungan, and KTHK Mekar. Assistance was also done in developing the 2022 Annual Work Plan.

Facilitated the implementation of the conservation partnership scheme being developed by the government in Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, which aimed to recover the ecosystem through the restoration of degraded areas by involving the community as the main actors. The conservation partnership scheme that has been built is with the Forest Farmer Groups (KTH) of Rimba Jaya,



Srimenanti Village, and Tunas Mekar Farmer Group of Petai Kayu Village.

The social economic approach to conservation activities was also done at the buffer zone of Kerinci Seblat National Park. These activities included providing assistance for the State Forest Management Institution or *Lembaga Pengelola Hutan Nagari (LPHN)* of North Sako to the sales of lato rice, an organic agriculture-based community rice field management. During the initial stage, as many as 740 kg of lato rice was sold through the cooperative established for this purpose.

Partners: Tapak Liman, Petai, ICS Solok, Pili

6. Support at the Policy and Capacity Building Level

At the policy level, the efforts to build the capacity of law enforcement officers on wildlife crimes in Aceh done by our grantee partner, namely *Lembaga Suar Galang Keadilan (LSGK)*, conducted the training for law enforcement officers at the provincial level so that they understood conservation issues related to wildlife crimes. The grantee organization also helped in supervising and monitoring the environmental crime litigation process up to the decision-making process or court hearing. We learned that the perpetrators were sanctioned with heavy punishment according to the Law. This is expected to provide a deterrent effect on them.

Partner: LSGK



TFCA-Kalimantan



Cascade tourism around Pikul Traditional Forest, Sahan Village, Bengkayang, West Kalimantan

TFCA-Kalimantan is a cooperation program between the US Government (USG) and the Government of Indonesia (GoI) through a debt transfer scheme for tropical forest conservation (Debt for Nature Swap) in Kalimantan. The TFCA-Kalimantan Program is implemented through a grant scheme to NGOs, CSOs, Universities in Indonesia who are qualified and approved by the board of supervisor.

In 2022, the partner's project issues included: ecosystem management (Lake-Swamp, Mangrove), species conservation (orangutan, proboscis monkeys, sentarum langurs, Badas crocodile, and storm's stork), social forestry (village forest, indigenous forest, and forestry partnership), and developing the economy through HHBK and ecotourism. Almost all of the partner's projects in 2022 were intersections of several issues, such as habitat conservation and HHBK development, HHBK development and indigenous forest management, and mangrove management and ecotourism. The partner's activity locations in 2022 were in 10 districts/cities, 23 subdistricts, and 42 villages/kampongs.

Achievement of TFCA-Kalimantan and its partners:

1. Species conservation
 - a. Bio-ecological survey of Langur Borneo (*Presbytis chrysomelas* ssp. *cruciger*) at the Betung Kerihun Danau Sentarum National Park (TNBKDS) by the Forestry Faculty (Fahutan) team of IPB along with TNBKDS team through survey and DNA sample collection and supporting the effort to release Langur Borneo stuck in the people's trap into the wild.
 - b. Initial stage of strengthening data and information on the habitat of Kalimantan Orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*) at Menyapa Lesan Landscape (BAML) by the Fahutan Consortium Team of Unmul – WLILH, by collecting data on the spread, estimated population, and identification of the potential location spread of orangutans to determine the orangutan corridor in BAML. The spread data was collected in 6 locations with 177 transects.
 - c. Ecological survey of Badas crocodile (*Crocodylus siamensis*), bekantan (*Nasalis larvatus*) and bangau storm (*Ciconia stormi*) as well as other biodiversity data, including a survey on the Water Surface Level in the Wet Land of Mesangat Suwi (LBMS) by the Yasiwa-Ulin Consortium team. Data collected by the consortium will become the baseline data for LBMS management. The consortium also continued to promote increased roles from members of LBMS Management Forum



LPHD Mentari Kapuas is doing routine patrol at Ujung Said Traditional Forest Kapuas Hulu



Tengkawang butter of Pikul Traditional Forest

2. Ecosystem conservation and climate change mitigation
 - a. Routine patrol by partners or partner-assisted CSOs in several village forests, Wehea protected forest, and Tembudan mangrove forest.
 - b. Planted (*Rhizophora mucronata*) at a 30 ha mangrove area to develop sylvo-fishery and enrich the plant (*Sonneratia caseolaris*) at the bekantan corridor of ± 2 ha at Delta Mahakam, Kutai Kartanegara, conducted by partner YML-Delta Mahakam; plant enrichment of ± 1 ha di LBMS by Yasiwa-Ulin Consortium; planting 5,850 eucalyptus seeds in a 2 ha land and along the trail by Gapoktanhut Lestari Gunung Selatan; planting ± 20 ha of critical land by LPHD Kensuray; and planting on the lands of the Mawang Mentatai Village and Poring Nusa Village Melawi Regency, with a total area of ± 12 ha, by partner ASRI.
 - c. The establishment of a mangrove ecosystem in APL as large as 748.89 ha as a sustainable ecotourism location in Semanting Bay, and the formation of the Mangrove Management Team (TPM) of Semanting Bay to manage the area by Berau District Head East Kalimantan, facilitated by our partner Persai Alam Borneo.
3. Improved the welfare of people living around the forest
 - a. YML Delta Mahakam provided training to KTH and Pokdakan Salo Sumbala in Muara Badak Ulu Village, Kutai Kartanegara, in an effort to manage fishponds in an environmentally friendly manner.
 - b. YML Delta Mahakam provided training to KTH and Pokdakan Salo Sumbala in Muara Badak Ulu Village, Kutai Kartanegara, in an effort to manage fishponds in an environmentally friendly manner.
 - c. PRCFI assisted 4 LPHDs in Kapuas Hulu Regency to develop economic initiatives, namely LPHD Nanga Betung (drinking water business), LPHD Sri Wangi (temporary bamboo business), and LPHD Nanga Jemah (freshwater fish business). In 2023,

- d. LPHD in Kapuas Hulu developed their products: fish crackers and shredded fish meat, honey, and coffee.
 - e. Masyarakat Hukum Adat (MHA) or Indigenous Law People of Sungai Utik in Kapuas Hulu, facilitated by our partner SIPAT, processed the local fruit, buah mawang (*Mangifera* sp). Meanwhile in Bengkayang, MHA Pikul, facilitated by our partner INTAN, developed tallow nut (tengkawang) butter, which was processed from tallow nut seeds, and some of its derivative products, such as ice cream and pizza, in the form of household business.
4. In forestry governance, TFCA-Kalimantan supported:
 - a. The completion of Land Use Plan (RTGL) Map in Sika Makmur Village and Sumber Agung Village, supported by Yasiwa-Ulin Consortium as a part of LBMS follow-up management;
 - b. The formation of KKP3K Working Group by the Governor of East Kalimantan for the process of proposing the RZWP3K reserve area in Balikpapan Bay as a Marine Conservation Area.
 - c. Perkumpulan Lintas Alam Borneo (PLAB), Perisai Alam Borneo, and Yayasan Penyu Berau (YPB) in Berau; Kelapeh in West Kutai; and Wehea Petkuq in East Kutai to facilitate human resource capacity building in the ecotourism management initiative.
 - d. Various training and workshops to build human resources capacity and manage natural resources by TFCA-Kalimantan's partners.



Encounter of a group of proboscis monkeys during the KEHATI survey in the Mesang Suwi wetland, East Kutai, East Kalimantan

TFCA-Kalimantan Program Management

In 2022, TFCA-Kalimantan assisted 33 partners, including 10 partners who have completed their activities and in the process of grant closing, so that 57 partners out of total 80 partners have completed their contracts. In 2022, the administrator has provided grants to partners, both special partners (small scale grants) and regular partners, with a total of IDR 18,670,244,924 making the total distributed grant of IDR 196,358,065,982 from the commitment total of IDR 244,176,512,430 TFCA-Kalimantan's support in 2022 was given through various activities, including:

1. Continuing the Study on Environmental Supporting Capacity (D3TLH) implemented by P3E in four target districts, namely, Kapuas Hulu in West Kalimantan; Mahakam Ulu, West Kutai, and Berau in East Kalimantan.
2. Finalizing TFCA-Kalimantan Program Contribution Study on PKHB emission reduction by using the method from FREL and FCPF to assess carbon emission reduction in Berau District.
3. Continuing to support East Kalimantan Provincial Government in the process of proposing Sangkulirang Mangkalihat as Geopark in the form of establishing and strengthening the capacity of managing institutions.
4. Implementing audit for 12 special grant partners, and the report was completed in December 2022. Implementing KEHATI audit for 2021 by using three TFCA-Kalimantan partners as samples. The audit report will be published in early 2023.

Monitoring and Evaluation

To ensure program implementation goes according to plan and achievement both technically and financially, administrator carries out monitoring and evaluation activities with assistance from the District Facilitator in Kapuas Hulu, West Kalimantan and the Technical Assistance Provider (TAP) in Berau, East Kalimantan.

Records of the results of monitoring and evaluation used by administrator as a basis for mentoring/assistance to partners in improving technical and financial challenges and obstacles. In 2022, administrators have also carried out audits for 12 special grant partners together with selected Public Accounting Firms as material to close the partnership.

Partners: PLAB, Perkumpulan Perisai Alam Borneo, Yayasan Penyu Berau, Pekumpulan Menapak Indonesia, Konsorsium Fahutan Unmul-WLILH, SIPAT, PRCF Indonesia, Departemen Konservasi Sumberdaya Hutan dan Ekowisata-Fakultas Kehutanan IPB, LPHD Bahenap, LPHD Partners: PLAB, Perkumpulan Perisai Alam Borneo, Yayasan Penyu Berau, Pekumpulan Menapak Indonesia, Konsorsium Fahutan Unmul-WLILH, SIPAT, PRCF Indonesia, Department of Forest Resource Conservation and Ecotourism Faculty of Forestry IPB University, Forestry Faculty of IPB, LPHD Bahenap, LPHD Kensusay, LPHD Nanga Semangut, LPHD Mentari Kapuas, KONPHALINDO-DIAL Consortium, LPHD Kepakat Batoq Ayau, LPHD Tanaa Bo Hayaq Kampung Lutan, LPHD Benkar Mentutn Murai Madekng Kampung Sembuan, KELAPEH, Gapoktanhut Lestari Gunung Selatan, YASIWA – ULIN Consortium, KKI WARSI - LP3M Consortium, Perkumpulan Wehea Petkuq, Institut Riset dan Pengembangan Teknologi Hasil Hutan (INTAN), Yayasan Alam Sehat Lestari (ASRI), Yayasan Mangrove Lestari Delta Mahakam, Yayasan Ekowisata Indonesia, Coastal Working Group, Fishermen Network, Kerima Puri Association, Forlika, Makmur Jaya II, Parangat Timbatu, Segawi Kanopi-Lamin Consortium, Kompakh

Partner in Highlight



Photo by Citizen Document.

Lembaga Suar Galang Keadilan (LSGK)

Supporting Law Enforcement on Forestry and Wildlife Crimes

It takes more than rehabilitation and restoration efforts to protect and conserve biodiversity. Law enforcement is also needed to prevent the violation or exploitation of plants and animals in the wild.

Through its partner, Lembaga Suar Galang Keadilan (LSGK), TFCA-Sumatera supported integrated law enforcement efforts, including capacity building for law enforcement officers (PPNS BKSDA/Balai Gakkum PPNS LHK, Police, Prosecutors), integrated law enforcement actions, policy strengthening to promote better coordination and communication for law enforcement offices, monitoring wild plant and animal poaching and trading, monitoring and supervising KSDAE cases handled by law enforcement officers, and media advocacy program.

The capacity building and institutional strengthening program for law enforcement officers was intended to improve the technical capacity to handle plant and wildlife crimes (TP-TSL) along with its prevention techniques. This program was conducted by providing technical training and socialization of laws

related to TP-TSL. This program was the foundational pillar of the change project proposed by LSGK in the last TFCA-Sumatera 2017 grant program on biodiversity protection in the framework of law in Aceh. In implementing law enforcement agendas in TP-TSL in Aceh, law enforcement officers needed key workshops and training. From 2020 to 2022, this program conducted one workshop series and three basic and intermediate level training for capacity building and technical knowledge for law enforcers. From January 2020 to July 2022, approximately 475 participants attended these training/workshops. The training materials covered the introduction and in-depth knowledge of Law Enforcement (Gakkum) SOP to build the capacity and technical knowledge of law enforcement officers (Police, Civil Servant Investigator/PPNS, Prosecutor).

Throughout the project, this program has successfully validated the

information of 7 (seven) of 41 TP-TSL cases in Aceh from basic information provided by local informants. Seven information on these TP-TSL cases were handed over and followed up by law enforcement officers. From these seven cases, some were further investigated by law enforcement officers to track down other networks. In an effort to help their job, we need valid information from material and information collection (*pulbaket*) provided by local investigators. The investigators' role was very important, yet had difficult dynamics and challenges. Throughout 2021-2022, LSGK monitored 41 cases on the field across Aceh.

Measuring the achievement of supervising cases is not seen from how many case monitoring interventions have been done on the field, but from the quality of criminal verdicts given by the court to perpetrators of forestry and TP-TSL crimes in Aceh. Conducting a case



supervision process is not easy. Legal loopholes can be used by perpetrators of forestry and TP-TSL cases and their networks to seek reduced sentences. Even though the 'equality before the law' principle is put forward, the pro-environment legal principle of 'in dubio pro natura' cannot be set aside. Because in principle, damages to the ecosystem and biodiversity have an ongoing effect on humans themselves and create an unsustainable development pattern. Since 2021, this program has supervised at least 13 (thirteen) plant and wildlife crime cases in Aceh across 10 (ten) districts/cities throughout 2021 and 2022. Most of these cases have reached the verdict stage, and some are still in the hearing phase, waiting for the court's verdict. The following are the cases' details: five cases of elephant death and elephant bone trading; four cases of tiger bone and skin trading; one case of black siamang trading; one case of Nias parrot trading; one case of pangolin scale trading; and one mixed case of tiger bone and skin trading, preserved sub bear and pangolin scale involving 1 network perpetrator. The case supervision process requires long, tiresome work, because often a case takes a long time to get from the investigation phase all the way to the verdict. The monitoring intensity degree differs from one case to another, depending on the quantity and quality of the crime and the handling process by law enforcement officers. LSGK's success in supervising cases cannot be separated from the successful coordination role among law enforcement officers, which was also facilitated by LSGK in other program components, and the synergy with other CSOs/NGOs in Aceh.

This project has also largely contributed to the revelation of 2 (two) Sumatran Elephant death cases in Aceh, namely the death of five elephants in Aceh Jaya, and one Sumatran Elephant killed and whose head could not be found in East Aceh. The revelation of these



two cases became the project supervision's focus. The project was very active in conducting media advocacy, making petitions so that both cases became public and national attention, and the project numerous times coordinated with law enforcement officers, starting from pre-investigation, investigation, and prosecution, to the hearing. The project also played a role in providing a legal perspective of the prosecution phase until finally both cases were given verdicts close to the maximum sanction of Law Number 5 Year 1990 on KSDHAE.





Agricultural Ecosystem

Indonesia, with a population of 272.2 million people (2021 data), heavily relies on the agricultural sector in meeting its food needs. Unfortunately, this sector has not been utilized optimally. Therefore, through its agricultural ecosystem program, KEHATI revitalized food sources and local wisdom.

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Regular Program



Maria Loretha, fondly known as Mama Sorghum actively promotes sorghum as a local food in Flores. Maria Loretha has received various awards, such as KEHATI Award, Kartini Award, Ashoka Award, She Can! Awards, etc.

1. Strengthening Sorghum as a Local Food in Flores (East Flores, Lembata, and Manggarai Raya)

Flores, which is dominated by dry lands, is a very suitable area to develop sorghum commodity as an alternative food to support local food security.

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To support this, KEHATI, together with YASPENSEL (Larantuka Social and Economic Development Foundation or *Yayasan Pembangunan Sosial dan Ekonomi Larantuka*) supported the implementation of developing sorghum as a local food program in Flores Island (East Flores, Lembata, and Manggarai Raya). This program was intended to create local food sovereignty for the sustainability of food, nutrition, economy, ecology, and environment in seeding governance and institutional aspect of sorghum-based business. This program ran from October 2021 to August 2022.

In East Flores District, activities were implemented in 13 villages, consisting of six main target villages and seven buffer villages. From these 13 villages, the total area that was planted with sorghum was 123.4 ha, with a harvest yield of 101.7 Tons. In East Manggarai District, through the Decree of the Head of Agricultural Office of East Manggarai (Nr. Distan 520/663/III/2022), three sorghum model villages for seeding and food were established, namely Melo Village and Golo Ndari Village, South Lambalea Subdistrict, as

well as Satar Padut Village in North Lambalea Subdistrict, initiated by the church and subdistrict government.

The total planting area was 39 hectares, managed by seven farmer groups consisting of 101 members. In Manggarai Raya area, developing sorghum was done by giving seeds in South Lembor Subdistrict in West Manggarai and in Satarmese Subdistrict, Manggarai. As many as 63 farmers planted sorghum in seven villages in Satarmese Subdistrict. In addition, developing sorghum was done in the land of State Junior High School 1 or *Sekolah Menengah Pertama Negeri 1* in Satarmese through the independent curriculum practice by involving the students, starting from land opening, planting, to treatment.

Besides planting, there was also capacity building for various parties in East Manggarai. This was carried out in the form of a comparative study enrolled by six farmer representatives from Satar Padut Village, Ruteng diocese, and Ayo Indonesia to East Flores to learn about sorghum management from upstream to downstream.

One of the efforts promoted to support sorghum development in East Manggarai was the East Manggarai District Government policy, which was the use of 20% of the village fund for local food, sorghum being one of them, to handle stunting across all villages within East Manggarai. In addition to the government's support, we also encouraged collaboration among parties and as a result, the local governments in three areas of Manggarai Raya and Ruteng Diocese (86 *paroki*) across three districts as well as NGOs agreed to a mutual collaboration and commitment to developing sorghum and organic agriculture as a form of a sustainable economy.

Partners: YASPENSEL, AYO Indonesia





2. Survey on the Potential of Local Food Mapping and Capacity Building for Women Groups in Managing Local Food in West Salawati Subdistrict, West Papua Province

Food security is an important issue across various regions in Indonesia, specifically in Papua with the people's consumption pattern change that depends on rice that is no longer produced. The availability of local food, such as bananas, tubers, and sago become important to be sustained.

KEHATI, together with *Perkumpulan Bentara (Bentang Nusantara)* Papua carried out a program to Survey the Potential of Local Food Mapping and Capacity Building for Women Groups in Managing Local Food in West Salawati Subdistrict, West Papua Province. This program was intended to obtain data and information on local food and increased women's capacity in processing local food. The activity was done in two small villages, namely Solol and Waibon in West Salawati Subdistrict.

Based on the potential survey and local food mapping in these two villages, the result was the potential of sago in Solol Village, with a total area of 1.34 Hectare, had the potential of *pohon masak terbang* (MT) of 20.15 trees/ha, while *lewat masak masak terbang* (LMT) was 10.45 trees/ha. Previously, Solol and Waibon Villages did not have sago plants, therefore they had to

resort to barter (*pelegong*) with local commodities they did own, such as bananas, taros, and betels. This barter practice went on until around the 80s. After that, people started to plant sago from seedlings they brought or traded for from other villages, especially villages from the eastern part of Salawati where sago plants were growing abundantly.

To increase women's capacity in processing local food, we conducted training to process bananas into banana flour and to make banana flour-based cakes on 31 May 2022, in Solol Village Hall. As many as 13 women joined this training. Training to make banana flour-based dry cakes and to produce banana flour was held on 16 June 2022 in Bantara Station. As many as five women joined to learn more about making banana flour and its processed food. From this training, products made from bananas was showed off in various opportunities, such as the exhibition held by Bank Indonesia for Women 20 on 8-11 June 2022 and the exhibition held by the Sorong City Government from 11 June – 10 July 2022.

Partner: *Perkumpulan Bentara (Bentang Nusantara)* Papua



3. Voices for Just Climate Action Koalisi Pangan BAIK

This program is one of KEHATI Foundation's new programs and is supported by HIVOS. KEHATI Foundation acts as the coalition lead. There are four organizations partnering with KEHATI Foundation, namely KRKP, AYO Indonesia, Ayu Tani, and YASPENSEL, joined in Pangan BAIK Coalition (In English, BAIK stands for Varied, Adaptive, Inclusion, and Co-creation). The program location is at Manggarai, East Manggarai, East Flores, and Lembata. This program aims to strengthen voices for just climate, especially related to the food issue in the four locations above. This program's target beneficiaries are

vulnerable people, such as people with disabilities, local and indigenous people, and women. This program will run for five years, namely from 2021-2025.

In 2022, the series of activities held in East Flores, Lembata, and Manggarai were developing climate change vulnerability study and disseminating the study results at the village and district levels as well as visioning marginalized groups' movements. Dissemination of the study result was done at the village level, to other villages, and at the district and provincial levels.

The result of the study by our implementing partners were considered in five villages in

Manggarai District and one village in East Manggarai in using the village fund for climate change adaptation. The study result was also used by Hokeng Jaya Village Government to allocate 25 million rupiah of the village fund to the yard horticultural planting program as a climate change adaptation effort.

Partners: Yayasan AYO Indonesia, Yayasan Ayu Tani Mandiri, Yayasan Pembangunan Sosial Ekonomi Larantuka, Koalisi Rakyat untuk Keadaulatan Pangan



4. Program to Improve Marketing and Sale of Manggarai Speciality Coffee by Expanding its Buyer Network, Guarantee Traceability, and Strengthening Governance

This program was a follow-up of the previous program to improve coffee governance and increase bioresources' added value in a sustainable way, which had been conducted since 2019 through the support from Ford Foundation. This program, which began in October 2021, was more focused to strengthen the institutional aspect of MPIG Robusta, which received SIG in 2021.

One way that MPIG's institutional has been strengthened is coffee sale transactions through its members. In 2022, as many as 92 tons of coffee were sold through MPIG's members, namely Asnikom and Koperasi Karya Mandiri. Besides locally, sales were also made beyond the island, including to Surabaya.

MPIG's internal strengthening was done through member consolidation, which was carried out through various visits by the core management to its members and updating its membership. From this member consolidation, the number of verified members in 2022 was 1,428 people, spread across 44 farmer groups in 43 villages. This number had increased from the initial membership of 1,383 farmers.

In addition to member consolidation, we also conducted an activity that supported coffee traceability by completing farmers' data and information, including

plantation mapping, production data, post-harvest process, and sales at the local level. In 2022, as many as 501 farmers had completed the need for this traceability data.

Partner: Yayasan AYO Indonesia

5. People's Business Model for Food Sovereignty during Covid-19 Pandemic and Beyond

Multi-crisis challenges resulting from Covid-19 pandemic has reminded the public on how vulnerable the national food system is. The Covid-19 pandemic has reminded the general public on how vulnerable Indonesia's food distribution system is in all stages, from production, distribution, to consumption, even way before the pandemic happened. Food can travel long distances from where it is produced to its consumers, due to a long food distribution chain being the norm in the food system. To address this challenge, the initiative called Agrarian Storehouse Solidary Movement or Gerakan Solidaritas Lumbung Agraria (GeSLA) was carried out, which helped to ensure local food availability for vulnerable groups in cities. People self sufficiency-based economic solidarity was also built, which worked by connecting small-scale food producers (in this case farmers, fishers, unions) with priority consumers.

To expand the scope of this movement, KEHATI-AMAN-WALHI-KPA, supported by Ford Foundation, implemented

the program called People's Business Model for Food Sovereignty during Covid-19 Pandemic and Beyond. In 2022, we carried out a trial of the "solidarity-based economy" business model between farmers community and priority consumers for paddy and rice commodities. This trial was done to find the right solidarity and people-based business model. In addition, we also developed a Rice Milling Unit (RMU). Currently, the RMU developing process is on the stage of building an agreement with the parties, namely KPA with farmers union (STI) and labor union (KPBI and KASBI) as well as location appropriateness assessment to prepare for the RMU.

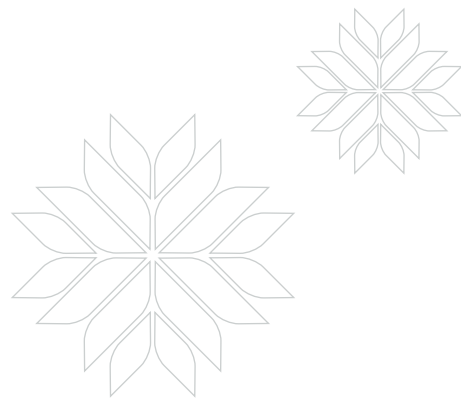
Partners: KPA AMAN-WALHI-KPA

6. Sustaining and Building People's Capacity in Using Medicinal Plants and Developing Bioprospecting

One of the potentials of bioprospecting is medicinal plants in Indonesia. Using medicinal plants has become a local wisdom in Indonesia. As mandated in KEHATI's Strategic Plan (Renstra), KEHATI Foundation cooperated with an environmental award (Kalpataru) winner for conserving medicinal plants named Oday Kodariah, a herbalist who owned Alam Sari Medicinal Plant Garden (KTO Sari

Alam). KEHATI's support for KTO Sari Alam was intended to strengthen efforts to conserve medicinal plant sources for health as a biodiversity bioprospecting model. Support was given for 1 program year and produced interpretation material for 32 medicinal plants placed in the herbarium. To build the community's capacity in using medicinal plants (cultivation and processing), we conducted training for integrated health service center (Posyandu) cadres and representatives of Family Welfare Development (PKK) in Pasir Jambu Ciwidey Subdistrict, West Bandung District. As many as 40 people participated in this training.

Partner: KTO Sari Alam



7. Forest Conservation through *Bambu Tabah* Cultivation and Developing the Business Capacity of Farmer Groups and Partners

Bambu tabah (Tabah Bamboo) is a bamboo of the *Gigantochloa* genus from Tropical Asia, mostly in Birma Region, Indochina, to the Malay Peninsula and Indonesia. This bamboo type generally grows in the wild and can be found on riversides and mountains. Directly planting tabah bamboo can swiftly increase vegetation cover on open lands around watershed areas. This is useful to reduce erosion, prevent landslides, and maintain as well as increase water flow from water sources in upstream and around watershed areas.

In 2015, we began to plant 500 seeds of tabah bamboo in KHDTK (Special Purpose Forest Area) Rarung. This was funded by Balai Litbang HHBK or Non-Timber Product Research and Development Agency. In 2016, Patuh Angen farmers group, collaborating with KEHATI Foundation, developed tabah bamboo. Next, in 2019, we continued support to plant tabah bamboo by cooperating with CIMB Niaga. In 2022, planting tabah bamboo seeds was carried out by Koperasi Syariah Wana Makmur Lestari of Repok Pidandang Small Village, Pemek Village, Pringgarata Subdistrict. They planted 11,000 bamboo seeds, which was then distributed to Forest Part (Tahura) of Nuraksa, Narmada Subdistrict, Repok Pidandang Small Village, and Taman Baru Small Village, Pemepek Village, Pringgarata Subdistrict, and Karang Sidemen Village, North Batukliang Subdistrict, Central Lombok. Each member of the farmers groups planted the seeds, including Patuh Angen farmers group, farmer partners, *pade girang*, and *beriuk pacu*. In total, there

were 15-20 people on each group. The targeted location where bamboo seeds were planted mostly had sloping topography, up to 35%, and some small areas were flat lands (5-10%).

To provide added value from using tabah bamboo at KHDR Rarung, we conducted capacity building for the groups so that they could produce high quality products. The activity was carried out by LPPM Universitas Mataram (Unram). Capacity building was conducted in the form of assistance and training. The assistance was done by Unram students through their Independent Campus Independent Study or *Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka* (MBKM), where 15 people assisted the Cooperative, KWT, and Farmer Groups.

Some of the implemented training included Management and Group Dynamics Training, which was carried out in two phases and was joined by 25 participants from farmer groups, cooperatives, and KWT. There was also the Financial Literacy Training for cooperative and KWT management. Another training was Business Plan Training for KWT, in which 25 KWT members and management participated. There was also the bamboo crafting training, enrolled by 20 cooperative members and continued with Promotion, Packaging, and Product Info Training, joined by 20 people from Cooperatives and KWT.

Partners: Koperasi Syariah Wana Makmur and LPPM (Research and Public Service Institution) of Universitas Mataram



8. Preparing Baseline Study for the Development of Local Food Corridor Program in Sumba Island.

KEHATI Foundation cooperating with Perkumpulan Indonesia Berseru, implemented the Preparing Baseline Study for the Development of Local Food Corridor Program in Sumba Island. This program's objective was to build local bioresource-based community food system sustainably to achieve food, nutrition, economic, and climate resiliency. This document served as a guideline for KEHATI program implementation in East Sumba. This program was carried out for 12 months using several methods, namely data collection and document study, surveys and interviews (online and offline) with KEHATI Foundation's partners, local community and NGO/CSO, local government, national government, and private sector, and Focus Group Discussion with local and national stakeholders and experts.

From the food resource side, we again found several wild plants that could potentially be developed as cereal food sources, such as jemawut, uwi or ganyong, garut, and so on, whose status could be increased to cultivation plants, and hopefully could be used as local food plants for staple food material to improve the nutritional status of the local community.

Partner: Perkumpulan Indonesia Berseru

9. Improving Food Security and Farmers' Household Economy by Developing Local Food in East Sumba

This program was implemented in East Sumba with Yayasan Mitra Persada Sejahtera (MASSTER), based on the results of the previous baseline study by Perkumpulan Indonesia Berseru.

This program's goal was to raise awareness and build capacity for local food, build farmers' capacity for local food conservation, management, marketing, and consumption, develop local food entrepreneurship, and strengthen village and Village-Owned Corporation policies on local food development.

This program began on September 2022, located in two villages, namely in Umamanu Village, Lewa Tidahu Subdistrict, and Kadahang Village in Haharu Subdistrict, East Sumba District. Since a long time ago, farmers in these two areas have had various local food, however in time, the main food turned into just rice and corn. In addition to them, only a few farmers were still interested in developing food plants like tubers, such as cassava, keladi, and several local tubers like ganyong and litang, in addition to peanuts and some sorghum.

Food vulnerability in East Sumba occurred due to the lack of human resources and institutional capacity in managing agricultural resources and local food. This capacity includes people's knowledge and skills aspects, for example in conservation, production technique, and local food processing or consumption. This lack of capacity is exacerbated by low awareness from the people on the importance of conservation and local food production and consumption, then is made even worse by the impact of climate change and this causes a serious impact in East Sumba.

Through this program, our partner has conducted assistance in developing the Village Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJMDes) to use village funds and share knowledge on climate change threats and impacts. Last November, the local government issued a District Head Instruction No.624 dated 10 November 2022 on SI KEPANGMAS (People's Food Resiliency Action).

Partner: Yayasan Mitra Persada Sejahtera (MASSTER)

10. Endowment Fund to Strengthen Civil Society (Ananta Fund)

The Civil Society Strengthening Endowment Fund (CSSEF) program is a cooperation between KEHATI and The Ford Foundation to establish an Endowment Fund as a continuous grant funding source to support the strengthening of Indonesia's civil society in addressing social disparity, reducing gaps, eradicating poverty, gender equality, making efforts to be fair and sustainable in managing your environment, and climate change.

During 2022, KEHATI prepared the governance of Ananta Fund to ensure that it was managed prudently, accountably, and transparently. The prepared policies and procedures included: Strategic Plan, Investment Policy, Grant Management Policy and Procedure, Communication Strategy, Business Plan, and Fundraising Strategy. The draft of the Articles of Association and Bylaws will be prepared as the legal basis for Ananta Fund to become a new, independent, organization in 2027.

The Ananta Fund governance documents that are already available include Strategic Plan Draft 2023 – 2027, Investment Policy, Communication Strategy, and Grant Management Policy & Procedure Draft. The Business Plan & Fundraising Strategy Documents and Ananta Fund's Article of Association Draft are being developed. These documents are expected to be available on March 2023.

On 18 July 2022 in Jakarta, there was a Soft Launching of the establishment of the Resource Hub & Endowment Fund as an effort initiated by the Ford Foundation to strengthen civil society ecosystem in Indonesia. This soft launching introduced the financial resilience resource hub, called Re.Search, by Yayasan PLUS, the Communication Resource Hub, called REACH, by Yayasan Roemah Inspirit, and the endowment fund to strengthen civil society, called Ananta Fund, by KEHATI Foundation. This activity was attended by civil society organizations that partner with Ford Foundation and was intended to introduce the resource hub initiative and Ananta Fund Endowment Fund to strengthen civil society and donor organizations interested in strengthening the civil society ecosystem in Indonesia. This activity was facilitated by Re.Search, REACH, and KEHATI as hosts of the resource hub initiative and Ananta Fund Endowment Fund, and was also attended by Hilary Pennington, Executive VP of the Ford Foundation.



Women small business group of Bawek Sungai Londong
Women's manages agricultural intensification in Nanga Raun
Village, Kapuas Hulu West Kalimantan

On 24 August 2022, the Program Director and Coordinator of Ananta Fund attended an online meeting as a start of the series of Global Weaving Resilience Network activities initiated by the Ford Foundation. Ananta Fund will join the global organization group based in Global South, including Latin America, Africa, Middle-East, and South-East Asia. These organizations joined in *Weaving Resilience Network* will work together to, among others, establish a network for cross learning and sharing experiences in various civil society organization strengthening activities in Global South. Ford Foundation will organize the first Global Weaving Resilience Network meeting, inviting all organizations involved in the Resource Hub network, including Ananta Fund, in Cape Town, South Africa, at the end of February – early March 2023.

Partners: Roemah Inspirit (Roemi), Yayasan PLUS, and Ananta Fund

SPOS Indonesia



The Strengthening Palm Oil Sustainability in Indonesia (SPOS Indonesia) Program, which had been implemented since 2019, was completed in 2022. SPOS Indonesia Program was intended to promote palm oil governance improvements with three outcomes, namely: Improved legality and legal compliance, improved smallholder palm oil productivity and increased fulfillment of sustainability standards, and improved international market acceptance of sustainable palm oil from Indonesia.

The SPOS Indonesia Program was implemented by KEHATI Foundation along with 14 Partners working in 9 districts (Tebo District in Jambi Province, Siak District in Riau Province, Sekadau District in West Kalimantan Province, East Kotawaringin and West Kotawaringin Districts of Central Kalimantan Province, Paser and Berau Districts in East Kalimantan Province, and Pasangkayu and Central Mamuju Districts in West Sulawesi Province).

1. Achievements based on Program Output

Until the program was completed in 2022, the achievements of SPOS Indonesia Program were:

- a. Conducted mapping and data collection as well as applied for Agriculture Registration Certification (STDB) as a requirement for palm oil business so that people can obtain a certificate ensuring the sustainability of their palm oil. Until today (total from the beginning of the program), as many as 242,569 hectares of smallholder palm oil have been mapped, 23,550 smallholder palm oil data have been collected, and 13,120 parcels or 16,480 hectares have been registered, and STDB has been issued for 3,736 parcels or 4,450 hectares.
- b. Provided support on the implementation of the Presidential Instruction (*Inpres*) 8/2018 and resolved palm oil within forest areas. One of the forms of

support on the implementation of the Presidential Instruction 8 was by supporting the national palm oil cover data reconciliation, which had been stipulated as a Decree of the Minister of Agriculture. With the implementation of *Inpres* 8 coming to an end, the support was continued by identifying smallholder palm oils indicated to be within forest areas. This activity was carried out together with the Plantation Office of Central Kalimantan, and identified + 9,666 Ha smallholder palm oils indicated to be within the forest area at Sukamara, Seruyan, and East Kotawaringin districts. The identification result was conveyed by the Central Kalimantan Government to the Minister of Environment and Forestry.

- c. Provided policy support at the provincial and district level in Developing Local Action Plan for Sustainable Palm Oil, implemented in Central Kalimantan Province and West Sulawesi Province as well as in East Kotawaringin District and Sekadau District. In addition to supporting this local action plan, at the village level, we provided support in Developing the Village Land Use Plan (Village Spatial Plan) in several villages within the program areas, including in Bulubonggu Village, Pasang Kayu District, and Long Ikis Village, Paser District. The result of this development served as material for KEHATI and the Ministry of Village to Develop the Village Spatial Plan Development Guideline.

- d. Increased farmers' capacity by developing SAWITKITA platform, along with Institut Sekolah Tinggi Pertanian (Instipar Jogja). Until today, the user of SAWITKITA platform has reached 1,856 users, consisting of three categories, namely 1. Farmers 54% (998), 2. Students 15% (272), 3. General Public 31% (575). Another system in SAWITKITA used to provide materials and learning methods is the Learning Management System (LMS), in which the current user at this time has reached 405 people. Besides developing SAWITKITA platform, SPOS Indonesia also developed a training module consisting two parts, namely Module I, which contains basic knowledge on giving assistance to smallholder palm oil plantation groups and ISPO certification for self-sustaining farmers. Meanwhile, Module II contains assistance on Farmers' ISPO certification, which consists of three parts. Module II Part A contains assistance to strengthen farmers' institutional aspect. Module Part B contains assistance during ISPO certification audit for farmers, and Module II Part C contains SOP according to principles in ISPO Standard for farmers.
- e. Developed Target Period Strategy Pilot for Ecosystem Function Improvement. The target period strategy pilot was implemented in three locations, namely in East Kotawaringin and West Kotawaringin districts in Central Kalimantan, and Tebo District in Jambi Province. These demonstration plots served as basis for advocating existing policies at the time, as an effort to resolve smallholder palm oils located within forest areas. The total demonstration plot (demplot) areas built reached 160.1 Ha, with 12,500 seeds planted between palm oil plants, consisting of durian, gaharu, sengon, meranti, jengkol, kemiri. This demplot development activity involved 10 farmer groups with 86 farmers.
- f. Provided support to the new ISPO certification system after the issuance of the Presidential Regulation and Minister of Agriculture Regulation on the Implementation of ISPO Certification, by preparing mechanisms that supported ISPO implementation through the activities of ISPO Committee and ISPO Committee Secretariat Team. One of the targets of the support was preparing ISPO platform (Information System), which was also learning from SVLK certification system with its SILK (Timber Legality Information System).
- g. Prepared Farmer Groups for ISPO Certification in seven farmer institutions in Paser District, East Kalimantan, two farmer institutions with a total area of 816 Ha and 383 farmer members in Pasangkayu District, West Sulawesi, one farmer institution with a total area of 410 ha and 243 farmer members in Central Mamuju District, one farmer institution with a total area of 134.5 ha and 113 people in East Kotawaringin District, one farmer institution with a total area of 711 Ha and 210 members in Sekadau District, one farmer institution with a total area of 227 ha and 156 farmers, and one farmer institution in Tebo District, Jambi Province, with a total area of 401 ha and 212 farmers.
- h. Strengthened market acceptance in 2022 by participating in two international events attended by the Director and Senior Advisor of SPOS Indonesia Program, namely FGMC Stakeholder Meeting in London, England, and Amsterdam Declaration Partnership (ADP) Multi-Stakeholder Conference in Copenhagen, Denmark. Outside of these activities, support to FACT Dialogue continued to be done, where currently, the discussion topic is the preparation to implement the next COP.



2. Networking

SPOS Indonesia established networking with various parties to build a strong collaboration in sustainable palm oil management in Indonesia.

- **Government, Ministry, and Institution**
As mentioned in the Policy Support section, SPOS Indonesia worked to support policies and National/ Local Action Plans related to sustainable palm oil, both at the national and regional levels. This was done with the support of relevant ministries/institutions of the government.
- **Other Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)**
KSPOS' involvement in establishing networks: 1) with Yayasan Auriga, SPOS Indonesia's partner in supporting palm oil moratorium based on the mandate of Moratorium Inpres No. 8/2018; 2) concerning this support towards the Moratorium Inpres, SPOS Indonesia also cooperated with World Wildlife Fund (WWF) by implementing several relevant public discussions; 3) supported the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) in developing the Local Action Plan (RAD) Manual by becoming the reviewer; 4) supported *Perkumpulan Forum Petani Sawit Indonesia (POPSI)*, one of them being a SPOS Indonesia's partner namely *Serikat Petani Kelapa Sawit (SPKS)*.

3. Participation in International Forum

Throughout 2022, the SPOS Indonesia team, along with several staff, facilitated, participated in, followed, and played an active role in a series of international forum held online and offline, including:

- Involved in FGMC Stakeholder Meeting in London, Inggris
- Involved in UK and Amsterdam Declaration Partnership (ADP) Multi-Stakeholder Conference in Copenhagen, Denmark
- Involved in 4 Action Group Meeting for FACT Dialogue
- Became a speaker at the Sustainable Palm Oil Dialogue held in the Netherlands.



Mapping independent oil palm plantations using drones

4. Learning Publications

Learning publications produced throughout 2022 were in the form of modules, info briefs, and study reports. They included the following:

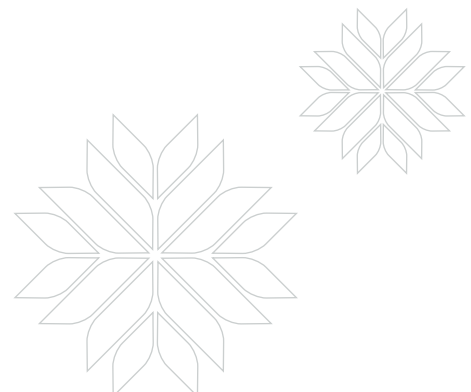
- Farmers ISPO Certification Assistance Module.
 - Farmers ISPO Assister Training Module.
 - Smallholder Palm Oil Mapping and Data Collection Module.
 - Working Paper: “Jatuh Bangun Pengembangan BBN Berbasis Sawit Di Indonesia: Titik Kritis dan Peran Pembimbingan Kebijakan” (Rise and Fall of Palm Oil-Based Biofuel Development in Indonesia: Critical Point and the Role of Policy Framing)
 - Working Paper: “Strategi Pengembangan Bahan Bakar Nabati Melalui Pemberdayaan Perkebunan Sawit Rakyat di Indonesia” (Strategy to Develop Biofuel by Empowering Smallholder Palm Oil Plantations in Indonesia)
 - Infobrief “Review Gender Dari Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO)” (Gender Review Gender from the Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO))
 - Infobrief “Memahami Ruang Untuk Mewujudkan Keberlanjutan (SDG’S Desa)” (Understanding Space to Achieve Village SDGs)
 - Infobrief “Strategi Jangka Benah Dan Penyelesaian Kebun Sawit” (Target Period Strategy and Palm Oil Plantation Resolution)
 - Infobrief “The Comparison Of Ispo And Rspo Certification”
 - Infobrief “Peluang Strategis Identifikasi Potensi Kontribusi Pengelolaan Kelapa Sawit Berkelanjutan Terhadap Capaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan 2030 (SDGs) di Indonesia” (Strategic Opportunity to Identify the Potential Contribution of Sustainable Palm Oil Management to Achieving SDGs by 2030 in Indonesia)
 - Study Report “Penataan Kebun Kelapa Sawit Rakyat: Data, Reposisi Produksi dan Transformasi Sosial” (Managing Smallholder Palm Oil Plantations: Data, Production Reposition, and Social Transformation)
 - In addition to these various learning publications, some journals were also produced through SPOSI program, namely these Scopes Indexed Journals:
 - Smallholders’ Oil Palm Agroforestry in Jambi and Central Kalimantan: Barriers and Factors Influencing Adoption (Agroforestri Kelapa Sawit Sekala Kecil di Jambi dan Kalimantan Tengah: Hambatan dan Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Adopsi)
 - Forestry Journal Vol. 15 No. 1, March 2021, pp. 69-81.
 - <https://jurnal.ugm.ac.id/v3/jik/>
 - Oil Palm Agroforestry: an alternative to enhance farmers’ livelihood resilience
- 
- Great Agricultural Practices (GAP) training for independent palm oil farmers
- IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science. Budiadi et al 2019 IOP Conf. Ser.: Earth Environ. Sci. 336 012001
 - [https://iopscience.iop.org/article/ 10.1088/ 1755-1315/336/1/012001](https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/336/1/012001). Open Access
 - Smallholder farmers’ perception on oil palm agroforestry
 - IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science. A Susanti et al 2020 IOP Conf. Ser.: Earth Environ. Sci. 449 012056
 - [https://iopscience.iop.org/article/ 10.1088/ 1755-1315/449/1/ 012056](https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/449/1/012056). Open Access
 - The Oil Palm Governance: Challenges of Sustainability Policy in Indonesia
 - Journal Sustainability MDPI. Putri, E.I.K.; DharmawanA.H.; Hospes, O.; Yulian, B.E.; Amalia, R.; Mardiyansih, D.I.
 - Kinseng, R.A.; Tonny, F.; Pramudya, E.P.; Rahmadian, F.; et al. The Oil Palm Governance: Challenges of Sustainability Policy in Indonesia. Sustainability 2022, 14, 1820
 - <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/14/3/1820>. Open Access

5. SPOS Indonesia Media Channels:

- a. Website: www.sposindonesia.org, a new feature of a summary of SPOS partners' progress report, (including target period www.jangkabenah.org)
- b. Social Media Account: Filled with contents of SPOS Indonesia's activities
 - Instagram: @sposindonesia
 - Facebook: @SPOS Indonesia
 - Youtube Video: Akun Youtube SPOS Indonesia & Jangka Benah
 - SJB Episode I: 2 Years of Target Period Strategy – Testimonials from implementers on the field on the development of target period.
 - SJB Episode 2: Opinions from experts and academics on SJB
 - Learning Video “Gudang Jonder Compost Fertilizer” : Optimizing palm oil derivative products without opening new lands for farmers. (Available in English)
 - “SAWITKITA – Smallholder Assisted with Information Technology KEHATI-Instipier: Information on the digital platform developed by KEHATI with Instipier to help and assist

farmers toward sustainable palm oil management. (Available in English)

- “Smallholder Palm Oil Data Collection Mapping for STDB” : Information on smallholder data collection and mapping techniques towards the most effective way to apply for STDB on the field based on learnings from Berau District and West Sulawesi Province. (Available in English)
- “All You Need to Know regarding ISPO Certification” Explanation on ISPO background and other things regarding ISPO certification. (Available in English)
- Symposia: Podcast on the forest, palm oil plantations, and sustainable development, with a total of 26 podcast episodes on Youtube, with guest stars from various backgrounds: <https://www.youtube.com/c/SPOSIndonesia/videos>



Partner in Highlight

GEBETAN Plants Bamboo and Sorghum for Children and Grandchildren

Every dry season, the people of Tapobali often experience a lack of clean water as a result of the drought. Like the Lembata District area in general, Tapobali Village in Wulandoni Subdistrict does have a topography that tends to be dry. Therefore, 10 youths joined in GEBETAN conducted efforts to conserve Kmelafai water spring.



Tapobali people is prepared to plant bamboo seeds surrounding Kmelafai water springs

In addition, in this land and rocky land, GEBETAN also planted sorghum to conserve local food that is adaptive against climate change. Owing to the training and assistance by YASPENSEL (Yayasan Pembangunan Sosial Ekonomi Larantuka or Larantuka Social Economic Development Foundation) and supported by KEHATI Foundation, they realized that sorghum was an alternative solution for their village, where it was hard for food crops that needed more water, such as paddy, to grow.

For water spring conservation, GEBETAN approached community figures, indigenous figures, and land owners to jointly conserve water springs with bamboo. In December 2022, together with the people, GEBETAN planted bamboo in Kmelafai water spring area. In Lamaholot language, what they did was called *Gemohing untuk Lewotanah* or Working Together for their Homeland. In addition, GEBETAN also initiated the conservation of natural coloring plants usually used to color woven fabric, a local handicraft closely attached to NTT community's culture and daily lives. GEBETAN is committed to continuing to plant and conserve what has been planted.

Located in Tapobali Village, Wulandoni Subdistrict, Lembata District, NTT, GEBETAN Group or *Gerep Blamu Tapobali Wolewutun* (Tapobali Wolewutun Youth) was initiated in early 2022, 13 February to be exact. This group works in local food conservation, water spring conservation, and youth activities. This group was established in an effort to respond to climate change issues in Tapobali Village.

Prior to this, they were mobilizing without a clear platform. So, the establishment effort started with identifying youth in Tapobali Village who shared the same concern.

"After conducting a study, assisted by YASPENSEL, we organized a group discussion involving the community, indigenous figures, women figures, religious figures, and village government officials to explore existing potentials," said GEBETAN coordinator, Hendrikus Bua Kilok, who often goes by Andika.

To garner participation, each GEBETAN member moved to educate people door-to-door after first conducting conservation efforts themselves.

"We invite them one by one. Let's go plant bamboo. We have sowed the bamboo, now let's plant them together," Andika explained what he did for the community.

For sorghum farming, the challenge was how to convince people who were used to corn. It was not easy to ask people to shift from planting corn to sorghum.

"Besides that, planting sorghum is quite complicated. But we still do it. In GEBETAN, we have a principle of working in silence. Having said that, we will eventually publish the result, so that the people are interested in joining us," added Andika.

So far, GEBETAN has planted around 256 bamboo trees. According to Andika, there were plans to plant more but funding got in the way.

"We had the intention to plant more, but we lack funding for needs related to nursery, mobilization, and facilitation for people during planting," said Andika.

While for sorghum planting, GEBETAN's achievement was about two hectares. According to Andika, there could be more, but they faced the challenge of the lack of post-harvest equipment.

"Even processing a small land of 50x50 post-harvest or threshing is already very difficult. We lack the stamina for post-harvest. This is the challenge should we want to add sorghum areas. Without equipment, post-harvest threshing must be done manually, thus draining our stamina and making us tired," said Andika.

Regarding sorghum marketing, around 70% of the harvest yield was bought by YASPENSEL as the assisting CSO. We consumed the rest. Sorghum became a supplement to meet the consumption needs of Tapobali people, adding to field rice, local corn, tubers, and nuts.

"In addition to becoming the collector of our sorghum yield, YASPENSEL sponsors our activities on climate

change issues. YASPENSEL itself is a member of the Good Food Coalition (*Koalisi Pangan Baik*)," Andika explained.

GEBETAN has a sorghum coffee product. Andika explained that this is a coffee mixed with sorghum, with the sorghum portion being the more dominant. Sorghum acts as a sugar replacement. This sorghum coffee product by GEBETAN already has a PIRT (Household Industry Product) Number. It is sold in 250-gram packaging priced at IDR 25,000.

"But we have yet to produce it again because the sorghum stock is empty, waiting for harvest," said Andika.

Related to the use of bamboo, Andika explained that bamboo is planted just for water spring conservation and has yet to be used economically.

"We planted five types of bamboo, but had not thought about economic use. We were only thinking about restoring the water spring and making its water flow stable," said Andika.

There are actually three water springs within Tapobali Village, but Kmelafai water spring had ceased to function since approximately 10 years ago. Before the bamboo seedbed was done, GEBETAN first conducted a survey, in which they learned that the area on top of this water spring was made into farmland.

"This land conversion into farmland occurred at the neighboring village, not our village. We met the village government to mediate this issue with the neighboring village to revitalize the function of this water spring," said Andika.

So far, GEBETAN's large role to restoring the water flow in this area has yet to be measured accurately because of the rainy season.

"Since we just planted them at the end of 2022, in December. Meanwhile, during the rainy season, the water flow tends to be stable. We have yet to observe the water flow is reduced in the dry season later," explained Andika.

Even if we are not enjoying the result today, Andika added, GEBETAN is optimistic that our children and grandchildren will be the ones enjoying the fruits of these conservation efforts.



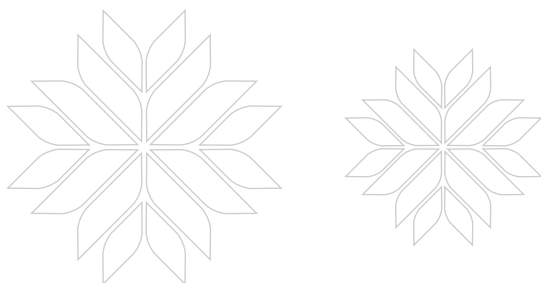
Marine Ecosystem

With the sea occupying two-thirds of its territory, Indonesia is one of the countries that produce a significantly large blue carbon reserve. At least 55% of carbon is absorbed and stored in the sea and coastal ecosystem. Realizing the enormous role of Indonesia's seas, KEHATI maintains the natural stability through mangrove rehabilitation and conservation, coral reef rehabilitation, and ecotourism management education.

“



Regular Program



Pandansari Mangrove Tourism Area, Brebes, Central Java

1. Mangrove Conservation Program in Pandansari, Kaliwlingi Village, Brebes District – Central Java

Kaliwlingi Village, Brebes District is an underdeveloped region due to its vulnerability to coastal disasters. However, the resilience and awareness of the local community to restore and conserve mangrove has made Kaliwlingi Village one of the favorite destinations for mangrove ecotourism and the mangrove forest restoration pilot area in Brebes District. KEHATI Foundation's support of KMPHP Mangrove Sari has created a big change in the coastal ecosystem in Kaliwlingi Village, mainly from the community's knowledge and economic aspects.

Currently, the majority of its people are working as fishers and brackish water fish farmers by using the conventional system. The freshwater fish aquaculture program using the biofloc system is alternative to the decreased carrying capacity of pond land, limited business capital, rising feed prices, and the use of small land for environmentally friendly fisheries. In addition, this aquaculture system opens up new land to work on, and becomes the support for the ecotourism program, which has yet to fully recover from Covid-19.

The Nila fish aquaculture development using the biofloc

system was implemented for six months (November 2021 – May 2022). This activity ran smoothly and became a pilot for the community. This was indicated by the replication of fish and shrimp aquaculture activity using the biofloc method. Using biofloc technique for aquaculture had a survival rate of 84.24%. According to Adi Sucipto, BBP BAT Sukabumi, 2007, in the aquaculture world, a survival rate of 80% is considered successful.

In addition to producing fisheries products, this activity was also conducted to build innovation and aquaculture alternative without

damaging the environment. The effort of Biolasari Group received appreciation and was granted the visit from Brebes District Head, Idza Priyanti S.E M.H, and Head of Brebes District Fisheries Office, M Zuhdan Fanani S.H. They wanted to see the potential developed through innovation in Kaliwlingi Village. In addition, this activity served as a learning location for people from other areas who wanted to conduct nila fish aquaculture using the biofloc system.

Partner: KMPHP Mangrove Sari

2. Mangrove Rehabilitation Program in Pandeglang District, Banten Province

The Mangrove Blue Carbon Program Period 1, implemented by KEHATI Foundation with PT. Asahimas Chemical, has been conducted. This activity was intended to support low carbon development action, climate change and disaster mitigation, and to improve biodiversity at the coast of Sunda Strait. In Period 1, we planted a total of 20,000 *Rhizophora* spp. mangrove seeds. The mangrove planting action was done in two locations, namely Depurasi Kekerangan DKP Banten Province in Panimbangjaya Village, Panimbang Subdistrict, and the coast of Cigorondong Village in Sumur Subdistrict, Pandeglang District, with a total area of two hectares from a grand total of 14 hectares targeted to be planted for five years.

The implementation of Mangrove Blue Carbon Period 1 began with a Preliminary Study of Mangrove Blue Carbon by Untirta. The study results recommended strengthening the capacity of people's economic value development from environmental-based mangrove ecosystem management. Other activities included FGD and Developing a Mangrove Rehabilitation Strategic Plan at the Coast of Sunda Strait as well as Monitoring and Rehabilitation of mangrove plants. These activities were done by cooperating with several stakeholders, including LPSPL PRL of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, DKP Banten Province, Pandeglang Local Government, Fisheries Faculty of Tirtayasa University (Universitas Tirtayasa), Yayasan Kompilasi, community groups, and environmental observers in Pandeglang District.

The implementation of the Mangrove

Blue Carbon Program for Period-2 has been agreed, from November 2022 to May 2023, with a mangrove planting target of three hectares in Ujungjaya Village, Sumur Subdistrict, Pandeglang District.

Partners: Kompilasi, Untirta

3. Rehabilitasi Mangrove Rehabilitation Program in Palu Bay, Donggala District, Central Sulawesi

Donggala District is a concentrated mangrove spread area. The total area of mangrove in the district is 58.21 ha or 98% of the total mangrove in Palu Bay. The rest is thinly spread in Palu City, namely 0.90 ha. However, the threat of mangrove area decreasing is larger as a result of land conversion for residentials and ports, and the disposal of building ruin materials post tsunami to intertidal areas and mangrove habitat. This causes a disruption in hydrology flow from canals or waterways where freshwater is disposed from land. Another issue is that coastal ecosystem rehabilitation and protection, including mangrove, has yet to be the main priority of many parties. This includes people's

low awareness and capacity in using and managing sustainable mangrove. The Mangrove Rehabilitation Program in Palu Bay, Donggala District, Central Sulawesi, was a follow-up program from the previous activity, with the aim to improve coastal mangrove management in Donggala District, Palu Bay, to promote resiliency and disaster mitigation.

This program intervention is expected to achieve effective and sustainable mangrove management. With effective mangrove management, we can achieve resiliency or the ability to adapt to social, economic, and ecological changes. It is expected that the disaster mitigation capability will become stronger amid a disaster-prone area. This activity implementation began in April to June 2022.

Partners: Yayasan Bone Bula, Yayasan Konservasi aLaut



KEHATI Foundation together with PT Asahimas Chemical and local partners carried out the planting of mangrove seedlings in Sumur District, Pandeglang Regency, Banten.

4. Mangrove Rehabilitation Program in Mangrove Area of Baluno, Majene District, West Sulawesi

The coast of Majene District, especially at the coast of Binaga Village, Sendana Subdistrict, and its surrounding areas, is vulnerable to damage from abrasion and erosion. It requires special attention and handling to mitigate the damage, one of which is through the mangrove ecosystem rehabilitation program. This program is designed with a participative approach, so it does not only include rehabilitation activities but also people's involvement in managing the mangrove ecosystem.

The activity began its implementation on April 2022, and produced several achievements, namely (1) Prepared for mangrove planting activity at the seed purchasing stage, as many as 30,000 pieces (2) Coordinated five villages around the Baluno Mangrove Area, Majene District, which was the location of YPMMD's assistance, including coordination with schools in Sendana Subdistrict and around Majene City (3) Identified and verified 30 group/community members who would be participating in this activity.

Partner: Yayasan Pemuda Mitra Masyarakat Desa (YPMMD)

5. Developing Indonesia's Domestic Fisheries Ecolabel Certification

KEHATI Foundation cooperated with the Center for Coastal and Marine Resources Studies (PKSPL) – IPB to develop an ecolabel certification concept for the domestic premium fisheries market. This activity was intended to study and formulate the ecolabeling certification concept for Indonesia's domestic fisheries; to assess and provide recommendations on the type of fisheries commodities with stronger brands to obtain ecolabel certification for Indonesia's domestic fisheries; and to examine the opportunities and challenges to implementing ecolabeling certification for Indonesia's domestic fisheries and the incentive pattern for fishers to capture fish in a more environmentally friendly manner. The implementation of the Development Study on Ecolabel Certification for Indonesia's Domestic Fisheries by the Center for Coastal and Marine Resources Studies (PKSPL) – IPB was conducted for six months (8 September 2021 – 8 May 2022).

There were three documents produced from this activity, namely (1) Academic Paper on the Concept of Domestic Fisheries Ecolabel Certification and Incentive Mechanism

for Domestic Fishers, (2) Policy Brief on the Concept of Domestic Fisheries Ecolabel Certification, and (3) Ecolabel certification poster.

Partner: PKSPL IPB University

6. Coral Reef Rehabilitation Program in Sangiang Island, Banten Province

Period 4 of the coral reef ecosystem rehabilitation program in Sangiang Island in 2022 is the last year of the cooperation between KEHATI and PT Asahimas Chemical, which was signed in 2018. This collaboration was intended to expand and conserve the existing coral reef ecosystem on Sangiang Island. The activities consisted of coral transplantation, monitoring, and biodiversity assessment in the coral reef ecosystem by using PVC pipes.

In 2022, we conducted monitoring of 65 artificial reefs made of PVC, which were installed in two spots, namely Legon Waru and Legon Bajo. In general, the result of the 2022 monitoring was the hard coral reef covers were relatively good at $\geq 75\%$. We identified 40 genus from hard and soft corals, respectively, and several other parameters improved, such as the diversity index ($H' > 3$), coral recruitment increased to > 74 (compared to > 60 individuals in the previous year). The number of coral genus and reef fish based on monitoring is directly proportional to the evaluation of the diversity index. Also, a total of 350 coral species were detected in Sangiang Island by using environmental DNA (eDNA).

This result increased from the previous year, which only had 244 species. Generally, this increasing tendency would affect the percentage of other parameters, such as the population and coral fish biomass percentages, which also increased. This activity provided a better impact for the improvement of coral reef ecosystem and reef fish ecosystem and its association in Sangiang Island, and this can be replicated as a solution for environmental restoration and rehabilitation actions in other locations.

Partner: Yayasan Blue Metric Indonesia

Blue Abadi Fund (BAF)



Blue Abadi Fund (BAF) is a trust fund program developed to provide a safe and stable long term funding to ensure the conservation of the Bird's Head Seascape (Bentang Laut Kepala Burung or BLKB) ecosystem and the species within through sustainable protection and management by the local institution.

In 2022, there were 17 BAF program partners, consisting of five Primary Partners and 12 Innovation Partners. The BAF Program was implemented in nine districts, namely Raja Ampat, Tambrow, Manokwari, Fak-Fak, Wondama Bay, Kaimana, Biak Numfor, Nabire, and Sorong Districts, divided into 14 Marine Protected Areas, including Buruway, Kaimana, Arguni, Etna, Southeast Misool, North Misool, Kofiau, Dampier Strait, Fam Islands, Mayalibit Bay, Kawe, Ayau, Tambrow, and Cendrawasih Bay National Park MPAs.

Program implementation and achievements throughout 2022:

1. Supported effective joint management on a minimum of 3.6 million hectares of BLKB Conservation Areas mandated by the government.

To support effective joint management, we conducted the Marine Watch (*Jaga Laut*) activity and Resource Use Monitoring (RUM), which was simultaneously implemented in seven (7) Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Raja Ampat (Ayau-Asia, Mayalibit Bay, Dampier Strait, Misool, Kofiau, Fam Islands, North Misool) with a total

patrol areas of 1,348,459,47 ha. *Jaga Laut* was conducted together by the *Jaga Laut* and Water and Air Police Unit (Satpolairud) team, supervisory community groups, Civil Society Organizations, community figures, and indigenous figures. Some of the violation findings during the marine watch activity in these seven MPAs included destructive fishing, IUU Fishing (ships with no license), destructive fishing activities, ships hitting reefs, the absence of the environmental services maintenance tariff card (TLPJL), fishing in a No Take Zone (NTZ), and capturing protected biota.

Marine Ecosystem

Strengthening the protection of marine protected areas was done by proposing to stipulate North Misool MPA, preceded by developing the Zoning Document for North Misool MPA, involving various stakeholders (West Papua Marine and Fisheries Office, BLUD UPTD Management of Raja Ampat MPA, Loka PSPL Sorong, Mayan Tribe Indigenous Council, Yayasan Nazareth Papua Barat (YNPB), Yayasan Konservasi Indonesia (YKI), and Yayasan Konservasi Alam Nusantara (YKAN) through working group meetings on North Misool MPA zoning. Several notes in the development of this zoning were:

- Allocating transportation flow areas for activities in small islands at the Core Zone
- Existing tourism use areas for Dugong species in Tanjung Motlol to be allocated as a Core Zone
- Involving Reserve managers and Protected Forest managers in small islands in Misool in Working Group meetings

Next, there was a public consultation on the Zoning Design for North Misool MPA by the Working Group consisting of DKP West Papua Province, UPTD BLUD, PSRL Loka Sorong, YKI, YKAN, DAS Maya, and YNPB, as mandated by Governor Decree Number 523/133/7/2021, in nine villages in two subdistricts (namely: Aduwey, Waigama, Salafen, Solal, Adkari, West Limalas, East Limalas, Audam, Folley). The participants consisted of representatives from the government, indigenous groups, religious groups, women, youth, and fishers using the area. The total number of participants was 218 people, with 61 women and 157 men.

In addition to developing the zoning for North Misool MPA, we also developed Indigenous Regulation to support North Misool MPA, and this had been consulted by the Head of DAS Maya, Mr. Kristian Thebu, and YNPB, to Division Head staff on Indigenous Regulation Development of the Provincial Law and Human Rights Office in Manokwari. This indigenous regulation, in

addition to serving to support North Misool MPA, was also expected to protect the rights of indigenous people in North Misool.

To increase the community's role in watching the sea, Yayasan Misool Basefin, as one of BAF's partners, encouraged the establishment of Pokmaswas (Supervisory Community Group) and coordinated this plan to BLUD UPTD Management of Raja Ampat MPA. Based on the consultation, and referring to existing regulations, Pokmaswas is voluntary, has no affiliation, and is not mentioned in Decrees. To accommodate the community's wish (YMB), the YMB Ranger Team will be ratified into South Misool Marine Watch Team by integrating and strengthening the capacity of MPA Marine Watch (Jaga Laut) Team. This team will be under the management and command of BLUD UPTD Management of Raja Ampat MPA, with technical development and operational policy responsibility under PSDKP. The Marine Watch Team is responsible for the implementation, control, and monitoring as well as the legality of MPA user activities. The involvement of YMB in the Marine Watch Team was enshrined through a Decree issued by BLUD UPTD Management of Raja Ampat MPA.

To evaluate the effectiveness of conservation area management within the Bird's Head Sea Scape of West Papua Province, by using the Evaluation on the Effectiveness of Conservation Area Management (EVIKA) technical guideline, the Marine and Fisheries Office of West Papua Province collaborated with LPPM UNIPA to conduct evaluation in the EVIKA conservation area evaluation workshop, which was held twice, in April and August 2022. This workshop was joined by several institutions, such as the Directorate of KKHL PRL KKP, DKP West Papua, Loka PSPL Sorong, UPTD Raja Ampat MPA, UPTD Tambrau, UPTD Kaimana-Fak-fak, BKKPN Kupang Satker Raja Ampat, UNIPA, Balai Besar TNTC, YKCI, YKAN, etc.



The result of EVIKA (independent evaluation) for 5 (five) areas was as follows:

No	Name of Marine Protected Area	EVIKA Score*	EVIKA Status
1	MPA in Raja Ampat Islands	85,47 88,04	Managed Sustainably
2	Coastal and Small Islands MPA of Jeen Womom Tambraw	70,28 61,49	Managed Optimally
3	MPA in Buruway, Arguni, Kaimana, Etna Bay, and its Surrounding Waters	58,75 50,26	Managed Optimally
4	Coastal and Small Islands MPA of telau berau dan Nusalasi Van Den Bosch Bay, Fak Fak	42,49 50,26	Managed Optimally
5	MPA in Seribu Satu Sungai Teonebikia di Perairan Sorong Selatan	16,28 14,71	Managed Optimally

Note: The left side of the EVIKA Score was the score obtained from the workshop in April 2022, and the right side of the EVIKA Score was obtained from the MMAF Evaluation Team in August 2022. One of the reasons causing a difference in results was different perceptions on the list of questions in the indicators used.

2. Supported and strengthened Conservation Area management and conservation efforts through environmental education activity and outreach program concerning marine and water areas effectively implemented by local, formal and informal educational institutions.

Training for the parties was implemented by BLUD UPTD KKD Raja Ampat by “Strengthening Marine Watch Team and Pokmaswas in South Misool”, attended by 28 Marine Watch personnels from Area I Ayau-Asia Islands, Area II Mayalibit Bay, Area III Dampier Strait Waters – including the representative of one Pokmaswas from Sawandarek Village, Area VI Fam Islands Waters, and Wayag Help Post at the Marine Reserves (SAP) of the western part of Waigeo Islands. Fish and reef monitoring training was conducted in Kalig Island, Misool, and was joined by eight participants. Training on the basics of KKD Management for Indigenous Figures in North Waigeo (Kabare, Kalisade, Bonsayor, Darumbab, Andey, Asukwery, Rauki) was attended by 31 participants representing the villages of Darumbab and Kalisade, Asukweri, Kabare, Bonsayor, Andey Village, North Waigeo Subdistrict Government, Village Supervisory Non-Commissioned Officers or Babinsa, Kabare Sector Police, and the Church.

Environmental Education (PLH) was conducted by targeting youth groups, teenagers, and children in various program areas. The material for this environmental education included Introduction to Ecosystem (mangrove forest ecosystem, seagrass bed ecosystem, coral reef ecosystem), Conservation, and other relevant materials. This PLH reached 1,115 people from various education

levels, such as elementary school, junior high school, and senior high school. The PLH process was carried out through formal schools in the local content material and non-formal pathways like sunday schools or by watching a film and book distribution.

One of the efforts to increase people's awareness, especially from an early age, was promoting local content in elementary school curriculum. This was done through a series of meetings with various parties, namely Education, Youth and Sports Office of Kaimana District, Planning and Program Division Head, Basic Education Division Head, and First Intermediate Education Division Head. The maritime education local content was enshrined in the Head of Education, Youth, and Sports Office Decree regarding the Stipulation of Maritime Education as Local Content Curriculum at Educational Units, issued on 15 November 2022, Number: 800/5954/DPPO/2022.

Increasing knowledge, understanding, and role of women in marine conservation in Raja Ampat was done through the “Basic Marine Class for Raja Ampat Women” training, joined by 31 women from seven villages, namely Saporkren, Yenbeser, Friwen, Yenbekwan, Kurkapa, Sawandarek, and Arborek villages.

3. Species and Ecosystem Conservation: Effective conservation management program for endangered species and critical ecosystem within BLKB area, a globally crucial area.

This activity was implemented through monitoring and observation in various program areas, namely: Monitoring and observation in Mustenge Island, Daram Island, Kalig Island, and Yelit Island, which found 33 turtle nests, consisting of 14 Hawksbill Turtles (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) and 19 Green Turtles (*Chelonia midas*), with an estimated number of eggs produced was $\pm 3,942$ eggs, monitoring and observation in Piau Island, which found 2,058 green turtle nests, 1 loggerhead turtle nest (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) and 1 hawksbill turtle nest (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), and monitoring and observation in Sayang Island, which found 321 green turtle nests, 164 false crawls and three half tracks. Monitoring turtles in Warebar Beach and Warwesun-Yenbekaki Beach was conducted together with the community. Based on the monitoring in Warebar Beach, 28 nests were found, consisting of six hawksbill turtle nests, 20 loggerhead turtle nests, and two leatherback turtle nests. Meanwhile, in Warwesun Beach, it was recorded that there were 36 turtle nests, consisting of 32 loggerhead turtle nests, three hawksbill turtle nests, and one leatherback turtle nest.

In addition to conducting monitoring and observation on turtle nests, we also conducted patrols in Sayang Island, covering 3,300 ha, to supervise the activities of people coming in to Sayang Island and to monitor the turtles.

The coral reef restoration activity was conducted in Sawandarek Village by using coral reef seeds planted from an area 200-300 m away from the restoration area.

The seed collection process was done by five people previously given the technical training to sort reefs that will be made into seeds. The total number of planted fragments was 2,680 fragments, with a restored total area of 918 meter square. The coral reef rehabilitation activity in Arborek Village was carried out by the PLH Pam Arborek Team along with mothers, church youth, and children from Arborek Village. The rehabilitation activity included planting 256 seeds/coral reef fragments, planted in 18 structures, monitoring and replacing damaged or dead fragments. The mangrove ecosystem recovery in Sima Village was done in Kali Wasoi with a total area of one hectare, and included planting 200 mangrove seeds, monitoring rehabilitation area, and replacing damaged or dead seeds with new ones.

Another effort was promoting the local policy of Restricting the Use of Non-Environmentally Friendly Capturing Tools. This activity was carried out in Solol Village by establishing a village regulation on Restricting the Use of Non-Environmentally Friendly Capturing Tools. Some of the non-environmentally friendly capturing tools that were identified and restricted since 2018 included compressors, bombs, potassium, mesh net, and late night flashlight. Until now, the community is following rules made by the church and written in the Sasi Board. These Sasi Boards were placed in eight locations, which are mostly fish breeding locations, namely: 1) Mera Island, 2) Aili tongket, 3) Frongket, 4) Guli genam, 5) Weyalu, 6) Wowimyo, 7) Weipon, and 8) Tanjung besar.



4. Science, Conservation, and Monitoring: Routine monitoring program across all provinces concerning the impact of Conservation Areas targeting the main indicators of biological, fisheries, oceanography, human welfare, and governance factors.

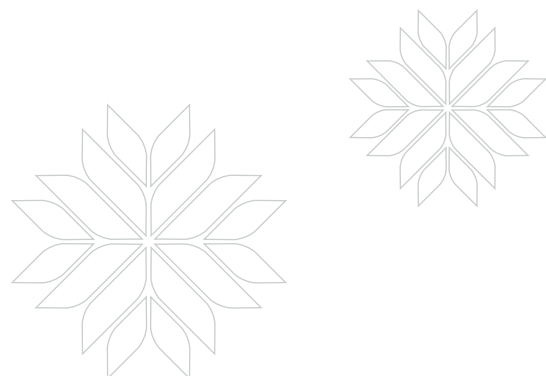
Jeen Womom Coastal Park, which covers two egg-laying beaches, namely Jeen Yessa and Jeen Syuab, is an important egg-laying habitat for four turtle types, namely leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*), hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), loggerhead turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*), and green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*). In an effort to protect turtles at Jeen Yessa and Jeen Syuab beaches, LPPM UNIPA and the local patrol team (local community) collected turtle activity data, which would be used to evaluate the turtle population status in Jeen Womom Coastal Park through scientific and adaptive-based area management.

To obtain good protection results, LPPM UNIPA implemented various nest protection methods proven to be effective in Jeen Yessa and Jeen Syuab egg-laying beaches, namely (i) fencing, (ii) making covers from ferns and cocomesh, and (iii) moving to a safe location or to a relocation enclosure. This nest protection activity has protected 1,411 out of 2,688 leatherback turtle nests (52.5%) on Jeen Yessa and Jeen Syuab beaches. The nest protection activity was also conducted in 209 out of 1,915 small turtle nests (10.9%).

Community involvement in turtle conservation efforts was conducted by recruiting people interested in turtle conservation efforts to take on various roles and activities. As many as 32 people were accepted and engaged in turtle conservation with the following roles: Nine people as Community Assistant and Program Contact Person (PMNH), one Program Development Assistant, one Research Coordinator Assistant, one Communication Program Assistant, one Marketing and Product Enhancement Staff, and 19 people as the Turtle Monitoring & Nest Protection Team. These people were given training so that they can perform their duties and role effectively.

One of the ways the knowledge transfer for the community was done was through learning activities in learning houses at five villages, namely: (1) Wau Village; (2) Weyaf Village; (3) Syukwo Village (formerly Warmandi); (4) Womom Village; and (5) Resye Village (formerly Saubeba), informally with six learning skill targets, which were: (1) Reading; (2) Counting; (3) Writing; (4) English; (5) Computer; and (6) Environmental Education. Besides through learning activities, we also developed learning media on turtle conservation in the form of teaching aid books, teaching materials, and videos.

In 2022, through LPPM UNIPA, we produced a scientific paper entitled "Overview Of Marine Turtles Nesting At The Jeen Womom Coastal Park, Tambrauw Regency, West Papua", which provided the egg-laying activity data for leatherback, hawksbill, loggerhead, and green turtles in Jeen Womom Coastal Park from 2018-2021, and the current population data that can be used in managing the conservation area of Jeen Womom Coastal Park. In addition to the scientific paper, turtle conservation in Jeen Womom Coastal Park was also disseminated by LPPM UNIPA through the 40th Annual Symposium in Marine Turtle Biology and Conservation (ISTS 40) - Perth, Australia, virtually, on 25-28 March 2022, and contributed/provided an abstract for the International Conference of Post Graduate University of Papua (ICOPOD 2022), held on 24 November in Waisai.





5. Economic development and sustainable alternative livelihood for the local Papuan people

Economic and livelihood development for the local people was done by supporting facilities and infrastructure, and capacity building. Support in the form of facilities was given through BLUD UPTD Raja Ampat to women groups in Mayalibit Bay, in the form of two units of shrimp paste chilli drying houses. Besides providing facilities, we also conducted several training and assistances in the form of training to make coconut oil in Wau and Weyaf villages, Syukwo Village (formerly Warmandi), Momom Village, and Resye Village (formerly Saubeba), and as a result, 47 people had produced 308.6 litre coconut oil. Other trainings done included training to make woven bag (*noken*) and training and assistance to develop and process fisheries resources in Solol Village.

Other economic development was done by developing the ecotourism package of Duairi Bay in Yopanggar Village, Sobey Village, and Aisandami Village. The tourism package developed at these three villages managed by ecotourism management of Yopanggar Village, Aisandami Village, and Sobey Village would then be organized by KUW Wadowun Beberin Aisandami. To improve tourism management, KUW Wadowun Beberin Aisandami facilitated a field work practice at Turtle Homestay (Kri Island, Yenbuba Village-Yenbekwan Subdistrict) and Isyo Hills Resort (Rhepang Muaif Village-Jayapura District).



6. Developing Networks, Coordination, and Capacity at the Seascape Level

This was done through meetings involving parties in the joint patrol, including PSDKP Work Unit of Raja Ampat, BKKPN Work Unit of Raja Ampat, PPNS DKP Raja Ampat, Marine Office, Water and Air Police (Polairud) of Raja Ampat, Pos AL Waisai, and YPP. These meetings discussed the preparedness of patrol team members who were definitely going/ready to go, logistical preparations, patrol ships, patrol duration, and implementation techniques.

Besides through meetings and coordination, building networks was done through joint activities, including: Joint Patrol with PSDKP, BKKPN, PPND DKP Raja Ampat, Polairud, Pos AL Waisai, and YPP. The joint socialization by a team consisting of PSDKP, Loka PSPL Sorong, PPNS DKP Raja Ampat, BKKPN 1, Polairud, 1 person from Pos AL Waisai, and YPP was conducted at Kabare Village, Rauki Village, and Boiseran Village. As many as 106 people participated

in this activity, which consisted of 22 women and 84 men. Meeting participants were representatives of the community, Subdistrict Government (Subdistrict Secretary), Village Government, and the Church.

Strengthening the turtle conservation management network in West Papua was done by LPPM UNIPA by developing a Standard Operational Procedure to establish a database and write Turtle Status Report 2021, and set forth an agreement and turtle monitoring Data Sharing Agreement among network members. The data sharing agreement was enshrined in the Data Sharing Agreement document Number 02/LPSPL.1/KKP/KB/VII/2022 concerning the Establishment of West Papua Turtle Database System in 2022, and was signed by the parties, both the government and other conservation organizations. The follow up to this agreement was that LPPM UNIPA and YPP's monitoring result data in 2021 was stored in the Google Drive, under the folder of the respective data owner. After 30 September 2022, the database access would be closed by the administrator/LPPM UNIPA.

Support from the community in protecting turtle nests at Jeen Yessa and Jeen Syuab beaches was obtained through the cooperation agreement on turtle monitoring and nest protection with 5 (five) customary rights owners of Jeen Yessa Beach and 4 (four) customary rights owner of Jeen Syuab Beach. Efforts to acquire people's support were also done through regular meetings with several local communities in Kaimana to strengthen the awareness raising effort on the environment and the need for an integrated waste management system.

USAID-Kolektif



A group of fishermen of Suak Gual Village, Belitung Regency finished fishing

USAID Konservasi Laut Efektif (USAID Kolektif) Program is a grant implementation program between USAID/Indonesia and the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries (MMAF). USAID Kolektif Program is a cooperative agreement signed by the Director of USAID Environmental Program and KEHATI Executive Director on 29 August 2022. This program is implemented by a consortium led by KEHATI as the main implementer and Yayasan Konservasi Alam Nusantara (YKAN) as the sub-implementer.

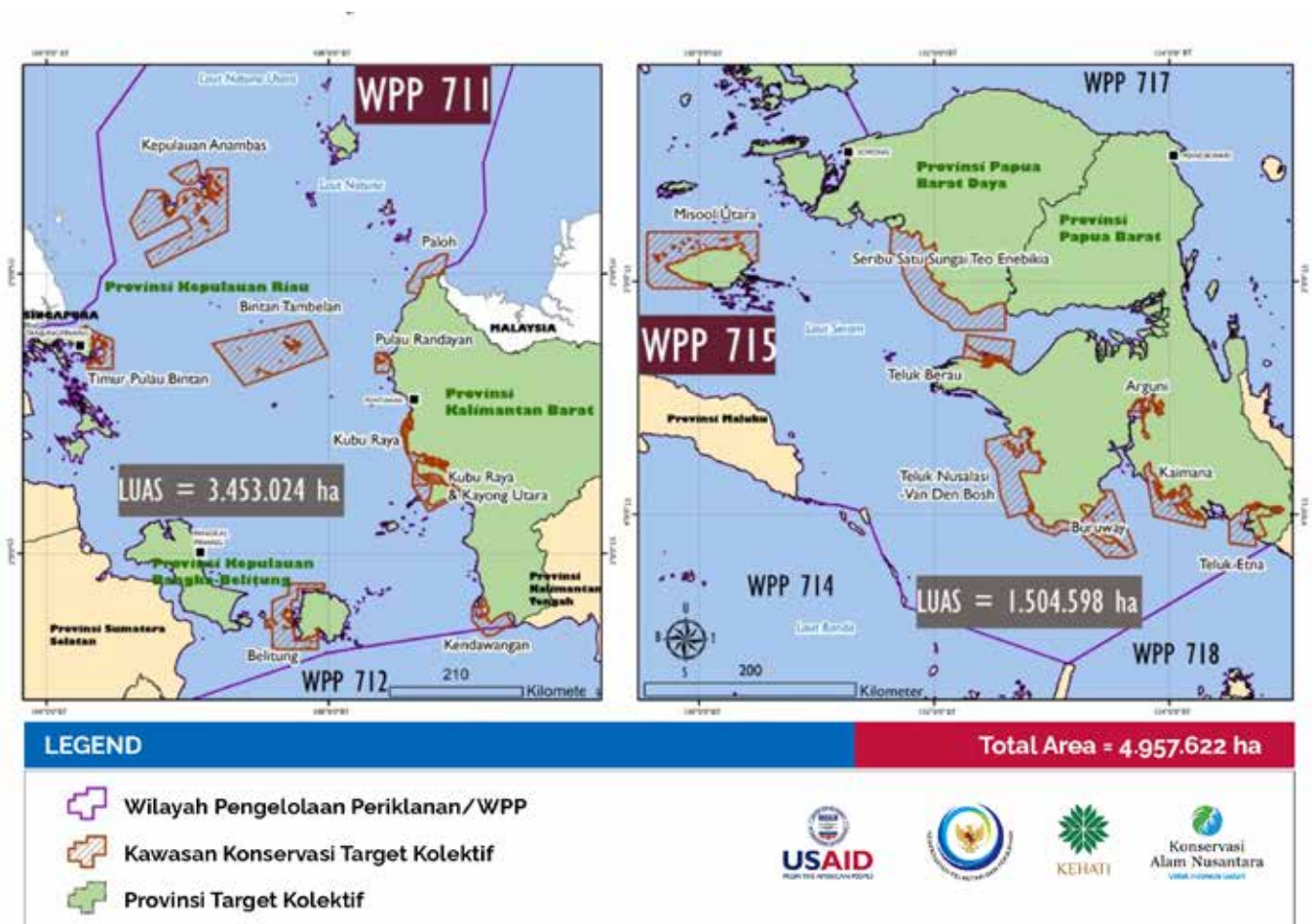


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USAID Kolektif is a five years program aiming to effectively strengthen Indonesia's marine biodiversity protection by improving the management, functions, and benefits of existing Conservation Areas (KK or CA). To achieve this goal, USAID Kolektif will focus on the following five main objectives:

1. Strengthening human resources and institutions for CA management;
2. Achieving sustainable financing for CA management;
3. Increasing benefits for coastal communities through sustainable CA management;
4. Strengthening compliance with CA rules and regulations; and,
5. Increasing protection to Endangered, Threatened, and Protected (ETP) marine species and protection to priority habitats.

USAID Kolektif works in 13 CAs in Marine Protected Area (MPA) of 711 and 715, with a total area of 4,957,622 hectares. USAID Kolektif focuses on nine CAs in MPA 711 in the provinces of Riau Islands, Bangka Belitung Islands, and West Kalimantan, while in MPA 715, USAID Kolektif focuses on four CAs in West Papua and Southwest Papua Provinces. Barat dan Papua Barat Daya.



Marine Ecosystem

No	WPP	Location	Province	Area (ha)
1	711	Anambas Islands	Riau Islands	1.265.402
2		Bintan	Riau Islands	138.561
3		Bintan Tambelan	Riau Islands	1.012.567
4		Belitung	Bangka Belitung Islands	391.820
5		Kendawangan	West Kalimantan	164.596
6		Paloh	West Kalimantan	168.291
7		Kubu Raya dan North Kayong	West Kalimantan	115.724
8		Kubu Raya	West Kalimantan	134.409
9		Randayan Island	West Kalimantan	61.655
Sub Total WPP 711				3.453.024
10	715	Seribu Satu Sungai Teo Enebeka	Southwest Papua	349.133
11		North Misool	Southwest Papua	308.853
12		Berau and Nusalasi Bay, Van Den Bosh	West Papua	346.808
13		Buruway Bay, Arguni, Kaimana, Etna	West Papua	499.804
Sub Total of MPA 715				1.504.598
Total Area of MPA 711 and 715				4.957.622

USAID Kolektif will involve the community's active role to obtain benefits from the environmental, social, ecological, economic, and good and sustainable CA governance aspects. USAID Kolektif is committed so that program activities can influence other rights and activities related to the use of coastal and marine resources. In addition, USAID Kolektif will support the National Movement of Love the Sea Month or *Gerakan Nasional Bulan Cinta Laut* and promote adaptation efforts and the community's resilience against climate change.

USAID Kolektif will use the results of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA); analysis of the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI), and Gender and Inclusion Action Plan (GIDAP) to monitor and prevent the potential negative social impact regarding the management and use of coastal and marine resources and address other social issues, especially the GESI aspect, such as violence to women, child workers, and violation of indigenous people's rights in the fisheries sector and in its value chain.

On its first year, USAID Kolektif was implemented from 1 September 2022 to 31 October 2023. USAID Kolektif's achievements until December 2022 were as follow:

1. Recruited the Chief of Party (COP) and Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP),
2. Recruited USAID Kolektif staff according to the structure included in USAID Kolektif Award Document,
3. Developed Start Up Plan and it was approved by USAID/Indonesia,
4. Developed mandatory document draft (deliverable) for the program's start up period (September 2022 – February 2023), namely: Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (AMEL) Plan; Communication and Outreach Plan and Strategy; and the Social Impact Assessment Implementation Plan (SIAIP),
5. Organized a workshop on developing Theory of Change (ToC) to serve as the main reference in developing the Annual Implementation Plan (AIP);
6. Developed the first AIP draft and it was submitted to USAID/Indonesia;
7. Technical consultation meeting with the Directorate of Marine Conservation and Biodiversity (KKHL) of MMAF, which produced the location change for USAID Kolektif Conservation Area;
8. Prepared and signed Sub-grant from KEHATI to YKAN.

Partner in Highlight



KEHATI Foundation invited elementary school students to plant mangrove seedlings on Donggala beach on World Mangrove Day

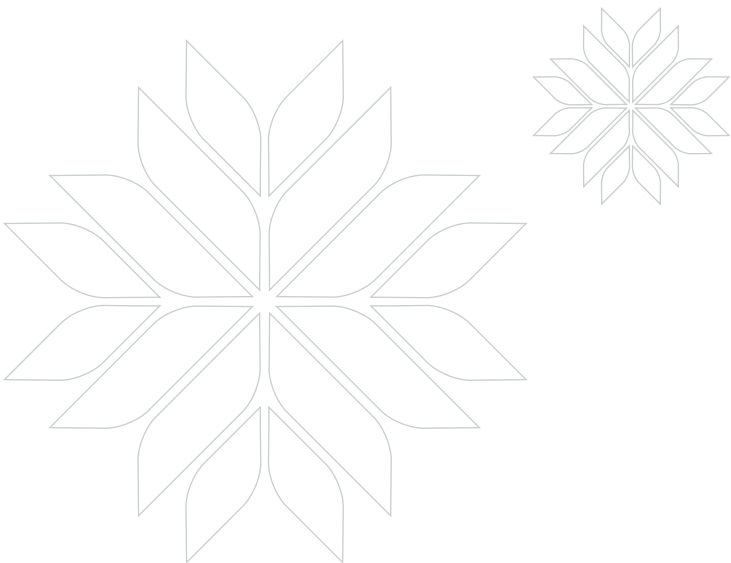
Mangrove Rehabilitation in Palu Bay Based on Historical Lesson

On 28 September 2018, Palu Bay, Central Sulawesi, suffered from an earthquake, followed by a tsunami. Besides causing damage to the beach and residential areas as well as infrastructure, not to mention taking thousands of people's lives, this disaster also became historical evidence of the importance of mangroves to reduce the impact of tsunamis there. Currently, there is a serious threat to mangrove conservation in Palu Bay, due to the significant decrease in its total area.

This natural event should be a historical lesson on the importance of maintaining the mangrove's role, not only as a strong defense in coastal areas but also because of its economic potential if it is well managed. Even though not all coastal locations can grow mangroves, this is a unique ecosystem in ebb and flow areas due to its ability to adapt to limited inundations through its root system.

Mangrove has an essential role in maintaining the balance in coastal ecosystems. Therefore, it is crucial to conserve and prevent it from being degraded and free from any pressure emerging from reclamation for residential areas, infrastructure development, people's activities, and land conversion for economic reasons. Despite many rules available on mangrove conservation and protection, the fact is they are not effective to counter various threats to its existence.

"The tsunami in 2018 served as a lesson that mangroves were able to be the shield of coastal areas. However, the reality is, the existence of mangroves in Palu Bay is under a heavy threat. The decrease in the total mangrove area has been very significant. Not a lot of mangroves can be found in coastal areas anymore," said the Executive Director of Yayasan Konservasi Laut (YKL) Indonesia, Nirwan Dessibali.





Land use change and territorial expansion serve as threats and disturbances to the mangrove ecosystem at the landscape level. The provincial road is close to Palu Bay's ebb and flow area. The development center and general residential development are located at the side of the road. Because they are limited by highlands or cliffs, lands near the low plains are usually narrow, making coastal areas the focus for developing residential and other areas.

Threats are also found in several residential areas near the beach. In Palu City and Donggala District, there is a tendency to conduct reclamation, which damages mangroves' living space. Keep in mind that locations that can be planted with mangroves are also limited. In addition, accumulation on land disrupts the hydrology cycle from land to mangrove ecosystem, thus disrupting mangroves' growth. Signs that restrict building along the coastline of 0-100 meters are not effective to prevent these threats.

"We have established a multi-party commitment to arrange the use of coastal spaces. Various parties have committed to preventing more land conversion," said Nirwan.

For the mangrove conservation program in Palu Bay, KEHATI Foundation, together with YKL Indonesia, conducted a preliminary study for mangrove conservation and restoration plan. One of the activities was mapping areas that can potentially be restored. In addition, we conducted a land change study followed by a social economic and cultural study, and mapped out stakeholders who can support mangrove conservation and restoration efforts through ROAM (Restoration Opportunity Assessment Method).

In the last three years, since 2020, YKL Indonesia, together with the community within Palu Bay area, has conducted mangrove rehabilitation in two villages, on a total area of two hectares. The main activity has been protecting mangroves from land conversion.

There are more than two thousand beneficiaries from this rehabilitation program. In addition, Nirwan also conveyed the establishment of two groups actively protecting and conserving mangrove. They have also been able to process six types of mangrove into eight food products and one skincare product.

"These two groups also conducted the marketing, with products such as mangrove chips and mangrove coffee. There is also cake," explained Nirwan.

In addition, what is also important is building the capacity of mangrove conservation champions. They are very enthusiastic but lack the capacity. Currently, there are 20 facilitators and mangrove conservation alumni.

To optimize the economic benefits, YKL Indonesia first conducted a survey on the types of mangroves in the area, and what types of food products can be produced from them. The people already had entrepreneurial capacity and spirit, which would then be directed to MSMEs.

"This year we will focus on how to facilitate NIB and PIRT and licensing. We will also facilitate how this group can be connected to the MSME Office and Donggala District Cooperative," explained Nirwan.

Learning from the tsunami in 2018, the mangrove rehabilitation program in Palu Bayu was effectively commenced in 2019 through a preliminary study. After that, it was

ongoing from 2020 – 2022, with a study conducted every year. A six-year long term program scheme was designed in the preliminary study. This six-year long term program design was quite in-depth and could be used by various parties, including the government.

The biggest challenge faced on the field was land conversion. YKL Indonesia rehabilitated two hectares of mangrove in Donggala District, specifically in Banawa Subdistrict. This planting was also done as an effort to add diversity to five mangrove types. Motivation is the first key element to the success of mangrove restoration and conservation efforts. So, this should be the priority for all parties involved at the local level. To ensure the success of mangrove rehabilitation and conservation program, awareness of its importance must be fully understood, thus can serve as a source of motivation and inspiration. There has yet to be a mandatory and widely applicable regulation, despite how important this availability is as a motivational factor. With regards to land conversion, efforts are still needed to ensure that the regulation is mandatory and enforced to prevent violations. To avoid discrimination in its implementation, this regulation needs to be strongly enforced.



Yayasan Konservasi Laut (YKL) Indonesia.

Founded on 1996 in Makassar, South Sulawesi, historically YKL Indonesia was established as an implementation of the spirit of awareness. This principle began from the emergence of critical awareness that marine resources must be managed by maintaining the balance between exploitative use for the people's economic prosperity and its sustainable conservation aspect. This foundation received a notary deed on 23 January 1997 as a Civil Society Organization working in three fields, namely coastal and marine ecosystem conservation, coastal and small islands community empowerment, and implementing alternative, environmentally friendly technologies.

With a vision to achieve the spirit of environmentalism, YKL Indonesia is committed, together with the community, government, and other stakeholders, to use coastal and marine resources in a sustainable and prudent manner, based on scientific norms. It is from this commitment that YKL Indonesia is here to contribute through various environmental and coastal and marine resources conservation efforts, based on community empowerment and research principles.

YKL Indonesia realizes it cannot do this alone. History taught many lessons and seeds of hope through a collaborative approach based on the principles of democracy and equality, to give and receive the best. YKL Indonesia continues to grow by the strength to reflect and evaluate various efforts. From introspection, correction, and reorientation as an autocritic, brought into the development process of coastal, small islands, and marine areas in a sustainable manner.

Program Development



1. Land- and Seascape Solutions for Indonesia (LASSO)

LASSO (Land- and Seascape Solutions for Indonesia) is a program that strives to integrate conservation at the landscape and seascape levels, funded by the German Government (IKI). LASSO program implementation is carried out by a consortium that consists of GIZ (lead), KEHATI, World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), and Stichting Nederlandse Vrijwilligers (SNV). Overall, the LASSO Program is divided into two phases, namely the preparation phase (full proposal development) and implementation phase. In 2022, it was still in its preparation phase.

Full Proposal that becomes the responsibility of KEHATI focuses on providing support to IBSAP (Indonesia Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan), mainly on the blue economy and bioprospecting aspects, impact investing strategy and implementation, conservation and sustainable use at the site level, and LASSO communication. In developing this proposal, we

conducted site visits and discussions with local stakeholders at the LASSO Program's potential locations, namely Bangka Belitung, Central Java, Central Sulawesi, and East Kalimantan.

2. Local Food Diversification Project for Climate Change Adaptation in East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia

The "Local Food Diversification Project" Concept Note was approved by the Green Climate Fund (GCF). This Concept Note focused on developing local food in NTT, especially sorghum, as a form of adaptation to climate change. Green Climate Fund (GCF), situated in Incheon, South Korea, is a mechanism created to support developing countries' efforts in addressing the climate change challenge. KEHATI, as a potential accredited entity, applied to this project together with Kemitraan as the Accredited Entity. No Objection Letter (NOL) from NDA was issued, PPF was sent to GCF, and currently, we are waiting for the GCF board meeting result for the follow-up.

Grant Program Administration

Until December 2022, there were :



10 Grant Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs)



10 MoU Amendments

namely with PKSPL IPB, Yayasan Prakarsa Hijau, Yayasan AYO Indonesia, Mangrove Sari, KTO Alam Sari, Bentara Papua, Yaspensel and Universitas Andalas, KPA, and Yayasan AYO Indonesia.

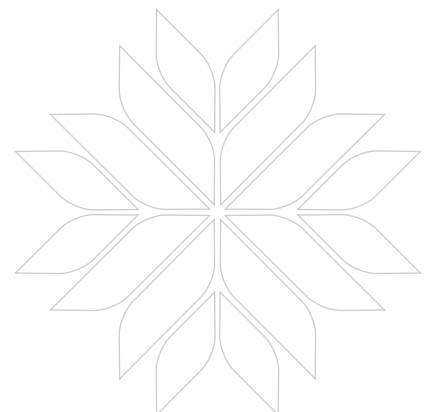


Meanwhile, grant close-out report

has been carried out on 15 MoUs and seven partners in Halimun-Salak, namely Yayasan Penyelam Lestari, Perkumpulan Sampiri, Yayasan Bambu Lestari, Perkumpulan Indonesia Berseru, UNTIRTA, Mangrove Sari, PKSPL IPB, KTO, UNRAM, Yaspensel, Ayu Tani, Yayasan AYO Indonesia, KRKP, Koperasi Syariah Wana Makmur, and Universitas Andalas, all of which have completed their activities and administration.

3. Sustainable Agriculture and Forest Commodity In Indonesia (SAFCI)

This program is the continuance of SPOSI by adding commodities other than palm oil, for a four year period. The donor of SAFCI Program is the same as SPOSI, namely the Foreign Commonwealth Development Office (FCDO) UK. SAFCI Proposal has been submitted to FCDO-UK.



Policy Advocacy

1. Revision of Law No.5 Year 1990

This Law revision has entered the discussion phase at Commission IV. The initiative to revise this Law came from the House of Representatives. The civil society coalition joined in the Conservation Working Group has submitted the proposed Law draft from the civil society. Their next activity is discussing the working group road map agenda to supervise this Law revision. KEHATI Team is led by TFCA Sumatera, which has a program for this Law revision.



2. Mining Licensing Advocacy on Sangihe Island

KEHATI provided support to its partner in Sangihe to advocate against mining license on the small island of Sangihe. The mining license on Sangihe Island was proposed to the Court by the Sangihe people, with the following verdicts:

- State Administrative Court Verdict (20 April 2022): State Administrative Court was not authorized to judge the case & rejected the claim from the Sangihe people.
- State Administrative Court appeal verdict (2 June 2022): Judge accepted the Sangihe people's appeal & revoke the mining license on Sangihe Island.
- Supreme Court cassation verdict (12 January 2023): Judge rejected the appeal of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources and the mining license on Sangihe was ordered to be revoked.

3. Briefs on Policies (KEHATI's Opinion and Position)

Policy briefs are means to convey KEHATI's position on an issue and provide inputs to policymakers on the biodiversity issue. This writing process is conducted through issue research, laws and regulations review, and government policy review, which will then be made as a writing piece that produces a policy brief draft.

4. Policy Advocacy and Building Agricultural Networks

- KEHATI was appointed as a member of the National Food Agency Expert Working Group
- KEHATI became a member of the bamboo national strategy developer, which was headed by the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime and Investment.

5. Promoting Nine Local Policies, from District Head Decree to Village Head Decree

- East Aceh District Head Decree on the Appointment to Build Sumatran Rhino Sanctuary,
- Bungo District Bappeda Head Decree on the Appointment of Village Information System (SID) Working Group
- Village Head Decision on the implementation of managing conflicts between elephants-human (KGM) and establishing and operationalizing KGM Task Force, and other policies.

These policies have become the basic foundations and legalities to strengthen working groups and appoint areas in need of protection.

6. Promoting The creation of Long Term Forest Management Plan (RPHJP) of KPH Unit III in Bungo District, which included Sumatran Tigers' Exploration Areas as Protected Zones.

The role of TFCA-Sumatera's partners was to conduct advocacy to include high biodiversity conservation areas, including Sumatran tigers' exploration areas and habitats, into the protection block of KPH Unit III Bungo. This would directly secure these areas from conversion from protected forest to production forest. In addition, including these corridors in the protection block could strengthen the buffer of Kerinci Seblat National Park (TNKS) as the connector between Bukit Panjang Rantau Bayur Protected Forest and TNKS.

7. Promoting the completion of 15 Technical Documents (Annual Work Plan and Area Partnership Program Implementation Plan) in 15 Conservation Forest Farmer Groups (KTHK) for Conservation Area Partnership at TNGL.

This RKT/RKU serves as a guide for people to use and protect conservation areas according to its more sustainable goals and in line with the conservation guideline.

8. Developing the Micro Space Potential (Potensi Ruang Mikro) Application, A Village Information System, at Bungo District, Jambi.

In addition to applications, TFCA-Sumatera partners also assisted nine villages in Bungo in using and applying it. This application, which was in the form of a village database, served as the basis for better evidence-based policymaking from the village to the district level.

9. SOP Paduserasi for Siberut Ecotourism Development Program



10. Support in resolving palm oils within forest areas with Central Kalimantan as the pilot location, carried out by the Deputy for Food Coordination and Agribusiness of the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs.

The SPOSI Team was engaged as the technical team conducting data processing and formulating resolution recommendations.

11. Support in completing the mapping and data collection Standard Procedure and Criteria Norms (NSPK), which was submitted to the Director of Food and Agriculture, Deputy for Maritime Affairs of Bappenas. This would be integrated into the Guideline to Develop Sustainable Plantation Development Planning.

12. Policy support to the Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate General Plantation,

namely continuing the support in operating ISPO Committee Secretariat by developing the Kepdirjenbun Design on ISPO Committee Secretariat

13. Support to the Ministry of Economics in supporting activities in the Forest, Agriculture and Commodity Trade (FACT) Dialogue.



14. In addition to support to ministries/ institutions, support was also given to the local governments, namely to Central Kalimantan Provincial Government in implementing and monitoring the Local Action Plan – Susitanbale Palm Oil (RAD-KSB), finalizing RAD-KSB for West Sulawesi, and facilitating the development of RAD-KSB for Paser District.

Funding Mobilization and Innovative Funding Mechanism

1. ESG KEHATI Indexes

A review of ESG KEHATI Indexes (SRI-KEHATI, ESG Quality 45 IDX KEHATI, and ESG Sector Leaders IDX KEHATI) was carried out on 16 June 2022, with the following Circular Decision from the Index Committee in effect for 1 July 2022 to 30 November 2022:

- a. **SRI-KEHATI Index (25 shares): 3 constituents out (ASSA, LSIP, POWR), replaced by 3 new constituents (AALI, CPIN, JPFA);**
- b. **ESG Quality 45 IDX KEHATI Index (45 shares): 8 constituents out (ACES, ADHI, ASSA, LSIP, POWR, PPRO, RALS, WTON), replaced by 8 new constituents (AALI, DMAS, GOOD, IMPC, INKP, PWON, TINS, TPIA);**
- c. **ESG Sector Leaders IDX KEHATI Index:** change in the number of constituents from 48 shares in the previous period to 56 shares, with 9 constituents out (ACES, ASSA, CTRA, EXCL, ISAT, LPKR, LSIP, POWR, PPRO) and 17 new shares (AALI, CPIN, DMAS, EMTK, GOOD, HEAL, IMPC, INKP, LPPF, MIKA, PWON, SCMA, TINS, TMAS, TOWR, TPIA, WEGE).

The next ESG KEHATI index review would be held on 21 November 2022, where the ESG Sustainable Index Committee decided for the period of 1 December 2022 to 31 May 2023:

- a. **SRI-KEHATI Index (25 shares): 5 constituents out (AKRA, BBTN, BSDE, CPIN, INCO), replaced by 5 new constituents (ANTM, ASRI, BTPS, ICBP, SILO);**
- b. **ESG Quality 45 IDX KEHATI Index (45 shares): 9 constituents out (AMRT, BNII, BSDE, EMTK, PPRE, SCMA, SMBR, TPIA, WEGE), replaced by 9 new constituents (ASRI, CTRA, MAPI, MIKA, MPMX, SILO, SMSM, SSMS, TBIG);**
- c. **ESG Sector Leaders IDX KEHATI Index:** the number of constituents remained at 56 shares compared to the previous period, with 9 shares out (AMRT, BNII, BSDE, MIKA, PPRE, RALS, SCMA, TMAS, TPIA, WEGE, WSKT) replaced by 9 new shares (ASRI, ASSA, AUTO, BIRD, CTRA, ESSA, MAPI, NISP, SILO, SMSM, SSMS).

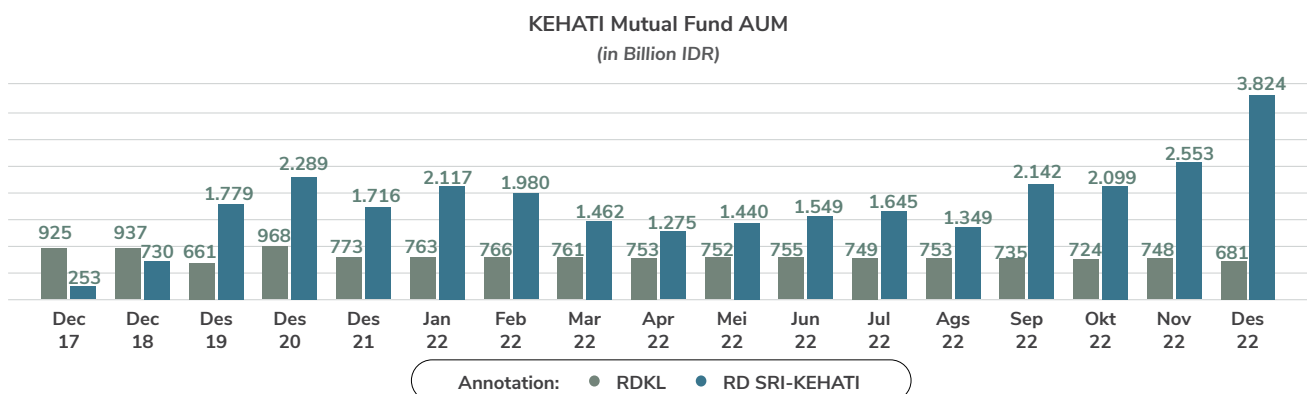


2. ESG Mutual Funds and ESG-based Investments

a. KEHATI Mutual Fund Portfolio

As of December 2022, KEHATI's mutual fund portfolio consisted of 1 KEHATI Lestari Mutual Fund product (RDKL, product from PT Bahana TCW Investment) and 10 other products based on SRI-KEHATI share index, with a number of managed funds (AUM) of IDR 4.5 trillion, with the following details:

No	Mutual Fund Name	Asset Management	Launched	AUM Dec 2022 (in Billion IDR)
1.	Kehati Lestari (RDKL) Mutual Fund	Bahana TCW Investment Management	16-Apr-07	681.16
2.	Premier ETF SRI-KEHATI "XISR" Mutual Fund	Indo Premier Investment Management	26-Sep-14	1,275.56
3.	Allianz SRI-KEHATI Index Fund	Allianz Global Investors Asset Management Indonesia	8-Nov-17	338.46
4.	Insight SRI-KEHATI Likuid Index Mutual Fund	Insight Investments Management	29-Mar-18	59.87
5.	Simas SRI-KEHATI Index Mutual Fund	Sinar Mas Asset Management	14-May-18	43.66
6.	BNP Paribas SRI-KEHATI Index Mutual Fund	BNP Paribas Investment Partners	29-Nov-18	1,981.52
7.	Batavia SRI-KEHATI ETF Index Mutual Fund	Batavia Prosperindo Aset Manajemen	22-Mar-19	38.64
8.	Panin SRI-KEHATI Index Mutual Fund	Panin Asset Management	22-Aug-19	54.29
9.	Batavia Saham ESG Impact Mutual Fund	Batavia Prosperindo Aset Manajemen	9-Sep-19	7.55
10.	SAM ETF SRI-KEHATI Index Mutual Fund	Samuel Aset Manajemen	14-Mei-20	15.06
11.	Reksa Dana Sucorinvest Sustainability Equity Fund	Sucorinvest Asset Management	27-Oct-21	9.08
TOTAL AUM				4.504,86



Funding Mobilization and Innovative Funding Mechanism

Specifically, for SRI-KEHATI index-based mutual fund, this managed fund of IDR 3.82 trillion was the highest since the first SRI-KEHATI based mutual fund was launched in 2014.

b. Developing New Mutual Fund based on ESG KEHATI Index

Cooperation to use ESG KEHATI index universe:

- i. On 19 July 2022, a cooperation agreement (PKS) was signed between KEHATI and PT. Sucorinvest Asset Management to use ESG KEHATI index universe as a reference for the Mutual Fund Product of "Syariah Sucorinvest Sharia Sustainability Equity Fund"; the product is planned to be launched in Q1 2023.

Cooperation to use SRI-KEHATI index:

- i. On 11 October 2022, a PKS was signed with PT. BNI Asset Management concerning the use of SRI-KEHATI as a reference for BNI AM SRI-KEHATI Index Mutual Fund product; the product is planned to be launched in Q1 2023.
- ii. On 27 October 2022, a PKS was signed with PT. Syailendra Capital concerning the use of SRI-KEHATI as a reference for Syailendra SRI-KEHATI Index Mutual Fund product; the product is planned to be launched in Q1 2023.

c. Developing Sustainable Investment based on ESG KEHATI Index

i. Socialization of ESG KEHATI Index:

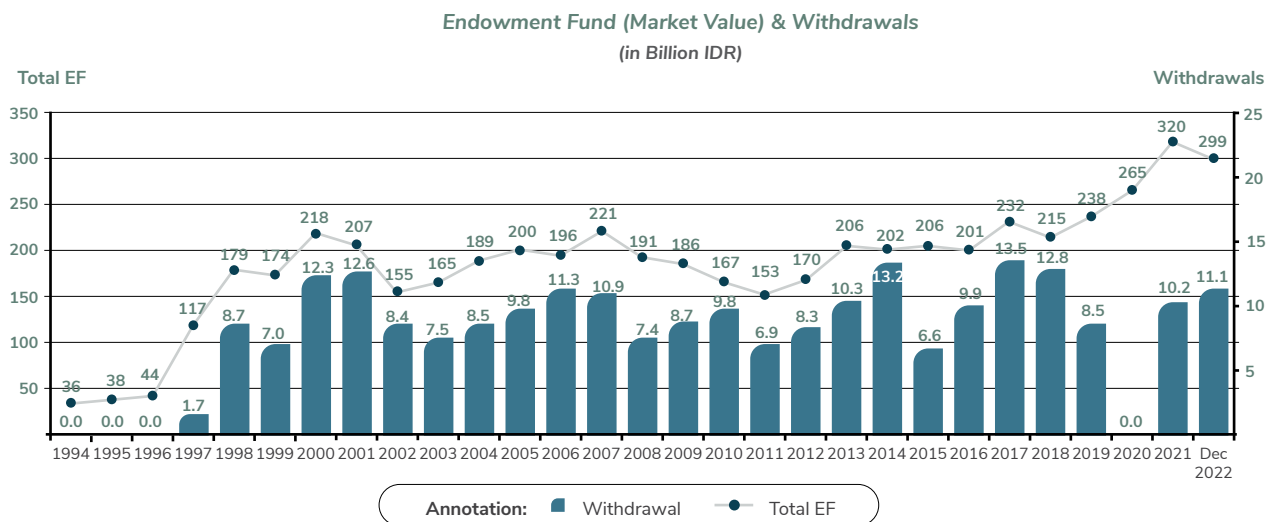
As a part of the series for the launching socialization of ESG Quality 45 IDX KEHATI Index and ESG Sector Leaders IDX KEHATI Index (launched on 20 December 2021), KEHATI Executive Director, Riki Frindos, became the resource person on a Live Talkshow event at IDX Channel and MetroTV (both on 11 January 2022).

- ii. On 9 August 2022, KEHATI Finance & Administration Director, Indra Gunawan, was the presenter for "Sustainability & KEHATI ESG Index Process" on the Kick Off: Astra Agro Sustainability Inspiration online event.
- iii. KEHATI's participation in the series of events by the Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX) / Anniversary of Indonesian Capital Market, in which KEHATI Executive Director was the speaker in:
 - BEI – CDP Worldwide Webinar on Climate Change and Sustainable Financing for Non-Bank Financial Industry (29 September 2022);
 - Capital Market Summit & Expo 2022: Webinar "ESG Investing" for Registered Companies (13 October 2022).
- iv. The Influencer & Media Gathering event with the fund manager of Insight Investments Management: Talkshow to Millenial and Gen Z investors, with the theme "Social and Environmental Mutual Fund Investment" on 15 December 2022, with KEHATI Finance & Administration Director as the resource person.



3. Endowment Fund (EF)

From an investment aspect, the performance of KEHATI's Endowment Fund (EF) as of December 2022 reached around IDR 299 Billion, decreased about 6.3% YoY compared to December 2021, as an impact from the weakened global and domestic markets.



The Endowment Fund composition per December 2022 was still dominated by equity, including ETF (47%), followed by bonds (35%), cash (6%), and properties (12%), with investment denomination of 48% in foreign currency (US Dollar), 52% in Rupiah.

4. Impact Investment Initiative

This began from KEHATI's aspiration in pioneering an "Impact Fund", which primarily focuses on environmental impact to promote improved impact investment adoption and implementation at the Indonesian capital market; considering that currently there is no dominant impact fund that focuses on climate change and biodiversity issues in Indonesia and Southeast Asia.

To carry out impact fund development, fundraising, and management, KEHATI established cooperation with LIFE, which is the Joint Venture between "Landscape Indonesia" and "Katalys Partners". As of the end of December 2022, LIFE, with KEHATI, had identified company candidate pipelines that can be investment targets. Then, we will conduct an initial assessment to see their strategic, financial, and operational suitability with KEHATI's impact investment goals.

5. Accreditation for Intermediary Institutions of the Environmental Fund Management Agency (BPDH)

At the end of 2021, the Environmental Fund Management Agency (BPDH) of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia opened an opportunity for potential intermediary institutions to register their organizations for a capacity assessment (accreditation process) as a requirement to submit proposals to manage the REDD+ Program Fund. KEHATI submitted its application, and according to BPDH's official announcement on 2 March 2022, KEHATI qualified for the accreditation selection as the Intermediary Institution to Distribute BPDH Program Fund, along with eight other institutions (Yayasan Pena Bulu, Samdhana Institute, Kemitraan, KKI Warsi, Perkumpulan HuMa, Perkumpulan Gemawan, Yayasan Satunama Yogyakarta, and Yayasan Komunitas Sulawesi).

Biodiversity Warriors

Biodiversity Warriors (BW) is a group of young people established by KEHATI on 18 June 2014. The goal is to popularize Indonesia's biodiversity from the uniqueness, conservation, and use aspects, in a fair and responsible manner, both online and offline directly on the field.



To make BW activities more organized, since 2020, KEHATI formed BW networks in several universities. Until 2022, there were a total of nine BW networks, namely London School of Public Relations (LSPR)-Jakarta, Universitas Andalas (Unand)-Padang, Universitas Negeri Jakarta (UNJ), Universitas Indonesia (UI)-Depok, UGM (Universitas Gajah Mada)-Yogyakarta, Universitas Tanjungpura (Untan)-Pontianak, Universitas Mulawarman (Unmul)-Samarinda, IPB University-Bogor, and finally Universitas Nasional (Unas).

KEHATI BW Networks have carried out several activities, namely planting mangrove seeds at the Mangrove Natural Tourism Park of Angke Kapuk (LSPR), conducting a research of Urban Biodiversity: Diversity of Butterfly Species on Green Open Spaces (Untan), Education Camp and Observation of Mammals, Avifauna, Butterflies, and Herpetofauna (Unmul), planting mangrove seeds at Untung Jawa Island, Thousand Islands, DKI Jakarta (UNJ), Conducting Biodiversity Exploration Trips for Primates, Avifauna, and Herpetofauna (Unas), Flores Eagle / *nisaetus Floris* Research Expedition and planting mangrove seeds at Padang Beach (Unand), Mapping Potential Special Interest Tourism to Develop Sustainable Tourism at Banda Volcano, Maluku Province, Observing Orchid Diversity around UGM Balairung Area, Mapagama Research Expedition's Seminar "Preserve and Promote:

Conservation and Ecotourism" (UGM), Carbon Reserve Estimation at IPB Campus, Dramaga, "Tracing the Tread of Sulawesi's Endemic Mammal 'Anoa (*Bubalus* sp.)' at Gandang Dewata National Park, West Sulawesi (IPB University).

To provide expression space for BW members to conduct conservation and directly contribute to the community, KEHATI Foundation implemented the BW Sponsorship Program 2022. In this activity, funding support of five million rupiahs was given to the group with the best proposal to carry out several activities, such as research education, training, and rehabilitation. There were a total of 76 proposals received from a number of provinces in Indonesia. The outputs were research reports, photo and video documentation, infographics, posters, and books.

To reach a wider target and optimize the activity's goal, BW KEHATI cooperated and collaborated with several influencers, communities, young NGOs, and the media. The collaboration could be in the form of joint activities, helping each other to promote joint activities, and so on. There were a total of 25 collaborations throughout 2022.

Biodiversity Warriors in Highlight



Rahmadiyono Widodo Conserving Biodiversity through Birdwatching

For birdwatchers in Yogyakarta, Rahmadiyono Widodo is one of their young role models. He works hard and is diligent in watching birds in the wildlife. Because of his diligence, he was given the mandate to become the coordinator for Paguyuban Pengamat Burung Jogja (PPBJ) at the end of 2016. He often becomes a mentor for his juniors and shares knowledge on birdwatching and identification.

His love for birds has brought him to explore many places, like Gunung Merapi National Park, Baluran National Park, Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park, Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, Sermo Wildlife Reserve, and watching on Serangan Island, Bali.

The year 2013 was when Rahmadiyono first fell in love with birdwatching. During this year, he began to work in environmental conservation since he knew the Birdwatching Group or *Kelompok Pengamat Burung* (KPB) Bionic UNY (State University of Yogyakarta or *Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta*). When his other friends on campus were more interested in orchids and butterflies, he was exposed to very detailed information on birds from his senior, making him enter and exit the forest once a week to watch birds.

For him, the forest is very complex. Therefore, when watching birds, he will also learn many things, starting from the types of trees to types of orchids and butterflies his friends are into.

"In addition, birdwatching can be done not just in the forest, but also in coastal areas, even in the city," said Rahmadiyono, who is usually called Yono.

In addition to birdwatching regularly, he often conducts conservation research and education for children through the birdwatching for kids scheme. He regularly presented the research carried out by him and his friends at the National Conference of Bird Researchers and Watchers in Indonesia (KNPPBI) from 2015 to 2018. By birdwatching, Yono can witness changes happening in his surroundings. For example, in

Yogyakarta City, he remembered there was one road with many trees. During migration season, many swallows came. Unfortunately, those trees were gone, thus the birds looked for another tree. This is different in conservation areas such as national parks or wildlife reserves, where animals are relatively safer because their landscapes are more preserved.

Of all of the places he likes to birdwatch, one of his favorites is Gunung Merapi (Mount Merapi) National Park, due to its still active volcano status. There is even an unforgettable experience he had while watching in Mount Merapi.



It was June 2020. As usual, every weekend Yono was birdwatching along with a friend in the morning. After two hours of birdwatching, they heard a thunderous noise so close to them. The clear sky suddenly turned dark with Volcano-Pyroclastic Flow. It turned out that Mount Merapi was erupting its lava and gas. Lucky Yono and his friend were on the south side, and the volcano-pyroclastic flow was going to the west. Both panicked and immediately ran away from the forest. At the village near the forest, Yono saw people gathering on a field, which was the evacuation point.

"Birdwatching triggers adrenaline. During the eruption, I recorded an interesting bird, namely the Brown Honeyeater. This bird was not native to Java Island. It was usually found in the eastern part of Indonesia. When we discussed it with the national park officer, most likely someone had kept the bird as a pet, and it got loose," revealed Yono.

He thinks that one of the challenges in Merapi, from birdwatching a number of times, is finding non-Java native birds. What he calls an alien species can invade and remove native bird types in Mount Merapi. Currently, he pours his dedication to birdwatching by becoming a volunteer on a citizen scientists application called *burungnesia*, cooperating with birdwatchers named *birdpacker* based in Batu, Malang, East Java.

Joining BW Kehati

Besides being active in birdwatching, in 2015, Yono began to follow mangrove planting and monitoring activities, specifically in Pasir Mendit area in Jangkar Village, Kulonprogo District. Then, in 2016, he joined the youth movement Biodiversity Warriors KEHATI. However, he was already actively writing and sharing knowledge on BW KEHATI's website since 2015.

His activeness made him participate in a BW activity called BW Journey in Brebes, north coast of Central Java. This activity was only participated by 10 youths seriously concerned in biodiversity in Indonesia.

By joining BW, Yono had the opportunity to meet youth networks who cared about conservation from various provinces in Indonesia. He thinks the network he obtained from BW activities is very important. For example, when the National Conference of Bird Researchers and Watchers in Indonesia (KNPPBI) was held in Bali, he contacted his fellow BW member in Bali, and he chose to stay in this friend's house compared to a hotel.

"Besides networking, by joining BW, we can get access to information and knowledge. One of the training I received was about popular scientific articles. I applied this skill when there was a competition on campus, and I ended up receiving an award," said Yono while smiling.

From the knowledge gained from BW activities, Yono developed the birdwatching and mangrove data in Pasir Mendit area, data he owned from 2015-2018, into products like posters, leaflets, and a manual book on birdwatching. He developed these products because he saw the potential of an area visited by many tourists, yet was lacking in the knowledge transfer aspect, especially the biodiversities within the area. With these products, it is expected that the visiting tourists not only can enjoy the natural scenery but also obtain additional knowledge about biodiversities within the Pasir Mendit mangrove area. In these activities, he was assisted by his friends from KPB Bionic UNY, Wanatirta Tourism Group, and the Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education as the funder. Along with members of Paguyuban Pengamat Burung Jogja, Yono assisted the government, such as the Mount Merapi National Park, in Monitoring Javan Hawk-Eagle birds in 2017 in Klaten and 2018 in Sleman.

He also helped the Natural Resource Conservation Agency or Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam (BKSDA) Yogyakarta in implementing several activities, namely (1) Monitoring Bird Trading in Yogyakarta in 2017 and 2018, (2) Releasing to the Wild and Monitoring Raptor Birds in 2018 and 2019, (3) Monitoring Migrant Birds at the Coast of Yogyakarta from 2017-2019. In 2017, he was also involved in a Biodiversity Stocktaking Team for the baseline study to build the New Yogyakarta International Airport in Kulon Progo.

Despite his abundant activities, Yono still feels concerned with many young people who do not have any care for the environment and biodiversity. Even in his own campus, he only sees the domination of the activists from Biology and Forestry faculties. Meanwhile, they are outnumbered compared to non-Biology and non-Forestry faculty students.

From an activity perspective, even though he and his friends have already promoted the activities so much, many young people are still not interested and prefer more attractive activities or choose to go to music concerts. Going forward, Yono has hopes to be able to collaborate with non-environment faculty students to do activities together.

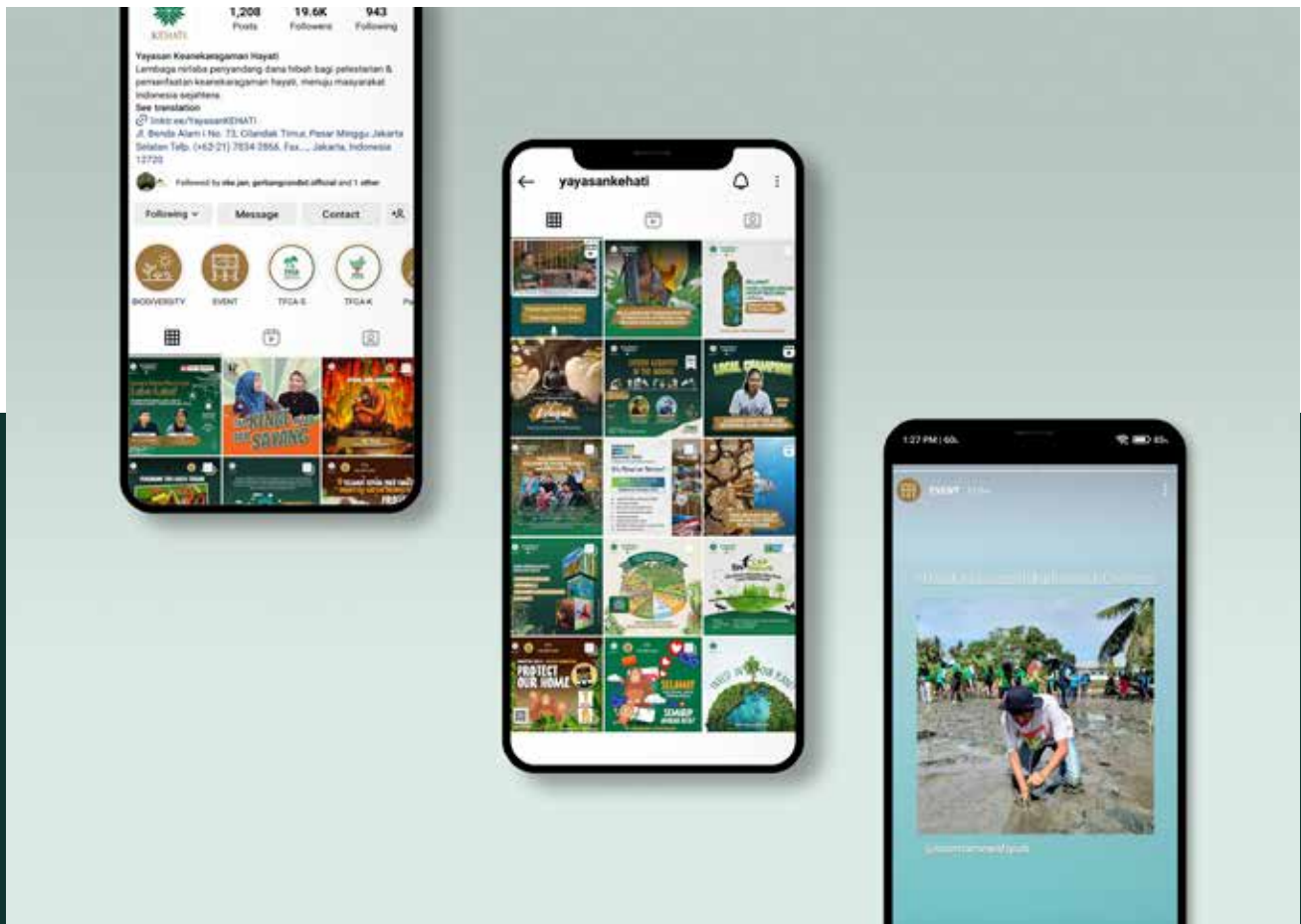
"Youths are very important in serving as the pillar to saving the environment. If they are not concerned with good environment, are they ready to live in a bad environment in the future? Ultimately, we are fighting for people, for ourselves. Add to that fact that climate change is getting more real. Young people must increase their awareness," Yono emphasized.

Rahmadiyono is now designing his activities in the future to be more than birdwatching or no longer focusing on species protection. Currently, he is expanding his education activities to communities, like in villages surrounding buffer zones, and encouraging them to take part and contribute to protecting the area. Through this education, he will involve birdwatching and introduction to plantations in the forest, with the people living around the conservation area as the target.

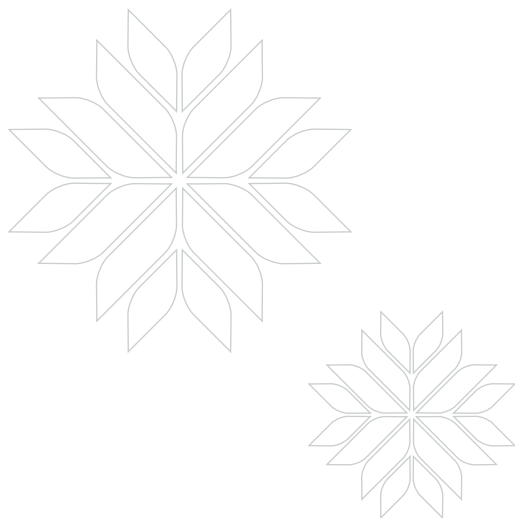
This activity plan was inspired by bird conservation done in Jatimulyo Village, Girimulyo Subdistrict (Kapanewon), Kulonprogo District, where this village has produced a village regulation protecting the area, and provided both economic and conservational impact to its people. Yono himself will involve his friends in the Bionic Birdwatcher Group (KPB) to design these activities in one of the buffer villages by adopting the approach successfully implemented in Jatimulyo Village.

Besides activities that touch the people, Rahmadiyono will also spread more information on awareness on social media. He never gives up on inviting the people, particularly the young generation, to learn about the biodiversity riches that they have. When they do, the main goal will be achieved: they are willing to do conservation activities.***



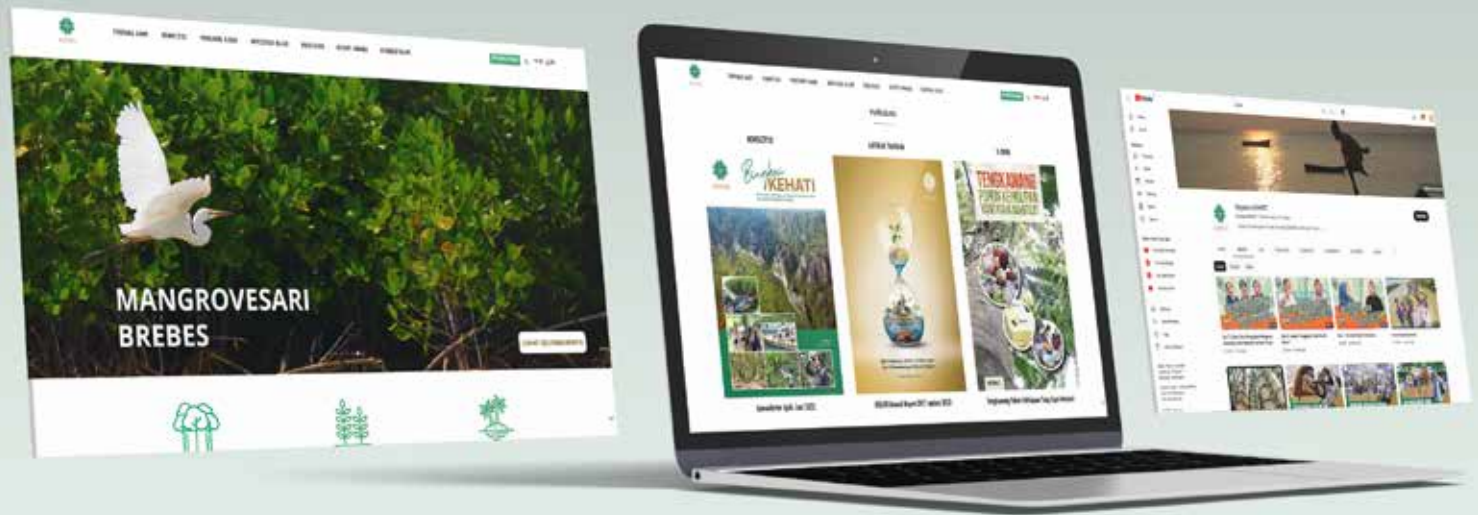


Digital Communication



Improving people's awareness of biodiversity is also done by strengthening content on our social media and website, as well as conducting joint activities with partners, communities, and the government. During 2022, Digital Communication in numbers was as follows:

- Through social media, the implemented campaign managed to reach 3,390,670 viewers (people who viewed KEHATI's content) through Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and Youtube. Some of the youtube videos that were posted include Kehati Park Launching video, Transformation of Sawahlunto from a Dark City, Weaving Resilience on Strengthening Civil Society (Ananta Fund), Welcome to KEHATI House, Prof. Emil Salim's Hope for KEHATI House, Bamboo the Tree of Life, and videos by partners.



<https://kehati.or.id/> 

- KEHATI also produced video reels or short 90 second videos to be broadcasted on IG. In addition, KEHATI's IG was active to organize photo exhibitions and content competitions. Currently, users of the social media Instagram are still the primary target audience for KEHATI, therefore KEHATI will give a higher priority compared to the others.
- Website content improvement and development has begun to be carried out throughout 2022. KEHATI's website has been accessed by 382,292 visitors, and there are 39 articles already posted, including activity articles, campaign and education, newsletter, e-book, and press releases.
- KEHATI collaborated with communities linked with KEHATI program to carry out campaigns on social media. One of which was with Master Chef Indonesia and Welfare alumni for climate change adaptation campaign, and Urban Farming community for local food campaign.
- Collaboration with influencers or key opinion leaders, namely Master Chef Indonesia alumni, Miss Hotrodqueen, story teller Kisuriel, and photographer Arbain Rambey and Andri Mardiansyah, was still conducted to campaign on biodiversity content through education, competitions, and exhibitions on social media.



Corporation in Highlight

CIMB Niaga Promotes Bamboo Conservation Program in Indonesia

Bamboo conservation has become one of CIMB Niaga's pillar CSR programs. Since 2012, CIMB Niaga, with KEHATI Foundation, has been working together to support community based bamboo conservation and use program in several regions in Indonesia, namely in West Java, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, and East Nusa Tenggara Provinces. This activity is conducted from seeding, planting, nurturing, to use, and involves local partners, including CSOs, cooperatives, bamboo farmers, and especially women groups.

CIMB Niaga wants to encourage people to be aware of the importance of conserving and using bamboo. This initiative is implemented because currently, bamboo needs to be conserved. Today, bamboo exploitation is happening without being accompanied by sufficient cultivation initiatives, thus decreasing bamboo habitat resulting from land conversion.

In addition to conserving bamboo, CIMB Niaga also provides funding for training to build farmers' capacity so that they have an understanding of sustainable cultivation and post-harvest production processing. The output of this training is high-selling value bamboo that can help improve the local community's economy.

Since 2012 and until now, a total of 49,400 bamboo seeds have been planted by CIMB Niaga in various regions in Indonesia, spread across Bali, West Java, Yogyakarta, NTB (West Nusa Tenggara), and NTT (East Nusa Tenggara).

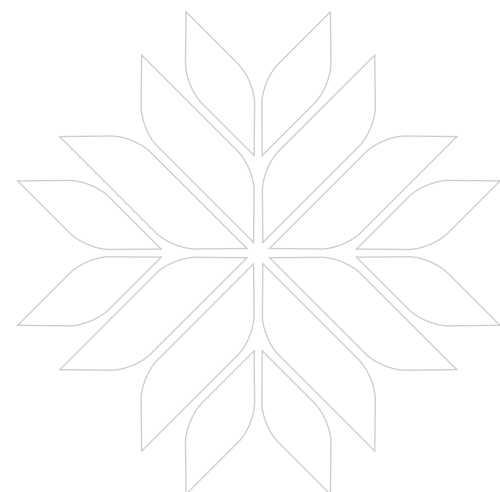
Director of Compliance, Corporate Affairs, and Legal of CIMB Niaga, Fransiska Oei, said that ecologically, bamboo has an advantage and positive impact on improving water absorption quality, serving to absorb carbon (CO₂) and produce oxygen (O₂), therefore can become a solution in climate change mitigation efforts. In addition, bamboo is easy to plant and grows fast, and does not need special treatment.

"Bamboo conservation also provides social and economic benefits to the surrounding people. We provide training funding to improve farmers' capacity so that they have an understanding of cultivation and post-harvest production processing. Farmers can then obtain income from selling bamboo products, such as bamboo shoots, furniture, and other products," said Fransiska.

A researcher from Udayana University, Dr. Ir. Pande Ketut Diah Kencana, MS, said that she felt extremely helped with the bamboo conservation program implemented by CIMB Niaga together with KEHATI Foundation. "Since 2012, we have been helped by CIMB Niaga and KEHATI to develop tabah bamboo, which can be used specifically for food," said Diah.

Through tabah bamboo, Diah, along with her students, has successfully researched and produced derivative products from tabah bamboo, starting from tabah bamboo shoot flour, bamboo leave tea, bamboo charcoal soil and shampoo, to bricket, charcoal, bamboo shoot midrib fertilizer, and so on.

Currently, Diah has 35 groups in Bali, Lombok, and Malang to develop tabah bamboo. In this program, CIMB Niaga not only carries out the planting or conservation but also supporting the downstreaming process to produce its derivative products," explained Diah, as reported from mix.co.id.

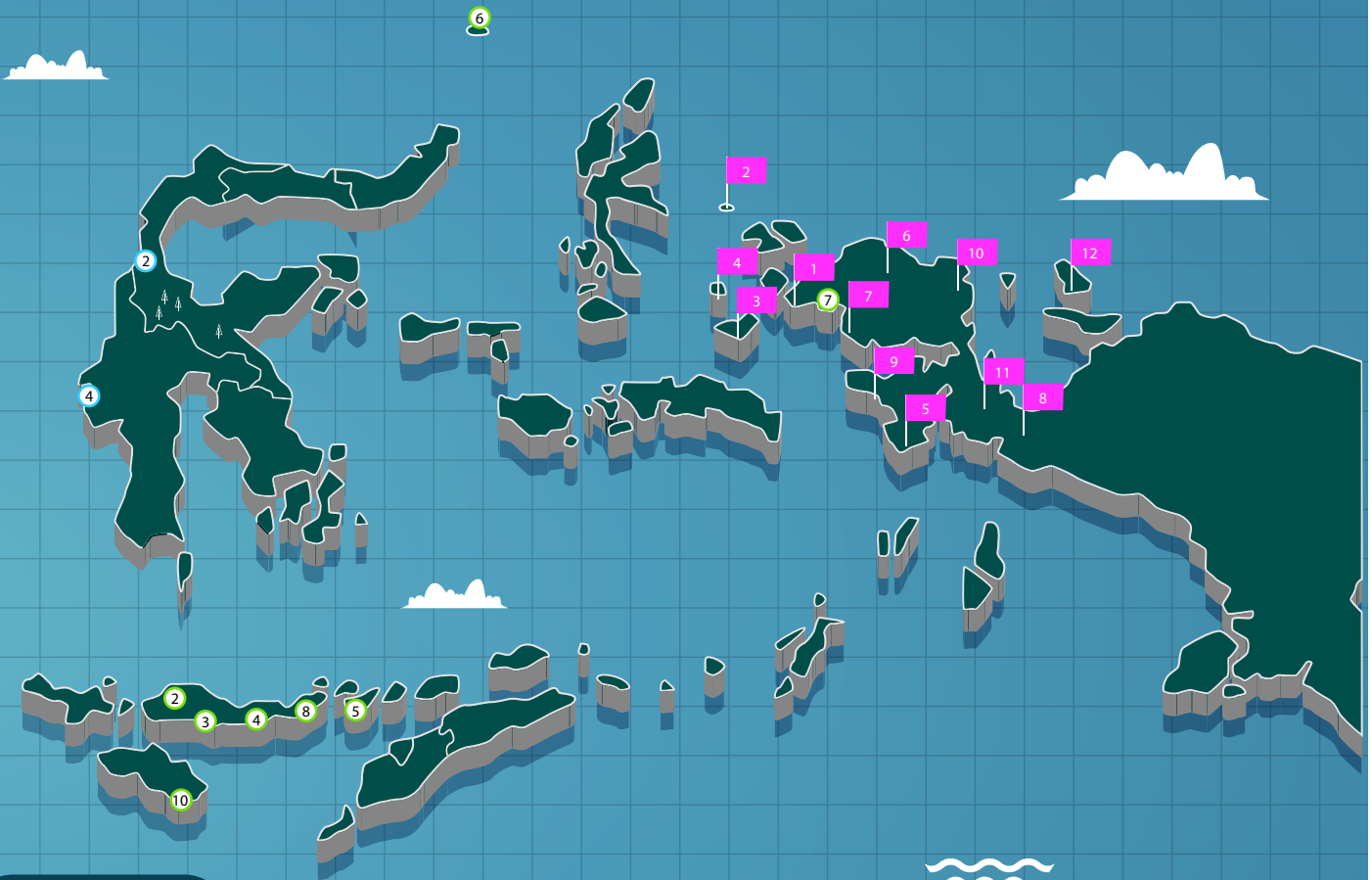




1. South Tapanuli Regency
2. Batang Toru Regency, South Tapanuli
3. Sawahlunto City, West Sumatra

1. Central Lombok Regency
2. Manggarai Regency
3. East Manggarai Regency
4. Ngada Regency
5. Lembata Regency
6. Sangihe Islands
7. Salawati Island
8. East Flores Regency
9. West Bandung Regency
10. East Sumba

1. Sangiang Island, Banten
2. Palu Bay, Donggala Regency, Central Sulawesi
3. Brebes, Central Java
4. Majene, West Sulawesi
5. Pandeglang, Banten



Special Program

TFCA-Sumatera

1. Seulawah Forest - Ulu Maesn
2. Daratan Rendah Angkola Forest
3. Toba Barat Watershed
4. Way Kambas National Park
5. Bukit Tiga Puluh Nationa Park
6. Tesso Nilo National Park
7. Siberut and Mentawai Islands National Park
8. Sembilang Ecosystem, Berbak National Park
9. South Bukit Barisan National Park
10. Leuser Ecosystem and Leuser Mountain National Park
11. Kerinci Seblat Ecosystem
12. Kerumutan, Kampar-Senepis Peninsula
13. Batang Toru and Batang Gadis National Park

TFCA-Kalimantan

1. Kubu Raya Regency
2. Lamandau Regency
3. Melawi Regency
4. Kapuas Hulu Regency
5. Mahakam Hulu Regency
6. Kutai Barat Regency
7. Kutai Kartanegara Regency
8. East Kutai Regency
9. Berau Regency
10. Nunukan Regency
11. Bengkayang Regency
12. Tarakan City
13. Malinau Regency
14. Balikpapan City

BAF

1. Raja Ampat Regency
2. Piai Island and Sayang Island
3. Misool Island
4. Kofiau Island
5. Kaimana Island
6. Ambrau Regency
7. Sorong Regency
8. Nabire Regency
9. Fakfak Regency
10. Manokwari Regency
11. Wondama Bay Regency
12. Biak Numfor Regency

SPOS Indonesia

1. East Kotawaringin Regency
2. West Kotawaringin Regency
3. East Barito Regency
4. North Barito Regency
5. Gunung Mas Regency
6. Kapuas Regency
7. Katingan Regency
8. Palangkaraya City
9. Lamandau Regency
10. Pulang Pisau Regency
11. Seruyan Regency
12. Sukamara Regency

KEHATI Grant Data 2022

Forestry Ecosystem



Grant/MoU Commitment **IDR 445.845.773.789**

Fund Disbursement **IDR 370.076.621.292**

Agricultural Ecosystem



Grant/MoU Commitment **IDR 2.609.299.559**

Fund Disbursement **IDR 11.423.871.506**

Marine Ecosystem



Grant/MoU Commitment **IDR 14.858.080.927**

Fund Disbursement **IDR 14.560.079.782**

Total Grant 2022



Grant/MoU Commitment **IDR 463.313.154.275**

Fund Disbursement **IDR 396.060.572.580**

Number of MoUs in 2022



Forestry Ecosystem	26
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Agricultural Ecosystem	15
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Marine Ecosystem	22
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Number of Ongoing Partners in 2022



Forestry Ecosystem	76
--------------------	----

Agricultural Ecosystem	21
------------------------	----

Marine Ecosystem	21
------------------	----

Program Achievement 2022

Biodiversity Conservation and Use



Total Area (ha)

191.311,61



Number of seeds/trees

299.362



Environmental Service Tourist Sites

8



Community-based Forestry Products

32

Area Scope & Beneficiaries



Villages

156



Subdistricts

74



Districts

34



Provinces

17

Number of Beneficiaries



Individuals

13.088



Groups

413



Women

3.875

Policy Intervention KEHATI 2022

Policy Brief 1	MoU/Guideline/SOP 8	Governor/District Head/Mayor Regulation 14
District Head/ Mayor Decree 6	Village Regulation 8	Governor Decree 5
Indigenous Regulation 1	Village Medium-Term Development Plan 4	Area Management Plan 2
Head of Forestry Service Decree 1	Village Head Decree 5	Conservation Action Plan 11

Financial Audit Report 2022

No. : 00109/2.1133/AU.1/11/0754-1/1/I/2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Governance Body and Management

Yayasan Keanekaragaman Hayati Indonesia (Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Yayasan Keanekaragaman Hayati Indonesia (Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation) ("the Foundation"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022, and the statement comprehensive income, statement of changes in net assets and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompany financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Foundation as at December 31, 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements paragraph of our report. We are independent of the Foundation in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Indonesia, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

As disclosed in note 21 to the accompanying financial statements, the Foundation restated and reclassified the financial statements as at December 31, 2021 and January 1, 2021/ December 31, 2020 and for the year ended December 31, 2021 which was issued on December 1, 2022 in accordance with PSAK 24. Our opinion is not modified in respect of such matter.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Foundation as at December 31, 2021 and January 1 2021/ December 31, 2020, and for the year ended December 31, 2021, were audited by other independent auditors prior to the restatement and reclassified mentioned above, who expressed an unmodified opinion on such financial statements on December 1, 2022.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements (Continued)

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Foundation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Foundation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Foundation's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Foundation's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Foundation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Foundation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Paul Hadiwinata, Hidajat, Arsono, Retno, Palilingan & Rekan



Retno Dwi Andani, S.E., Ak., CPA, CA
Public Accountant Registration No. AP.0754



January 9, 2024

YAYASAN KEANEKARAGAMAN HAYATI INDONESIA
(Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As of December 31, 2022
 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2 0 2 2	2 0 2 1	2 0 2 0
ASSETS				
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	2c, 3	269.453.661.495	249.830.721.444	187.934.627.616
Investments in managed funds	2d, 4	264.312.275.963	289.193.347.332	258.914.605.504
Grant receivables	23, 5	5.641.965.955	7.012.595.014	13.866.421.104
Other receivables	2e, 6	2.802.151.511	2.421.693.872	1.394.409.702
Prepaid expenses and advances	2f, 7	2.119.595.632	668.495.585	340.309.501
Total current assets		544.329.650.556	549.126.853.247	462.450.373.427
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Property and equipment - net	2f, 8	32.029.274.666	27.747.387.877	4.281.488.960
Other asset		-	24.160.000	24.160.000
Total non-current assets		32.029.274.666	27.771.547.877	4.305.648.960
TOTAL ASSETS		576.358.925.222	576.898.401.124	466.756.022.387

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part
 of these financial statements

YAYASAN KEANEKARAGAMAN HAYATI INDONESIA
(Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As of December 31, 2022
 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2 0 2 2	2 0 2 1*)	2 0 2 0*)
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS				
LIABILITIES				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Accrued expenses	9	720.595.348	556.396.686	419.809.794
Taxes payable	10	255.831.761	581.141.467	170.487.819
Other payables	11	80.431.971.585	1.067.369.183	1.012.906.298
Total current liabilities		81.408.398.694	2.204.907.336	1.603.203.911
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Post-employment benefit liabilities	12	7.627.373.831	7.741.503.191	6.818.093.992
Total non-current liabilities		7.627.373.831	7.741.503.191	6.818.093.992
TOTAL LIABILITIES		89.035.772.525	9.946.410.527	8.421.297.903
NET ASSETS				
Donated capital		219.398.400	219.398.400	219.398.400
Fund balance				
Restricted		334.172.881.475	392.696.166.433	318.744.403.084
Unrestricted		152.561.697.961	173.962.858.974	139.370.923.000
Other comprehensive income				
Restricted		56.434.626	(7.124.038)	-
Unrestricted		312.740.235	80.690.828	-
TOTAL NET ASSETS		487.323.152.697	566.951.990.597	458.334.724.484
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		576.358.925.222	576.898.401.124	466.756.022.387

*) As Restated see note 21

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part
 of these financial statements

YAYASAN KEANEKARAGAMAN HAYATI INDONESIA
(Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation)
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the year ended December 31, 2022
 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

		2 0 2 2			2 0 2 1*)		
	Notes	Restricted	Unrestricted	Total	Restricted	Unrestricted	Total
REVENUES							
Contributions from donors	2i, 13	75.299.019.903	-	75.299.019.903	201.397.751.834	-	201.397.751.834
Gain (loss) from investments-net	2i, 14	-	(14.499.711.814)	(14.499.711.814)	-	40.871.642.345	40.871.642.345
Management fees		-	3.588.676.391	3.588.676.391	-	4.271.192.418	4.271.192.418
Receipt of using SRI KEHATI-Index		-	201.641.300	201.641.300	-	75.139.859	75.139.859
Bank interest earned		3.761.862.907	797.443.024	4.559.305.931	5.053.801.680	1.121.941.980	6.175.743.660
Others		28.815.587	6.869.863.537	6.898.679.124	145.247.649	4.635.637.534	4.780.885.183
TOTAL REVENUES		79.089.698.397	(3.042.087.562)	76.047.610.835	206.596.801.163	50.975.554.136	257.572.355.299
EXPENSES							
Program grants	2i, 15	101.693.623.668	1.071.272.143	102.764.895.811	102.495.610.633	1.477.710.541	103.973.321.174
Meeting, workshop, training	2i, 15	8.865.754.948	860.851.479	9.726.606.427	5.044.947.135	511.359.771	5.556.306.906
Personnel expenditures	2i, 15	12.893.756.783	12.296.540.542	25.190.297.325	12.714.591.823	10.884.058.859	23.598.650.682
Travel	2i, 15	1.330.410.659	125.383.670	1.455.794.329	712.052.062	81.095.822	793.147.884
Professional fees	2i, 15	3.727.715.177	796.581.972	4.524.297.149	3.784.926.672	1.394.074.175	5.179.000.847
Publication	2i, 15	1.506.607.001	380.758.565	1.887.365.566	2.030.314.901	401.595.458	2.431.910.359
Depreciation	2i, 15	220.606.103	250.716.653	471.322.756	238.171.130	254.720.466	492.891.596
General and administrative	2i, 15	7.367.384.978	2.657.659.255	10.025.044.233	5.624.423.458	1.179.003.070	6.803.426.528
TOTAL EXPENSES		137.605.859.317	18.439.764.279	156.045.623.596	132.645.037.814	16.183.618.162	148.828.655.976
SURPLUS (DEFICIT)		(58.516.160.920)	(21.481.851.841)	(79.998.012.761)	73.951.763.349	34.791.935.974	108.743.699.323
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME							
		56.434.626	312.740.235	369.174.861	(7.124.038)	80.690.828	73.566.790
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		(58.459.726.294)	(21.169.111.606)	(79.628.837.900)	73.944.639.311	34.872.626.802	108.817.266.113

*) As Restated see note 21

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part
of these financial statements

YAYASAN KEANEKARAGAMAN HAYATI INDONESIA
(Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
For the year ended December 31, 2022
 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	2 0 2 2	2 0 2 1*)
DONATED CAPITAL	219.398.400	219.398.400
RESTRICTED		
Beginning balance of net assets	392.689.042.395	318.744.403.084
Surplus (deficit) current year of net assets	(58.516.160.920)	73.951.763.349
Other comprehensive current year	56.434.626	(7.124.038)
Ending balance of net assets	334.229.316.101	392.689.042.395
UNRESTRICTED		
Beginning balance of net assets	174.043.549.802	139.370.923.000
Correction of beginning fund balance	-	(200.000.000)
Surplus (deficit) current year of net assets	(21.481.851.841)	34.791.935.974
Other comprehensive current year	312.740.235	80.690.828
Ending balance of net assets	152.874.438.196	174.043.549.802
TOTAL NET ASSETS	487.323.152.697	566.951.990.597

*) As Restated see note 21

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part
 of these financial statements

YAYASAN KEANEKARAGAMAN HAYATI INDONESIA
(Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended December 31, 2022
 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	2 0 2 2	2 0 2 1*)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash receipts from donors	75.299.019.903	201.397.751.834
Cash receipts from fund managers and donation	10.234.315.261	8.780.373.970
Bank interest received	4.559.305.931	6.175.743.660
Cash for programs, operations and deposits fund - net	(75.795.867.798)	(140.696.315.123)
Net cash provided by or (used for) operating activities	14.296.773.297	75.657.554.341
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from withdrawal of investments in managed funds	55.146.688.575	10.197.330.000
Placement of investment in managed funds	(45.000.000.000)	-
Acquisitions of property and equipment	(4.820.521.821)	(23.958.790.513)
Net cash provided by investing activities	5.326.166.754	(13.761.460.513)
Net increase or (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	19.622.940.051	61.896.093.828
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	249.830.721.444	187.934.627.616
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u>269.453.661.495</u>	<u>249.830.721.444</u>
Increase (decrease) in investments in managed funds due to:		
Increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	(34.445.787.280)	33.724.348.619
Reinvested interest	3.258.754.280	2.216.596.340
Reinvested dividends	1.453.497.466	2.387.795.297
Foreign exchange difference	16.431.700.863	2.780.471.766
Custodian and management fees	(1.336.533.748)	(233.669.068)
Other investment receipt (expenses)	138.656.605	(3.900.609)
Loss on write-off of property and equipment	67.312.276	-

*) As Restated see note 21

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part
 of these financial statements

KEHATI Management Structure 2022

Governing Board		
1	Ismid Hadad	Chairman
2	Emit Salim	Member
3	Boenjamin Setiawan	Member
4	Martha Tilaar	Member
5	Arthur John Hanson	Member
6	Erna Witoelar	Member
7	Amanda Katili Niode	Member
8	Hariadi Kartodihardjo	Member
9	Darwin Cyril Noerhadi	Member
10	Mochamad Indrawan	Member
11	Fachruddin M. Mangunjaya	Member

Supervisory Board		
1	Amir Abadi Jusuf	Chairman
2	Gunarni Soeworo	Member
3	Mas Achmad Daniri	Member
4	Ani Mardiasui	Member
5	Luky Adrianto	Member

Executive Board		
1	Riki Frindos	General Chairman
2	Rika Anggraini	Chair I
3	Rony Megawanto	General Secretary
4	Indra Gunawan	General Treasurer

Board of Directors		
1	Riki Frindos	Executive Director
2	Rony Megawanto	Program Director
3	Rika Anggraini	Director of Communications and Partnerships
4	Indra Gunawan	Director of Finance and Administration
5	Samedi	TFCA Sumatra Program Director
6	Puspa D. Liman	TFCA Kalimantan Program Director
7	Wawan Ridwan	Chief of Party-USAID Kolektif

Sustainable ESG (Environment, Social, Governance) Index Committee		
1	A. A. Pranatadjadja	Head
2	Maria Rosaline Nindita	Member
3	Rani Sofjan	Member
4	Rizal Prasetyo	Anggota
5	Wuddy Warsono	Anggota

Investment Committee		
1	D. E. Setijoso	Member
2	Rani Sofjan	Member
3	Wuddy Warsono	Member
4	Ari Pitojo	
5	Handy Yunianto	

Grantee Data 2022

Regular Program

No.	Partner	Activity	Fund (in IDR)
1	Koperasi Syariah Wana Makmur Lestari	Forest conservation by cultivating Tabah Bamboo plants	317.500.000
2	LPPM Universitas Mataram, NTB	Capacity building for women farmer business groups and farmer partners in Central Lombok	241.000.000
3	Yayasan Pemuda Mitra Masyarakat Desa, Ujung Pandang	Baluno mangrove forest restoration for conservation ecosystem, environmental education, community empowerment, and coastal disaster mitigation	160.000.000
4	Yayasan Konservasi Laut Indonesia, Ujung Pandang	Mangrove protection and conservation for disaster mitigation in the coastal area of Palu Bay	165.230.000
5	Yayasan Metrik Biru Indonesia	Efforts to Rehabilitate the Coral Reef Ecosystem with Next Generation Biomonitoring in Sangiang Island, Banten	192.945.000
6	Universitas Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa	Planted and Maintained Mangrove Sari in Penambang Subdistrict, Pandeglang District, Banten	250.085.000
7	Yayasan Mitra Persada Sejahtera "Masster"	Improved food security and farmers' household economy by developing local food	178.075.000
8	Perkumpulan Sampiri	Developed Food Sovereignty based on local food managed ecologically to improve farmers' economy in Sangihe Islands District, North Sulawesi Province	185.437.500
9	Komunitas Masyarakat Peduli Lingkungan Sekitar	Developed set-aside land in Muara Cikawung Area, Ujungjaya Village, to become an area for mangrove rehabilitation, education, economy, and disaster mitigation as well as climate change adaptation	202.110.000
10	Yayasan Orangutan Sumatera Lestari	Mitigation and Awareness Raising Program to rescue Orangutans and their habitat in Batang Toru Rainforest	822.403.000
Total			2.714.785.500

TFCA Sumatera

No	Partner	Activity	Fund (in IDR)
1	Yayasan Konservasi Way Seputih (YKWS)	Harmonization between humans and wild elephants in the buffer zone of Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park (or Taman Nasional Bukit Barisan Selatan/TNBS)	1.999.970.000
2	Yayasan Sumatra Rainforest Institute (SRI)	Strengthened community-based Sumatran Tiger conservation efforts by improving local policies in TNB Landscape Corridor Village, Angkola, Batang Toru	3.194.400.500
3	Yayasan Penyelamatan dan Konservasi Harimau Sumatera (PKHS)	Protection of Sumatran Tiger population and early disease detection in prey animals at Bukit Tiga Puluh National Park and Way Kambas National Park	1.265.875.000
4	Yayasan Pelestarian Alam dan Kehidupan Liar Indonesia/The Indonesian Wildlife Conservation Foundation (IWF)	Population Assessment, Habitat Feasibility, and Tapanuli Orangutan Corridor in Dolok Sipiok Natural Reserve (or Cagar Alam/CA), Dolok Sibuali-buali CA, and Dolok Lubuk Raya Wildlife Reserve (or Suaka Alam/SA)	1.301.850.000
5	Perkumpulan Forum Harimau Kita (FHK)	Strategic Capacity Enhancement for National Sumatran Tiger Conservation (SCENARIO)	1.198.630.000
6	Fakultas Kehutanan Universitas Gadjah Mada	Development of WebGIS-based Early Detection Information System for Conflicts between Humans and Elephants by using Mobile Application and Bioacoustic in Bukit Tiga Puluh Landscape, Jambi	1.663.070.000
7	Yayasan Aceh Green Conservation (AGC)	Animal conflict mitigation and key species habitat protection in Peusangan Watershed (or Daerah Aliran Sungai/DAS) and Jambo Aye DAS based on local wisdom	1.723.645.960
8	LCP Fase III	Provided Assistance in Implementing the TFCA-Sumatera Program in the Northern Regions (Aceh and North Sumatera) by Strengthening Monitoring, Evaluation, Assistance, Stakeholder Engagement, Capacity Building, and Knowledge Management	1.900.000.000
9	SSS-Pundi Fase III	Facilitation for TFCA-Sumatera Program in the Central Regions during 2022-2024: Preparing a sustainable legacy that is beneficial for many parties	1.899.490.000

Grantee Data 2022

No	Partner	Activity	Fund (in IDR)
10	Perkumpulan WATALA Keluarga Pecinta Alam dan Lingkungan Hidup	Role optimization for facilitators in the southern regions in facilitating TFCA-S Partner Project Management in southern regions, including Bengkulu, Lampung, and South Sumatera provinces	1.899.500.000
11	Satgas Sahabat Satwa	Strengthened the community's independence in handling conflicts between elephants and humans or <i>Konflik Gajah-Manusia (KGM)</i> at the Landscape of Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park (or <i>Taman Nasional Bukit Barisan Selatan/TNBBS</i>)	999.983.000
12	Tapak Liman Lampung	Social economic independence of the Work Unit Team in Handling conflicts between elephants and humans around the Buffer Village of Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park	1.000.000.000
13	Yayasan Ekosistem Lestari (YEL)	Protected critical habitat for the longterm sustainability of Sumatran Orangutan and Tapanuli Orangutan	5.022.720.000
14	Perkumpulan Hutan Kita Institute (HAKI)	Genetical Variety Survey with Fecal DNA for Sumatran Elephant population in the pocket of Lalan-Sembilang	195.380.000
15	Yayasan Orangutan Sumatera Lestari (YOSL)	Updated Orangutan Population Data beyond the Distribution of Sumatran Orangutan Habitat (<i>Pongo abelii</i>) and Tapanuli Orangutan (<i>Pongo tapanuliensis</i>) in North Sumatera Province	2.450.197.000
16	Yayasan Redelong Institute	Strengthened scientific data and building partnership to reinforce urgent action plan to rescue sumatran elephant population in Aceh in the long run	1.034.999.600
17	Lembaga Konservasi (LK) 21	Strengthened the support of buffer villages (Sidomulyo Village, Tulung Asahan Village, Karang Agung Village, Semaka Subdistrict) to the Management of TNBBS	174.250.000
18	Perkumpulan Wahana Mitra Mandiri	Strengthened Sumatran Tiger Habitat and Population Protection along with the people of the Buffer Village for Berbak National Park	499.900.000
19	Yayasan Sintas Indonesia	Capacity building on the management of Sumatran Tiger and its habitat at the Marginal Landscape in West Sumatera	4.144.560.000

No	Partner	Activity	Fund (in IDR)
20	Yayasan Persamuan Bodhicitta Mandala Medan (YPBMM) - 3	"Released 2 (Two) Sumatran Tiger (Panthera Tigris Sumatrae) Cubs into the wild from Barumun Sanctuary to its natural habitat in Kerinci Seblat National Park (or Taman Nasional Kerinci Seblat/TNKS)"	200.000.000
21	Aceh Wetland Foundation	"Strengthened the Grass Root Community through Citizen Journalism Model to support the sustainable protection of Rawa Tripa Conservation Area"	144.450.000
22	Pusat Kajian Sains Terapan Universitas Sriwijaya	"Genetic Analysis of Sumatran Elephant Sub-Population at the Habitat Pockets of Sugihan-Simpang Heran (Tulung Selatan Subdistrict), Jambul, Nanti Patah (Lahat), Saka Gunung Raya, South Sumatera"	196.380.000
23	Program Studi Kehutanan, Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Muhammadiyah Palembang	Funding support for the project activity entitled "Translocation for Isolated Elephants and Efforts to Mitigate Conflicts between Humans and Elephants for Elephant Conservation in Gunung Raya Wildlife Reserve, OKUS District, South Sumatera"	491.527.000
24	Fahutling IPB	Tapanuli Orangutan census method innovation based on drone and thermal camera	1.499.925.000
25	FKH IPB	Developed Assisted Reproduction Technology (ART) Center and Bio Bank to support the Sumatran Rhino conservation program	15.978.930.000

TFCA-Kalimantan

No.	Partner	Activity	Fund (in IDR)
1	"Konsorsium Jaringan Nelayan (JALA) dan Perkumpulan Desa Lestari (PDL)"	Achieved Mangrove Forest Area Conservation in Tanjung Batu Village through Cooperation/Partnership Scheme	3.576.150.000
2	Konsorsium KANOPI dan Lamin Segawi	Built Community-Based Mangrove Ecotourism Management Model at Coastal and Small Islands Conservation Areas of Derawan Island and its surrounding Limited Use Zone waters in two villages in Tabalar Subdistrict, Berau District	5.098.540.000
3	"Kelompok Swadaya Masyarakat (KSM) PERANGAT TIMBATU"	Community-Based Mangrove Ecosystem Development in Batu-batu Village	846.575.000
4	Kelompok Tani Makmur Jaya II	Agroforestry Management to support the protection of Sungai Lesan Protected Forest	959.000.000
5	Perkumpulan Kerima Puri	Strengthened Village Forest Environmental Services Function as Ecotourism Destination	733.650.000
6	"Forum Peduli Kelestarian Alam (FORLIKA)"	Community-Based Sigending Mangrove Ecotourism Management	660.150.000
7	"Komunitas Pariwisata Kapuas Hulu (KOMPAKH)"	Environmental Services-based natural resources management by and for communities within TNBK area	4.051.751.000
8	Perkumpulan Lintas Alam Borneo (PLAB)	Initiation of Karst and Cultural Ecotourism in Merasa Village	593.420.000
9	Perkumpulan PERISAI	Strengthened LPHD (Village Forest Management Institution) Samaturu and TPM (Mangrove managing team) to improve mangrove governance in Pegat Batumbuk Village and Teluk Semanting Village	1.000.000.000
10	Yayasan Penyu Berau	Improved Effective Mangrove-based Ecotourism Management in Tembudan Village, Batu Putih Subdistrict, Berau District	2.702.175.000
11	Perkumpulan MENAPAK Indonesia	Strengthened Forest Management and Conservation in the work area of 3 Protected Forest Villages in the upstream of Dumaring River	6.949.895.000
12	Konsorsium Fakultas Kehutanan Universitas Mulawarman - Wadah Layanan Informasi Lingkungan Hidup (UNMUL-WLILH)	Developed an orangutan habitat management system and initiation across Menyapa Lesan landscape through multiparty cooperation	6.264.480.000

No.	Partner	Activity	Fund (in IDR)
13	Serakop Iban Perbatasan (SIPAT)	Developed an Indigenous Forest Management Model at the Heart of Borneo area in the Indigenous Areas of Dayak Iban Menua Sungai Utik Ketemenggungan Iban Jalai Lintang, Batu Lintang Village, Embaloh Hulu Subdistrict, Kapuas Hulu District, West Kalimantan	987.890.000
14	Yayasan Pelestari Ragamhayati dan Cipta Fondasi (PRCF) Indonesia	Developed the Ecosystem Reward Funding Initiative to support forest conservation and community empowerment with the Village Forest Management Institution in Kapuas Hulu District, West Kalimantan Province	6.954.010.000
15	Departemen Konservasi Sumberdaya Hutan dan Ekowisata, Fakultas Kehutanan IPB	Conducted bioecological study and conservation of Kalimantan Langurs (<i>Lutung</i>) in Danau Sentarum National Park	4.463.349.000
16	"Lembaga Pengelola Hutan Desa (LPHD) BAHENAP"	Built the Capacity of LPHD Bahenap in the management of Bahenap Village Forest, Kalis Subdistrict, Kapuas Hulu District	594.150.000
17	"Lembaga Pengelola Hutan Desa (LPHD) KENSURAY"	Built the Capacity of LPHD Bahenap in the management of Kensuray Village Forest, Kalis Subdistrict, Kapuas Hulu District	540.450.000
18	"Lembaga Pengelola Hutan Desa (LPHD) Nanga Semangut"	Built the Capacity of LPHD Bahenap in the management of Nanga Semangut Village Forest, Bunut Hulu Subdistrict, Kapuas Hulu District	588.700.000
19	"Lembaga Pengelola Hutan Desa (LPHD) Mentari Kapuas"	Built the Capacity of LPHD Mentari in the management of Ujung Said Village Forest, Jongkong Subdistrict, Kapuas Hulu District	535.650.000
20	Konsorsium KONPHALINDO-DIAL	Strengthened TFCA Partners' Institutional Aspect and Village Forest Management in Mahakam Ulu District and West Kutai District, East Kalimantan Province	6.882.688.000
21	"Lembaga Pengelola Hutan Desa (LPHD) Kepakat Batoq Ayau"	Strengthened the institutional aspect of LPHD Kapakat Batoq Ayau in Batoq Kelo Village for Village Forest Management Sustainability	556.050.000
22	"Lembaga Pengelola Hutan Desa (LPHD) Tanaa Bo Hayaq Kampung Lutan"	Strengthened the Institutional Role and Function of LPHD in sustainably managing and using Kampung Lutan village forest	441.150.000
23	"Lembaga Pengelola Hutan Desa (LPHD) Benkar Mentutn Murai Madekng Kampung Sembuan"	Village Forest Management based on Community Empowerment in Sembuan Village Forest, Nyuatan Subdistrict, West Kutai District, East Kalimantan Province	490.750.000

List of Grantees 2022

No.	Partner	Activity	Fund (in IDR)
24	Kelompok Lingkungan Alam Melapeh (KELAPEH)	Strengthened Nature-aligned Tourism-based Promotion and Marketing in Linggang Melapeh Village	493.000.000
25	Gabungan Kelompok Tani Hutan (GAPOKTANHUT) Lestari Gunung Selatan	Strengthened the production and marketing of Non-Timber Forest Products, namely Eucalyptus and Trigona Honey	489.075.000
26	Kelompok Kerja (POKJA) Pesisir Balikpapan	Proposed Coastal and Small Islands Conservation Areas in Balikpapan Bay	541.646.000
27	Konsorsium YASIWA - ULIN	Strengthened Collaborative Management of Mesangat-Suwi Wetland Essential Ecosystem Area as the habitat for Badas Crocodile (<i>Crocodylus siamensis</i>) and Proboscis Monkey (<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>) in East Kutai District	6.977.785.000
28	Konsorsium KKI WARSI - LP3M	Collaboratively strengthened the Governance of Kayan Mentarang National Park or Taman Nasional Kayan Mentarang (TNKM)	6.715.554.057
29	Perkumpulan Wehea Petkuq	Community-based Management of Wehea Protected Forest	998.710.000
30	Institut Riset dan Pengembangan Teknologi Hasil Hutan (INTAN)	Developed Tengkwang Business Management in Pikul Indigenous Forest, Sahan Village, Seluas Subdistrict, Bengkayang District	2.103.470.000
31	Yayasan Alam Sehat Lestari (ASRI)	Strengthened TNBBBR Management through the community empowerment model using a Health Service Incentive Scheme for Conservation Action	6.906.436.000
32	Yayasan Mangrove Lestari Delta Mahakam	Mangrove Vegetation Rehabilitation in Mahakam Delta, Kutai Kartanegara District	270.000.000
33	Yayasan Ekowisata Indonesia	Increased the competitiveness of Berau and Kapuas Hulu's ecotourism products	6.641.400.000

SPOS Indonesia

No.	Partner	Activity	Fund (in IDR)
1	FAKULTAS KEHUTANAN UNIVERSITAS GAJAH MADA	Developed Implementation Plan for Target Period Strategy in Jambi and Central Kalimantan provinces	4.750.000.000
2	KAWAL BORNEO FOUNDATION	Developed sustainable smallholder palm oil plantation management in Paser District, East Kalimantan	3.598.410.000
3	SULAWESI COMMUNITY FOUNDATION	Mapped agrarian support and potential for developing sustainable smallholder palm oil in Mamuju Tengah and Pasangkayu districts, West Sulawesi Province	5.511.800.000
4	PERKUMPULAN SERIKAT PETANI KELAPA SAWIT	Promoted the transformation for sustainable smallholder palm oil plantation	3.173.688.520
5	LINGKAR TEMU KABUPATEN LESTARI	Developed community-based multiparty governance model for sustainable palm oil at the district level	1.750.600.000
6	YAYASAN AURIGA NUSANTARA	Accelerated the implementation of palm oil moratorium and improvement of plantation governance	4.561.900.000
7	LEMBAGA EKOLABEL INDONESIA	Improved the credibility of ISPO certification system	2.430.086.376
8	FAKULTAS PERTANIAN INSTIPER JOGJAKARTA	Developed SAWITKITA (Smallholders Assisted with Information Technology – Kehati Instipер Yogyakarta) as an information technology-based Plantation Farmers Revitalization Platform	2.422.045.000
9	SIAR NUSANTARA	Promoted the improvement of sustainable palm oil plantation governance by providing self-sustained smallholder palm oil baseline data and information system in Sekadau District, West Kalimantan Province	770.337.500
10	YAYASAN SETARA JAMBI	Empowered self-sustained farmers toward sustainable palm oil certification in Tebo District	2.172.948.000
11	ASOSIASI SAWIT RAKYAT MANDIRI BERAU	Developed sustainable smallholder palm oil plantation governance in legality, economy, social, and environmental aspects.	1.851.857.686
TOTAL			30.820.725.082

Blue Abadi Fund

No.	Partner	Activity	Fund (in IDR)
PRIMARY			
1	BLUD UPTD Pengelolaan KKP Kep. Raja Ampat	Management of Marine Protected Area of Raja Ampat Islands, West Papua Province	3.726.000.000
2	LPPM Universitas Papua (UNIPA)	Science for Conservation – Connecting Science with Conservation Efforts in Bird's Head Seascape	2.760.000.000
3	Yayasan Penyu Papua (YPP)	Improved community awareness and support for protecting turtles in Raja Ampat in an effort to sustainably conserve the turtle population	2.070.000.000
4	Yayasan Misool Baseftin (YMB)	Protected the Heart of Marine Biodiversity in Misool, Raja Ampat – West Papua	2.070.000.000
5	Yayasan Nasareth Papua Barat (YNPB)	Preparation to Manage Northern Misool Conservation Area	1.380.000.000
INNOVATION			
6	Yayasan Meos Papua Lestari	Maritime education for Elementary School children in Kaimana District, West Papua	212.800.000
7	Kelompok Nelayan Mado Fa	Supported and Promoted the conservation and management of Marine Protected Areas through the Environmental Education Program for Community Groups and Children within Kofiau Boo Marine Protected Area	136.272.500
8	Yayasan Orang Laut Papua (YOLP)	Developed a Community-Based, Sustainable Coral Reef Restoration Program that integrated Ecotourism Education Activity Model	167.880.000
9	Perkumpulan Bentang Nusantara (BENTARA) Papua	Improved the livelihood of women and youth as a sustainable means of earning income in Solol Village, West Salawati Subdistrict, Raja Ampat District	174.000.000
10	Kelompok Ekowisata Wadowun Beberin	Sustainable natural resource management to strengthen the ecotourism program of Aisandami Village and its surroundings	138.370.000
11	GKI Ebenhaezer Arborek	Environmental Education and Rehabilitation of Mangrove and Coral Reef Ecosystem	132.945.000

No.	Partner	Activity	Fund (in IDR)
12	Penyelam Perempuan Molobin Raja Ampat (MORA)	Basic Marine Education for Women and School Children in Saporkren, Yenbeser, Friwen, Sawandarek, Yenbekwan, and Kurkapa villages, Dampier Strait Marine Protected Area, Raja Ampat District	158.689.000
13	Kelompok Ekowisata Guraja Indah	Mangrove ecosystem rehabilitation and securing the conservation area of Cenderawasih Bay National Park in Sima Village area	156.600.000
14	Komunitas Sinergitas Rakyat Untuk Alam (SINARA) Kaimana	Developed waste management system in Seram Village, Kaimana Subdistrict, Kaimana District – West Papua Province	121.850.000
15	Kelompok Pemuda Kobeberei Uriemi	Environmental Education to protect mangrove forest in Uriemi Village	102.660.000
16	Yayasan Kelestarian & Edukasi Kaimana (KEK)	Environmental Management and Marine Ecosystem System Education Program	171.044.427
17	Professional Association of Divers Raja Ampat (PADRA)	Coral Reef Transplantation in Dampier Strait, Raja Ampat	120.000.000
Total			13.799.110.927

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