IMPACT REPORT 2025

Above · Below · Beyond

A sustainable Anambas Islands where healthy ecosystems support resilient, thriving communities

Mission

Protect and restore marine and terrestrial ecosystems in the Anambas Islands.

Support sustainable community development that uplifts local livelihoods.

Strengthen community resilience through education, empowerment, and local partnerships.

Ensure long-term economic and environmental sustainability.

Contents

Message from Our Patron

Protecting our oceans is more than a personal passion; **it is a global necessity**. When we founded the Anambas Foundation seven years ago, our objective was clear: to protect a landscape of unparalleled beauty and to ensure its resilience for generations to come.

Seven years on, the *Anambas Model* has emerged as a testament to what disciplined, community-led conservation can achieve. We are witnessing a fundamental shift in how the archipelago operates. We see former extraction zones being transformed into protected coral sanctuaries and forest edges becoming productive agroforestry hubs. This is not just environmentalism; it is the strategic rebuilding of an ecosystem's future.

The work being done here is practical, scalable, and most importantly grounded in the people who call these islands home. My hope is that the Anambas Foundation becomes a beacon for other coastal regions facing similar environmental pressures. We are proving that small island communities can be the architects of their own preservation.

Long-term commitment is the cornerstone of meaningful change. As we look toward the future, the Anambas Foundation will continue to lead with transparency, purpose, and an unwavering dedication to the ocean.

Tim Hartnoll
The Anambas Foundation Patron

Message from the Board of Advisors

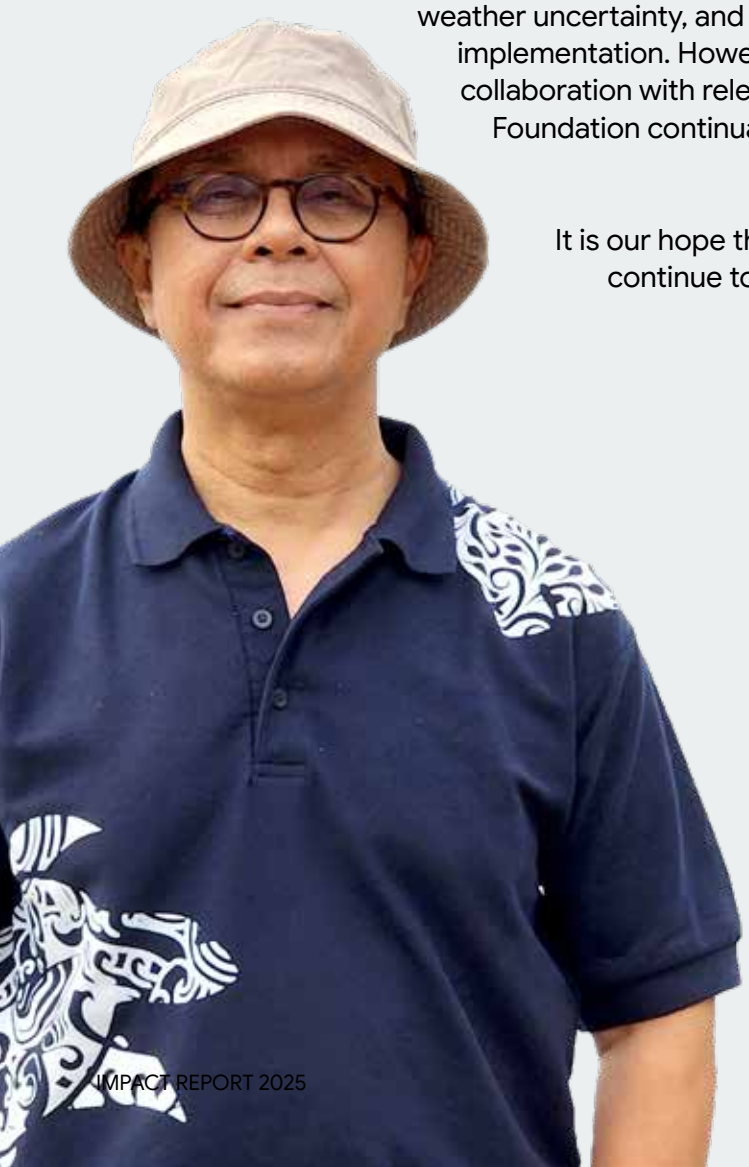
2025 marked an important milestone in the journey of the Anambas Foundation. During the year, a comprehensive evaluation of program implementation was carried out, and a new direction was established for the medium-term plan for 2026–2030. The Foundation will continue to anchor its work on its three core pillars: forest conservation (Above), marine and coastal conservation (Below), and community development (Beyond). Going forward, integration between these pillars will be strengthened, along with efforts to institutionalize the Foundation's programs within district and village government systems.

This year, more than 30,000 members of the Anambas community were involved in Foundation activities, whether through direct participation, training, or other engagements. This represents a strong foundation for institutionalizing the Foundation's work. In the years ahead, we hope to **further increase community participation**, as well as **the involvement of local institutions** such as village-owned enterprises (BUMDes), village administrations, and regional government.

Naturally, the year also presented many challenges. Geographic isolation, weather uncertainty, and infrastructure limitations continue to shape program implementation. However, through program flexibility, staff dedication, and collaboration with relevant stakeholders, these challenges have helped the Foundation continually adapt its work to the realities of an island context while strengthening partnerships.

It is our hope that the Anambas Foundation will remain relevant and continue to make meaningful contributions to the progress and well-being of the people of the Anambas Islands.

Rizal Malik
Chairperson



Message from Head of Foundation

When I look back at 2025, what stands out is not only scale, but steadiness. This year, we worked across 34 villages and engaged more than 30,000 community members. We expanded our programs while strengthening the systems behind them: governance, monitoring, and operational discipline. In remote island contexts consistency and accountability are what make progress real.

We have moved beyond stand-alone projects toward a more integrated way of working. Our efforts remain rooted in villages, forests, and reefs, but they are now supported by clearer data and defined standards. Growth only matters if quality holds. That has been my focus.

This year we adopted the name Yayasan Anambas Kepulauan Indonesia. The change reflects how we see our role evolving, still grounded in Anambas, but ready to contribute more actively to national and regional conversations on small island ecosystems.

We also welcomed Mr. Ahmad Yuniarto to our Board of Advisors. With extensive international leadership experience in the energy sector, he brings strategic oversight that strengthens our institutional direction and long-term discipline.

What gives me the most confidence is the shift in local capacity. Rangers now manage turtle monitoring independently. Fishers are directly involved in reef rehabilitation. Villages operate waste systems that did not exist a few years ago. Women are building income streams linked to conservation. These are practical changes that reduce dependency and build ownership.

Small islands live at the front line of environmental change, yet their experience is often missing from larger conversations. We are preparing the Anambas Foundation to help carry that perspective forward. What we are learning here has value beyond our shores, and we are ready to share it.

The lessons from Anambas, matter beyond Anambas

Devina Mariskova
Head of Anambas Foundation

Our Pillars

ABOVE ➔ Forest Conservation

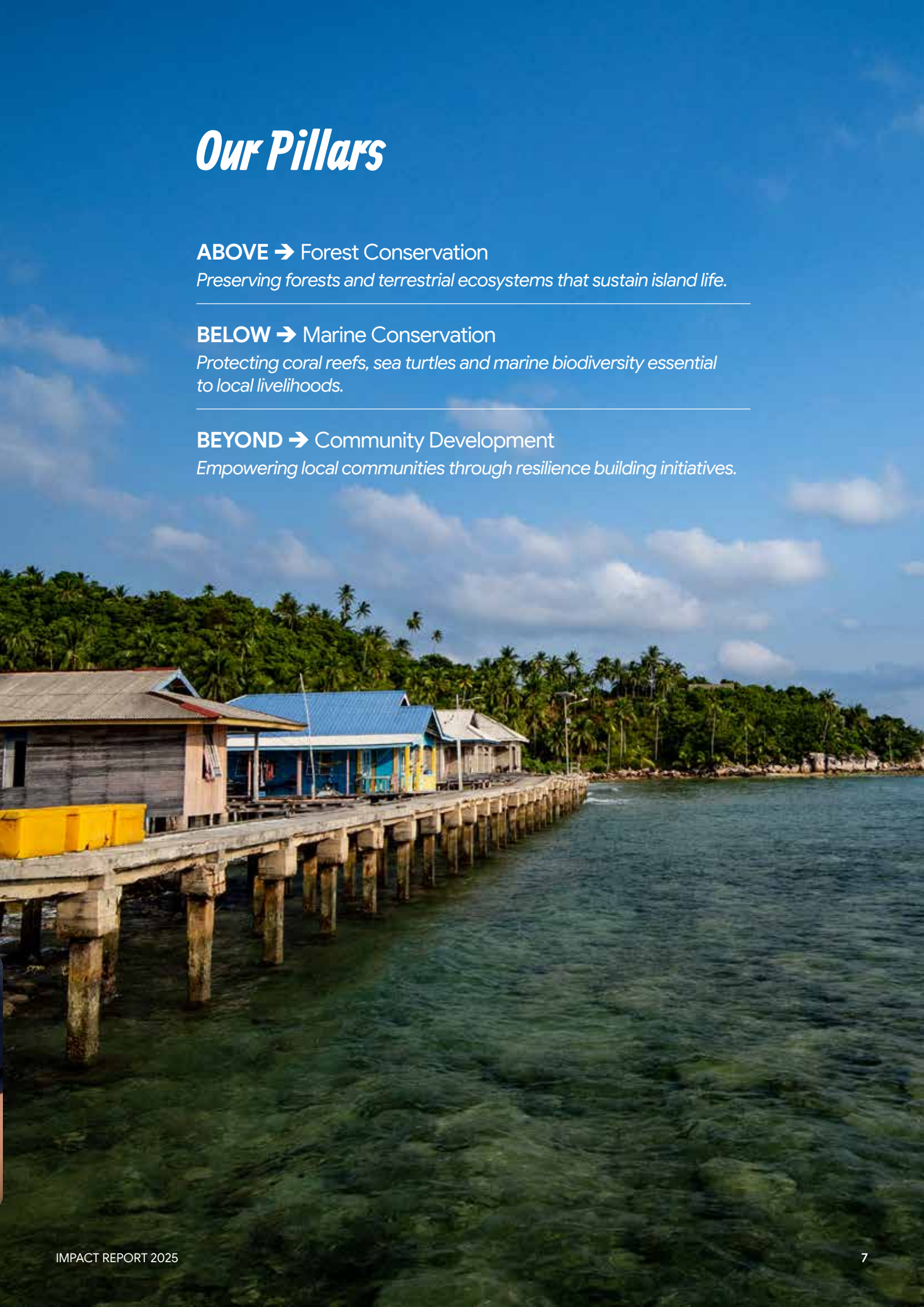
Preserving forests and terrestrial ecosystems that sustain island life.

BELOW ➔ Marine Conservation

Protecting coral reefs, sea turtles and marine biodiversity essential to local livelihoods.

BEYOND ➔ Community Development

Empowering local communities through resilience building initiatives.



Meet The Family

Board of Advisors

Rizal Malik

Rizal Malik has more than 30 years of professional experience in Indonesia, with extensive leadership roles in promoting and implementing democracy, good governance, and sustainable development initiatives. He held leadership and advisory positions at numerous international organizations and has also been on the Board and leading voluntary organizations. He is currently focusing his work on advising the Indonesian public, not-for-profit and CSOs in post-pandemic organizational transformation.

IR. Nuraida Mokhsen, PHD

Born in Natuna Regency, Ida Mokhsen is a Senior Policy Analyst who has worked in several government institutions and international organizations. She holds a Master's Degree from Duke University in the United States and a PhD from Australian National University in Australia.

Ahmad Yuniarto

Ahmad Yuniarto is an accomplished Indonesian professional with extensive international exposure and leadership experience in the energy sector. He has held top executive and advisory positions, including President Director of PT Pertamina Geothermal Energy Tbk, Chairman & CEO of Schlumberger Indonesia, and Senior Advisor at the Boston Consulting Group. Beyond the corporate sector, he contributes to education and community development through roles at Save the Children Indonesia, Universitas Gadjah Mada, and Biru Peduli Foundation, and now serves on the Board of Directors of the Anambas Foundation.

Our impact is driven by a dedicated team of 26 staff members, supported by a network of Local Heroes and Rangers across the archipelago. From our Forest Conservation specialists in South Tarempa to our Marine Conservation team and Sea Turtle Rangers on remote beaches, our family is rooted in the communities they serve.

Asri Aldila Putri
Board of Supervisor

Asri has over 16 years of experience in program management, sustainability, and communication. She previously led national education programs such as Kampus Mengajar and Pertukaran Mahasiswa Merdeka under the Ministry of Education, and also managed community development and conservation initiatives at the Anambas Foundation. She is currently Chief Program Officer at Gelanggang Inovasi dan Kreativitas (GIK) UGM, founder of Generasi Peduli Sampah, and serves as a Board of Supervisor at the Anambas Foundation.

Devina Mariskova
Head of Foundation

Devina has over 20 years of experience in education and international development, with a focus on sustainability, capacity building, and community-driven change. Prior to joining the Anambas Foundation, she worked with various organizations to expand access to education and build partnerships across sectors. She holds an MBA in Sustainability from ITB and a degree in Economics from the University of Indonesia, and is passionate about aligning conservation with community resilience.

Sumiati (Siu Ching)
Secretary

Strong finance professional graduated from The Association of Chartered Certified Accountant (ACCA) who is working in hospitality industry for more than 20 years.

Lilian Patricia
Treasurer

Her passion and deep commitment to humanitarian causes have guided her career and interests toward serving with several NGOs across Indonesia. To this day, she remains actively engaged in advocating for women's and children's empowerment, both within the church and the wider community. In the foundation, she serves as Treasurer, where she is responsible for overseeing and managing financial matters.

Andi Maulana
Admin, Logistic & Finance Officer

Andi studied hospitality and tourism for his diploma and worked in the hospitality industry before joining the Anambas Foundation in 2022. He is in charge of finances, negotiating contracts, and the procurement and distribution of materials, equipment, machinery and supplies for the team on the ground.

Ricky Soerapoetra
Communications & Public Affairs Manager
Ricky leads Anambas Foundation's communications and public affairs, shaping strategy and storytelling across the Above–Below–Beyond pillars. He builds partnerships and engages government, media, and communities to amplify island-based conservation and development outcomes. Focused on small-island resilience, he turns field evidence into policy-relevant narratives and positions AF in national, ASEAN, and global conversations.

Avelita Fitrianni Rayasti

Communications & Partnerships Officer

Avelita holds a Bachelor's degree in International Relations from Paramadina University with a strong interest in environmental issues and sustainability. She has experience in research, communication, green diplomacy, and community service, developed both through her studies and her involvement with WWF-Indonesia and Green Leadership Indonesia. At Anambas Foundation, she focuses on communication, stakeholder engagement, program support, and partnerships, reflecting her consistent commitment to environmental issues through her work in NGOs.

Alvino Dwie Putra

Community Development Program Manager

Alvino studied Architectural Engineering for his undergraduate studies at Gunadarma University in Jakarta. He previously worked as a Junior Architect and an Interior Designer in Bandung and Jakarta before he returned to Riau Islands. He now lives in Tarempa, Anambas where he did freelance projects before accepting the role of Community Development Program Officer at the Foundation.

Siska Rizki

Community Development Program Asisstant (DEC & Upcycling)

Siska Riski Catur Wulandari, a passionate and dedicated individual who holds a degree in Applied Tourism from Batam Tourism Polytechnic. Throughout her academic journey, Siska engaged in numerous activities that fostered her love for tourism and humanitarian work. Her professional experience includes internships as a Front Desk Officer at Holiday Inn Jakarta Pluit City Gate and as a Finance Officer at Resort Pantai Indah Lagoi Bintan. As a proud native of Anambas, Siska is eager to leverage her skills and expertise to drive progress and enhance the well-being of her community.

Vandriana Artiwi

Community Development Program Officer (Learning & Dev, DEC, Upcycling)

Vandriana completed her undergraduate degree at the Islamic University of Riau in 2020 where she studied Petroleum Engineering. While in college she did an internship at PT. Pertamina RU II Sei Pakning. This is her first full-time job after graduation.

Yuga Ristyono

Forest Conservation Program Officer

Yuga holds a degree in Forestry from Brawijaya University. During his studies, he joined projects to protect the Bawean warty pig, planted rare tree species, initiated an arboretum program in Blitar, and interned at Meru Betiri National Park. In his first role as a Forest Conservation Officer, he is eager to learn and help conserve the forests of Anambas.

Nadiana

Community Development Program Coordinator (Home Farming & WE)

Nadiana aims to improve her community service efforts through the IWM programme, and thereby help to keep Kiabu Village clean. In her spare time, she grows organic vegetables at home.

Rahmat Hidayat
Community Development Program Coordinator (Integrated Waste Management)

Rahmat Hidayat studied food technology for his Bachelor's Degree, and worked in community assistance for an agricultural programme in Anambas Islands. In 2018, he took part in developing the Foundation's Organic Farming programme in Telaga. In 2022, he officially joined the Foundation in his current position, overseeing the implementation of the Integrated Waste Management (IWM) programme in Palmatak.

Muhammad Razali
Facilitator (Kiabu)

Muhammad Razali studied education for his Bachelor's Degree. As part of the Kiabu community, he wants to bring positive changes to the village, in particular making the community more aware of waste.

Husni
Facilitator (Telaga)

Husni grew up and studied in a remote village until he left to study Information Technology in Tanjung Pinang. He joined the Anambas Foundation in 2018 as a village facilitator in Telaga Village. He's responsible for monitoring the implementation of Organic Farming, Women's Empowerment and Integrated Waste Management programmes in Telaga, as well as bridging the communications between AF and village government.

Muhammad Hendri
Facilitator (Baling Matak)

Muhammad Hendri previously worked as a truck driver for 20 years. He was first introduced to the Anamabas Foundation through Dayat, and joined our family as Candi Village Facilitator. Through the IWM programme, his goal is a cleaner Palamatak, where the community is both aware of waste management and financially better off.

Gayatri
Facilitator (Candi & Langir)

Gayatri studied mechanical engineering at Sriwijaya State Polytechnic in Palembang. After graduation, she worked in Jakarta and Matak before joining the Foundation as a facilitator in charge of overseeing the waste management programme and activities at Langir village.

Syairul
Facilitator (Baling Jemaja)

Syairul has a background as a nature enthusiast who enjoys outdoor activities such as hiking, beach clean-ups, and tree planting. Since joining Anambas Foundation in 2024 as the facilitator for Kuala Maras Village, he has been committed to raising awareness and educating the community about waste management issues in Kuala Maras and the East Jemaja area.

Muhammad Habibi
Facilitator (Kuala Maras)

Habibi grew up in Kuala Maras. After graduating from high school, he worked at Bawah Reserve for three years. It was there that he learned about the Anambas Foundation, and in 2023 he joined the team as the facilitator in charge of overseeing the Community Development programmes at Kuala Maras. In this role, he wants to increase awareness among villagers on healthy ecosystems that benefit the environment and communities.

Rio Munarko
Facilitator (Landak)

Rio studied Mechanical Engineering at SMK Teknik PLN Jakarta, inspired by his passion for the automotive field and his family background. After working as a Power Grid Inspector at a PLN subsidiary, he joined the Foundation in 2024 as a facilitator in Landak Village. He is committed to making a positive contribution to the community.

Irwanto
Facilitator (Siantan Utara)

Irwan worked in the oil and gas industry in Anambas for 14 years before shifting his focus to environmental sustainability. With the support of Anambas Foundation, he established a waste bank in Piasan Village and joined the Foundation in 2024. He now promotes circular economy practices and environmental education in North Siantan.

Agus Supianto
Facilitator

Before joining the Anambas Foundation, Agus worked at Nikoi Island (Private Island, Bintan) as Senior Waiter In-Charge in the Food and Beverage Department, where he coordinated services and ensured high standards for guests. He later joined Seven Clean Seas in Bintan as part of the Beach Clean-Up team, focusing on coastal cleanliness and reducing plastic pollution. Agus also has professional experience in the offshore oil and gas industry, requiring high standards of professionalism and safety compliance.

Novita Permata Putri
Marine Conservation Program Manager

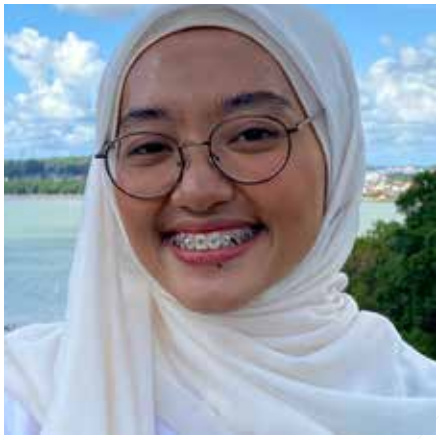
Novita Permata Putri studied Marine Science for her undergraduate degree. During her college years she assisted the elasmobranch Baited Remote Underwater (BRUV) surveys and manta monitoring on Rote Island, a project by Indonesian Manta Project. By working at the Anambas Foundation she wants to make a difference to marine conservation in Anambas Islands and Indonesia.

Abdul Rahman Ritongga
Marine Conservation Program Officer

Rahman Ritonga graduated from Raja Ali Haji Maritime University with a degree in marine science and began his career in conservation as an assistant to his college teachers. He has a strong passion for marine conservation, is skilled in geographic/spatial analysis and reef monitoring activities.

Rachmat Caesar Hidayat
Marine Conservation Program Officer

Caesar is a Conservation Biology graduate from the National University. With a focus on conservation management and community engagement, he contributed to the Tuanan Orangutan Research Station. At the Anambas Foundation, Caesar continues his mission to promote positive environmental Impact and Sustainable Practices. His dedication epitomizes a harmonious blend of scientific knowledge and community empowerment, aiming to protect biodiversity and foster awareness of the environment.



Afifa Nafisa Windiyana
Marine Conservation Program Staff

Afifa studied Marine Science at Diponegoro University and was part of the university's Marine Diving Club. After completing her undergraduate studies, she received a coral restoration scholarship called Coral Catch in Gili Air, Lombok. By joining the Anambas Foundation, she hopes to improve marine ecosystems through research, increasing community participation, and involving women in science and conservation.

Fauzan Maulana
Marine Conservation Program Staff

Fauzan Maulana holds a degree in Marine Science from Syiah Kuala University, specializing in turtle conservation. He has interned with the Aroen Meubanja Turtle Conservation Group and was awarded a research scholarship by the Wildlife Conservation Society. Currently, Fauzan serves as a Marine Conservation Program Staff member at the Anambas Foundation, where he combines scientific expertise with community empowerment to protect biodiversity for future generations.

Mizan
Marine Conservation Program Facilitator (Kiabu)

Mizan, a resident of Kiabu Village in the Anambas Islands, is an elementary school graduate who previously worked as a fisherman. Witnessing the damage to the coral reefs surrounding his village, he joined the Guardian of Anambas Seas, an initiative dedicated to protecting and restoring coral reefs. Currently, Mizan serves as a Marine Conservation Facilitator in Kiabu Village, where he is committed to environmental preservation and empowering the local community.

Randi Safutra
Marine Conservation Program Facilitator (Telaga)

Randi Safutra, originally from Telaga Village in South Siantan, Anambas Islands, is a graduate of SMKN 1 Anambas with prior experience in the private sector. Motivated by the severe coral reef damage in his village, he took the initiative to support marine conservation and ecosystem restoration. He now serves as a Marine Conservation Facilitator in Telaga Village, where he is dedicated to preserving the environment and empowering local communities.

United by purpose, our team blends science, stewardship, and heart. They work hand in hand with communities—guided by the belief that lasting conservation begins with local leadership and shared responsibility.

Meet Our Partners

Our long-standing partnership with the Bawah Reserve Marine Conservation Team remains a cornerstone of our marine work. Under the umbrella of the Anambas Foundation, Bawah Reserve Marine Conservation carries out species monitoring and rehabilitation, including satellite tagging of sea turtles and systematic reef health assessments in seven sites. These efforts are not only generating one of the most consistent marine datasets in the region, but are already shaping how protection is practiced on the ground: from better-informed patrols to targeted reef rehabilitation.

John Nolan
Dive Centre Manager and Head of Marine Conservation, Bawah Reserve

John is a PADI Master Scuba Diver Trainer and Marine Biologist who has led Bawah Reserve's diving and marine conservation efforts for nearly six years. With a background in Zoology and a Master's in Marine Conservation from Swansea University, he combines scientific expertise with a strong passion for the ocean. Having worked across Europe, Africa, and Asia, he now focuses on coral restoration, marine debris removal, and sea turtle protection at Bawah. John also trains staff, engages guests, and inspires the wider community to value and protect the region's fragile marine ecosystems.

Jacqline Laikun
Dive Centre Assistant Manager, Bawah Reserve

Jacqline is a PADI Dive Instructor with a strong foundation in Marine Biology. Raised on Bunaken Island, her love for the ocean inspired her to pursue a career as a dive professional. She has been working as a dive guide since 2010, gaining experience in both Manado and Bali. In March 2023, Jacqline joined Bawah Dive as a Diving Instructor and member of the Marine Conservation Team. Passionate about the underwater world, Jacqline thrives on new experiences and challenges, bringing both expertise and enthusiasm to her role at Bawah Reserve.

Corina Dewi R
Senior Marine Biologist, Bawah Reserve

Corina holds a Bachelor's degree in Marine Science from Indonesia and has extensive experience in marine conservation. She previously worked with the Anambas Foundation on the Kiabu Marine Conservation program, focusing on community engagement and coral conservation. Her expertise includes reef health monitoring, coral restoration, sea turtle and manta ray monitoring, and marine debris assessment, with extensive field and diving experience across Indonesia. Currently at Bawah Reserve, she leads and implements marine conservation programs, overseeing scientific monitoring, habitat restoration, species protection, and guest engagement activities.

Bawah RESERVE

The partnership turns private sector resources into shared conservation infrastructure, strengthening local capacity while delivering measurable ecological gains. It is a practical example of how collaboration can move beyond support and become a working engine for impact in Anambas waters.

Martin
Dive Master, Bawah Reserve

Martin was born and raised in the Anambas Islands and comes from the village of Mengkait. He graduated from the Jakarta Fisheries College and recently qualified as a PADI Divemaster. Since joining the Bawah Reserve team in 2018, he has enjoyed the incredible beauty of the underwater world that surrounds us. Martin has a strong interest in marine protection and has gained extensive knowledge of various conservation activities. He believes that increasing awareness and engagement within local communities is vital to the success of marine conservation.

Sopi Susanto
Dive Technician, Bawah Reserve

Sopi was raised in the Anambas and is a native of Kiabu, the closest inhabited island to Pulau Bawah. He joined the Bawah Reserve team in 2018 and has since greatly improved his scuba diving skills and marine conservation knowledge. He is a qualified PADI Rescue Diver, and ScubaPro equipment Technician and has a particular interest in coral reef rehabilitation and sea turtle conservation.

Qushoyy Ahmad
Marine Biologist, Bawah Reserve

Qushoyy Ahmad is a dedicated Marine Biologist and PADI Rescue Diver who launched his professional career at Bawah Reserve, where he has spent the past two years diving and conservation initiatives. With a specialized background in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Qushoyy applies a technical perspective to the team's environmental stewardship. His current work focuses on coral reef rehabilitation and executing sea turtle satellite tagging projects to better understand and protect the region's marine biodiversity.

Muhammad Zaidan Taufik
Marine Biologist, Bawah Reserve

Zaidan is a Marine Biologist at Bawah Reserve, where he joined in April 2024. He holds a degree in Marine Science from Brawijaya University and is a certified PADI Rescue Diver. With experience working in remote conservation areas, including an internship at Taka Bonerate National Park. Zaidan contributes to coral reef restoration and monitoring, turtle conservation, and guest engagement. Driven by a strong passion for the ocean, he is committed to raising awareness and supporting efforts to protect and conserve marine ecosystems.

Zulfikar
Dive Master, Bawah Reserve

Zulfikar is a certified PADI Dive Master with six years of professional diving experience. Originally from the breathtaking Togean Islands in Central Sulawesi, he brings with him a deep connection to Indonesia's marine heritage. In August 2024, Zulfikar joined the Bawah Reserve team, he is passionate about everything underwater, he embraces new adventures and challenges with enthusiasm.

Abdullah
Dive Assistant, Bawah Reserve

Abdullah is originally from the Anambas, Kuta Siantan sub-district. He began his career at Bawah Reserve in 2016, contributing to the construction of the resort. From 2018 to 2024, he was a member of the Activities and Recreation team. A certified PADI Rescue Diver, Abdullah actively supported marine conservation work before officially joining the Diving and Marine Conservation team in 2025. He has a strong passion for learning about marine conservation, especially reef fishes and coral reefs. He is always excited to gain new knowledge and experiences related to the ocean.

2025 Highlights

Quarter 1

February set the tone: Anambas entered international conversation. At the 2nd Ocean Days Conference in Bali, the Foundation introduced its conservation model to a global audience, forging new doors for research and partnership.

Days later, that global visibility translated back into local action. National Waste Awareness Day on 12 February mobilized more than 550 residents across five villages in coordinated clean-ups and public campaigns.

Quarter 2

May and June pushed marine work into measurable territory. At the national MPA and OECM Conference in Bogor, Anambas strengthened its position inside Indonesia's conservation network.

The Bawah conservation team, together with rangers, successfully deployed satellite tags on four sea turtles, including a critically endangered Hawksbill, in an event attended by LOKA Pekanbaru and LANAL Letung. The tagging advanced real-time tracking of turtle migration and strengthened scientific monitoring capacity in the region.

World Oceans Day carried the message beyond conservation circles. The Foundation spoke at the Blue Ocean Exhibition hosted by Art1 Museum, placing island ecosystems inside a national cultural conversation.

Quarter 3

A collaboration with Parongpong Lab named the Foundation one of five national winners of the Blue Innovative Startup Acceleration (BISA) 2025, securing IDR 80 million funding to expand waste innovation.

Early July, the Coral Cave Deployment event in Telaga and Telaga Kecil brought government, civil society, and media together to mark reef restoration, and formalized a **No Fishing Zone Agreement** protecting rehabilitation areas. A line was drawn in the water: this reef has guardians.

Still in August, Anambas Foundation joined the Global Sustainable Tourism Conference in Fiji, where conversations centered on the future of coastal and island tourism.

Later that month, the Foundation participated in the Southeast Asia Conference on Urban Nature-based Solutions in Singapore. The takeaway was blunt: sea-level rise is accelerating risk for small islands, financing for adaptation is lagging, and community-level disaster education should be a frontline infrastructure.

September closed the quarter with synchronized World Cleanup Day action across five villages. Participation surged, and media coverage amplified a simple message: small islands are organizing their own environmental future.

Quarter 4

The year closed with international recognition. The Foundation joined the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Abu Dhabi, a once-every-four-years global conservation forum, expanding strategic networks and positioning Anambas within global dialogue.

At the national level, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries invited the Foundation to present reef-business integration models “Reef + Business Concepts and Practices in Indonesia/ Kepri”, reinforcing its role as a practitioner organization shaping policy conversations.

In October, the Deputy Regent officially inaugurated the Plastic Upcycling Workshop in Kuala Maras. The event was attended by regional government leadership and media. The facility anchors long-term circular economy work in Jemaja.

Media presence expanded significantly. Coverage included features in National Geographic and Batam Pos, a televised segment on Batam TV, and a public podcast, amplifying Anambas conservation stories to audiences far beyond the islands.

2025 Impact in Numbers

Anambas is not just a remote archipelago; it is a global biological and strategic frontier. Located at the southern threshold of the South China Sea, the archipelago lies along major shipping routes linking the South China Sea and the wider Indo-Pacific, within waters that sustain fisheries, biodiversity, and livelihoods far beyond its own coastline.

Ecologically, Anambas hosts the second largest Marine Protected Area in Indonesia, a region of global significance for coral reef resilience, turtle migration, and pelagic biodiversity. Socially, it represents the frontline reality of small-island communities adapting to climate pressure, waste accumulation, and economic transition.

What happens in Anambas is a preview of challenges facing coastal regions worldwide: how to protect ecosystems while sustaining local economies; how to build circular systems in isolated geographies; how to anchor conservation in community capacity rather than external dependence.

The Foundation's work therefore extends beyond local impact. Anambas functions as a living laboratory for practical small-island solutions, models that can inform conservation, climate adaptation, and circular economy strategies across Southeast Asia and other island regions.

30,000+ community members engaged across 34 villages through conservation, education, and livelihood programs.

82% tree survival rate achieved in agroforestry restoration site.

900 kg of organic vegetables produced through community farming initiatives.

Waste management systems operating in 32 villages, managing more than 519,533kg waste.

Mobile Waste Bank services reached 23 villages, providing regular waste collection access to remote communities.

134 textile upcycling products developed and sold, absorbing over 214 kg of fabric waste.

111 students enrolled in the Digital English Club.

Across 34 villages, engagement with more than 30,000 residents shows that conservation in Anambas is no longer a niche activity; it is operating at community scale.

That reach is matched by ecological signals that interventions are holding: agroforestry sites maintained an 82% tree survival rate, while coral rehabilitation continued to expand with over 6,000 coral fragments transplanted and survival above 70%, bringing total restored reef area to 3,553 m^2. Monitoring across 32 reef sites now gives Anambas its first consistent marine baseline, allowing future protection to be guided by evidence rather than assumption. Protection is also becoming formalized at the village level: a 4.49-hectare no-fishing zone was established in Telaga Village to support underwater ecosystem recovery, showing that communities are beginning to translate data into governance. Species protection is also moving from opportunistic rescue to structured management: 108 turtles were tagged, six tracked by satellite to map migration routes, and over 207,000 eggs protected with an 88% survival rate across five nesting sites.

On land, village waste systems collectively processed more than 519 tons of waste, supported by mobile waste banking and materials upcycling that diverted additional material from open dumping. At the household level, organic farming and youth education programs show conservation translating into food security, skills, and opportunity. Taken together, the data suggests a shift from isolated projects to functioning environmental infrastructure embedded in daily village life.

282 artificial reef structures installed and 6,248 coral fragments transplanted.

515 m^2 of coral rehabilitated in 2025 (bringing total restored coral area to 3,553 m^2 since program start), with survival rates above 70%.

32 reef sites monitored, creating the most comprehensive marine dataset in the Anambas region.

4.49 hectare no-fishing zone was established to support underwater ecosystem recovery.

108 sea turtles metal tagged and 6 were satellite tagged for regional migration mapping.

207,387+ eggs rescued and protected, from 4 conservation sites with survival rates about 88%.

Program Locations

PALMATAK
- Integrated Waste Management (Dikari)
- Mobile Wastebank
- Digital English Club
- KELAUT

KUTE SIANTAN
- Integrated Waste Management (Dikari)
- Mobile Wastebank

Teluk Dalam
- Turtle Conservation

SIANTAN UTARA
- Integrated Waste Management (Dikari)
- Generasi Merdeka Sampah

JEMAJA BARAT
- Integrated Waste Management (Dikari)
- Digital English Club
- Turtle Conservation
- Reef Health Monitoring
- KELAUT
- Turtle Adoption

SIANTAN TENGAH
- Mobile Wastebank

Gunung Timur
- Agroforestry

Batu Tabir
- Rare Flora

Landak
- Integrated Waste Management

Tiangau
- Digital English Club

Telaga Kecil
- Integrated Waste Management (Dikari)
- Woman Empowerment

Batu Belah
- Digital English Club

JEMAJA
- Mobile Wastebank
- KELAUT

Mengkait
- KELAUT (reef health monitoring)
- Generasi Merdeka Sampah

Telaga
- Agroforestry
- Integrated Waste Management (Dikari)
- Organic Farming
- Woman Empowerment
- Generasi Merdeka Sampah
- Reef Rehabilitation
- Reef Health Monitoring
- KELAUT
- GOTAS
- Women in Conservation
- Coral Adoption
- Fish Apartment

Kiabu
- Integrated Waste Management (Dikari)
- Home Farming
- Digital English Club
- Women Empowerment
- Generasi Merdeka Sampah
- KELAUT
- Reef Rehabilitation
- Reef Health Monitoring
- GOTAS
- Fish Apartment

Kuala Maras
- Integrated Waste Management (Dikari)
- Upcycling
- Generasi Merdeka Sampah

Genting Pulur
- Digital English Club

Bawah Reserve
- Reef Rehabilitation
- Reef Health Monitoring
- Coral Predation Removal
- Turtle Conservation
- Seagrass Restoration
- Marine Debris Clean Up

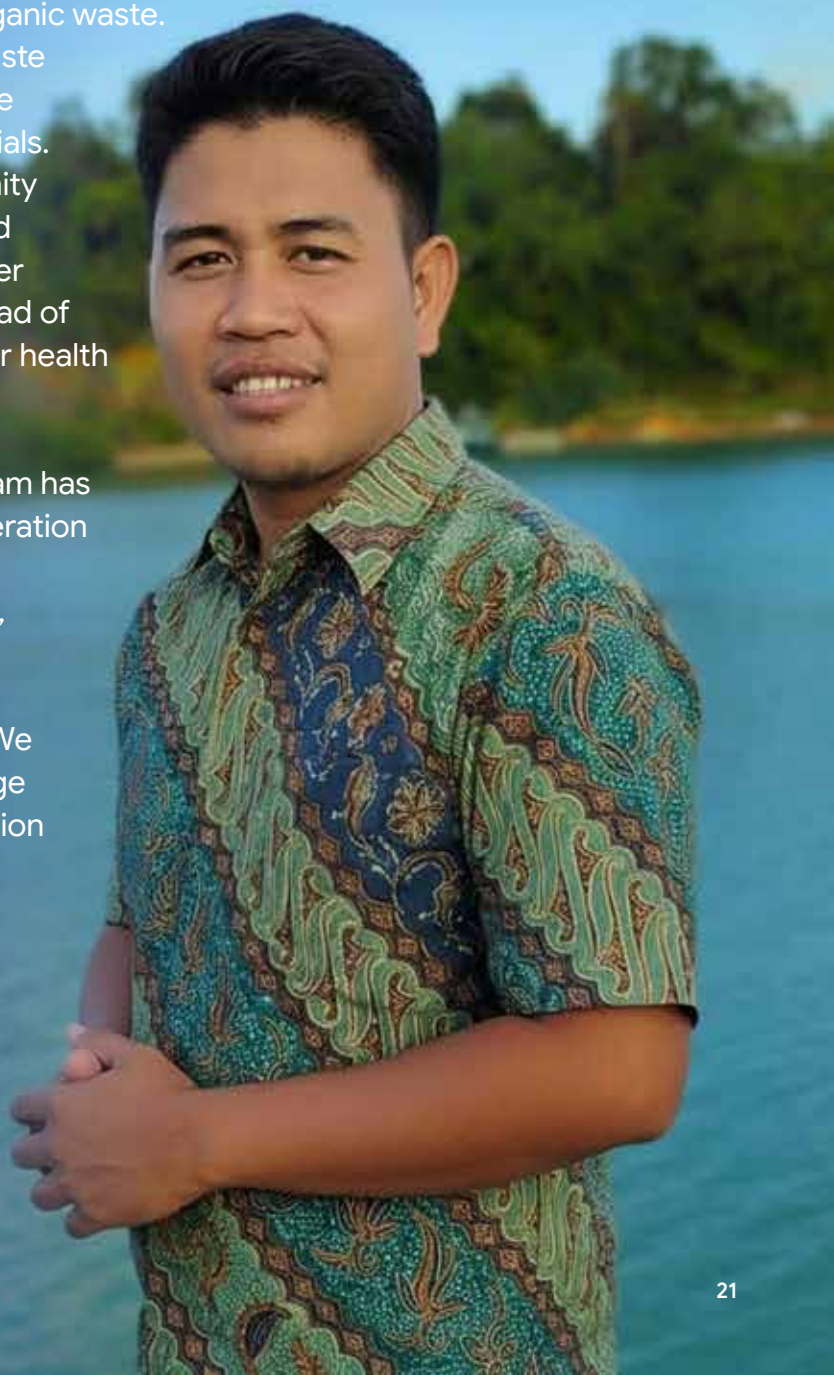
- MARINE CONSERVATION
- COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
- FOREST CONSERVATION

Since the new waste management facility and system began operating, Candi Village has experienced clear positive changes in daily community life. The waste management program, coordinated by the Village Government together with the Anambas Foundation, has had a tangible impact on environmental cleanliness and comfort. One of the most visible changes is that the village environment is now cleaner and more orderly. Areas that were previously filled with piles of waste are now rarely seen, as household waste is directly collected and processed according to proper procedures. Public awareness of cleanliness has also increased significantly. Residents are getting used to disposing of waste in designated areas and participating in waste sorting activities. As a result, the volume of illegally dumped waste has decreased, making the village environment more comfortable.

The program has also created new economic opportunities, especially through the recycling of inorganic waste. Some residents and members of the waste management group are able to generate additional income from collected materials. From a health perspective, the community recognizes that the risk of disease linked to poor sanitation has declined. A cleaner environment reduces the potential spread of illnesses such as dengue fever and other health disturbances.

Beyond its practical benefits, the program has strengthened the spirit of mutual cooperation and community solidarity. Through collective clean-up activities, education, and coordination between the village government and residents, a stronger sense of togetherness has developed. We hope the partnership between the Village Government and the Anambas Foundation continues to grow and run well."

— Suparman
Head of Candi Village, Candi, Palmatak District



ABOVE

FOREST CONSERVATION

TOTAL EXPENSES
IDR 67,302,000

Our terrestrial work focuses on protecting forest cover through sustainable agroforestry that provides income for local farmers. By the end of 2025, **the forest program has shown that agroforestry restoration in Anambas can work under real island conditions.**

Tree survival in the South Tarempa site **reached 82%**, up from 80% last year, confirming that maintenance practices are effective and that farmer participation is consistent. **The model** has begun **expanding**: in Telaga Village, the village farmer group is now restoring previously unused land, turning it into productive agroforestry that also functions as a natural erosion barrier. This has direct downstream impact. By reducing sediment runoff during the monsoon season, forest restoration protects the reefs that sustain the marine ecosystem under our Below pillar.

Seedlings that survived transport to Telaga recorded a 90% survival rate, reinforcing that planting and aftercare methods are sound. The main constraint is logistical. Losing nearly half the seedlings during long-distance transport exposed the fragility of operating across scattered islands. In response, the program is shifting toward more localized nursery sources to stabilize future planting cycles.

The **verified presence of *Rafflesia hasseltii*** near the South Tarempa site adds another layer of significance to the landscape. While the species was already known locally, the Foundation resurfaced its story through field documentation, bringing renewed national attention through media coverage. This visibility matters beyond publicity. It strengthens the policy case for protecting remaining forest patches, positions the area as a credible biodiversity site for responsible ecotourism, and reinforces the conservation value of the landscape at a national level. The forest is no longer seen only as a restoration project. It is being recognized as a living conservation asset with ecological, educational, and economic relevance.

Honestly, the group has been helped a lot by the Foundation. We received seedlings, farming tools, even fertilizer for KTH Karya Bersama. I'm speaking for the group when I say thank you — without the Foundation, which we see as a real source of hope, our activities might have stopped and the group could have fallen apart. We're not fully active yet, but we're trying to keep improving and stay committed going forward."

— Sartiman
Gunung Timur, Desa Tarempa Selatan

BELOW

MARINE CONSERVATION

Marine conservation remains the Foundation's core ecological pillar, protecting Indonesia's second-largest marine protected area. Reef monitoring successfully maintained target coverage, creating the most detailed baseline dataset in the region. Coral rehabilitation zones showed measurable recovery: **coral cover increased by up to 13%** within a year at intervention sites.

The **Guardians of the Anambas Seas program built local marine leadership**. Youth participants now guide eco-tourism activities, monitor and rehabilitate reefs, and protect sea turtles. Tourism activity increased in rehabilitation zones without compromising protection. Sea turtle protection increased number of nesting activities and expanded tagging efforts beyond targets. Data consistency improved as ranger training strengthened. At Bawah Island, restoration and monitoring contributed to improved reef resilience and a 78.6% turtle hatching success rate.

Marine conservation in 2025 moved from intervention to stewardship. Communities are no longer passive beneficiaries; they are active protectors.

TOTAL EXPENSES
IDR 18,150,560

Reef Health Monitoring

In 2025, Anambas now has a **credible, region-wide ecological baseline**. Monitoring **expanded** beyond the original 25 sites to **32 sites**, including 7 sites in Bawah Island. That scale matters scientifically: it reduces blind spots and allows reef trends to be interpreted as regional patterns rather than isolated snapshots. By covering 32 sites, including the high-biodiversity zones around Bawah Island, we have successfully **established** the most **comprehensive ecological baseline** in the history of this archipelago. By the end of 2025, reef management in Anambas is no longer operating on assumptions; it is operating on repeatable data.

Ecologically, the data tells a mixed but informative story: a **4.9% decrease in Hard Coral Cover (HCC), yet** a staggering **increase in Fish Biomass (now 482.8 kg/ha)**. While a dip in coral cover is a concern, the 43.1% surge in herbivore fish biomass is a signal of an ecosystem preparing to heal. These fish are the *gardeners* of the reef, keeping algae in check so that new coral recruits can settle. Our interventions are creating a haven effect. Even as global oceans face heat stress, the Anambas reefs are supporting a booming fish population that will eventually drive coral recovery.

Institutionally, the program has moved from external expertise toward local ownership. Training Local Heroes and staff in monitoring methods means Anambas now holds its own technical capacity. Data collection is no longer dependent on visiting researchers; it is embedded in the community. That is a structural change, not a short-term output. It ensures continuity of monitoring.

Public communication also grew. Through national media coverage and regular visual updates, reef monitoring became something the public can recognize and connect with, rather than a technical process happening behind the scenes. This matters because ecosystems are better protected when people see them being measured and valued.

TOTAL EXPENSES
IDR 147,384,297

Coral Reef Rehabilitation

By the end of 2025, coral rehabilitation in Anambas has moved from restoration trials into a **structured, community-backed system of reef recovery**. The program is no longer focused only on installing structures; it is combining habitat rebuilding, village governance, and tourism planning into one integrated approach. Across sites, the scale of physical intervention expanded beyond targets, with **282 artificial reef structures** installed and more than **6,248 coral fragments** transplanted. Survival rates above 70% confirm that restoration methods are stable and repeatable under local environmental conditions. Most importantly, **coral cover increased rapidly in intervention areas**: Telaga Village rose from 6.49% to 19.92%, and Kiabu Village from 4.36% to 13.47%. It demonstrates degraded reefs can show measurable recovery within one year timeframe when protection and restoration happen together.

Telaga Village represents the clearest example of how restoration is transitioning into protection. The signing of a formal MoU with the village government established a **4.49-hectare no-fishing zone for 3 years**, turning the rehabilitation site into a recognized marine protection area. Boundary buoys, signage, and community involvement in reef deployment make the zone visible and enforceable. This is locally governed marine infrastructure. Participation from more than 200 residents and regional government officials in Coral Cave Deployment event shows that reef recovery is understood as a shared responsibility, not an external intervention.

The program is also beginning to link ecological recovery with economic opportunity. Mapping dive sites and installing the coral cave created a conservation-based attraction, and early tourist visits show the first signs that restored reefs can support responsible tourism. While still small in scale, this connection is important: it demonstrates that reef protection can produce tangible local value, strengthening incentives for long-term stewardship.

TOTAL EXPENSES
IDR 82,326,270

Guardians of the Anambas Seas

The Guardians of the Anambas Seas (GOTAS) program has shifted from volunteer activity into a structured pipeline for **local marine leadership**. The program is no longer just introducing youth to conservation; it is building a trained cohort Local Heroes capable of guiding tourism, assisting reef health monitoring and reef rehabilitation methods, and participating in restoration work, giving villages their own operational capacity rather than relying solely on external specialists. All participants passed their technical trainings, reaching 100% assessment completion, which signals that the learning is translated into usable field skills.

The peer mentoring exchanges strengthened this transition from training to practice. **Knowledge is now circulating horizontally between islands**: Telaga, Kiabu, and Teluk Dalam Islands, instead of flowing only from the Foundation downward. It suggests the early formation of a local conservation network that can sustain skills.

The tourism dimension is emerging as a practical outcome of that capacity. Dive site mapping identified 22 potential sites, and guided diving and snorkeling activities in Telaga brought 40 visitors during the year. While still modest, this shows that Local Heroes are beginning to convert conservation knowledge into economic activity tied to ecosystem protection. The dive maps, once publicly distributed, will formalize this into a village-managed tourism asset.

Mangrove work adds a longer-term resilience layer. Instead of rushing plantation into unsuitable conditions, the program shifted to nursery strengthening in Kiabu Village, a decision that prioritizes survival over optics. With **150 mangroves planted** and **300 seedlings secured** in nursery stock, the program is building a future planting pipeline. Survival rates above 70% in the nursery confirm that the foundation for coastal protection is being laid carefully.

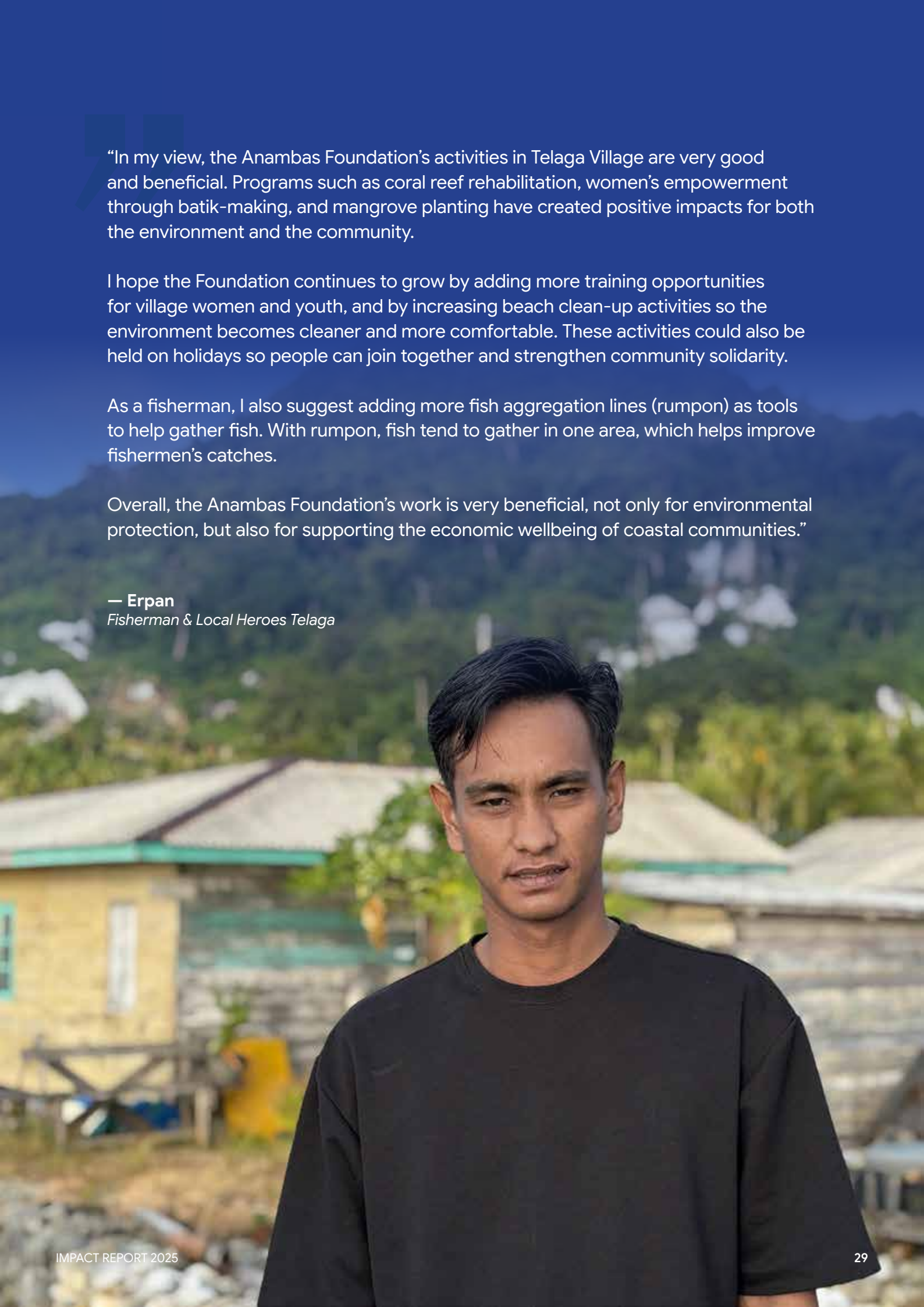
“In my view, the Anambas Foundation’s activities in Telaga Village are very good and beneficial. Programs such as coral reef rehabilitation, women’s empowerment through batik-making, and mangrove planting have created positive impacts for both the environment and the community.

I hope the Foundation continues to grow by adding more training opportunities for village women and youth, and by increasing beach clean-up activities so the environment becomes cleaner and more comfortable. These activities could also be held on holidays so people can join together and strengthen community solidarity.

As a fisherman, I also suggest adding more fish aggregation lines (rumpon) as tools to help gather fish. With rumpon, fish tend to gather in one area, which helps improve fishermen’s catches.

Overall, the Anambas Foundation’s work is very beneficial, not only for environmental protection, but also for supporting the economic wellbeing of coastal communities.”

— Erpan
Fisherman & Local Heroes Telaga



TOTAL EXPENSES
IDR 247,651,148

Sea Turtle Conservation

Sea turtle conservation in Anambas has shifted from seasonal patrol work into **a structured, year-round monitoring system** that is generating actionable ecological intelligence. Rangers are no longer just protecting nests; they are operating a **continuous data pipeline across multiple beaches**. Even with early inconsistencies, maintaining **80% reporting** coverage across Sadang, Siak, and Ubi beaches establishes the first sustained nesting record for the region. The most important ecological signal is that nesting activity increased compared to 2024, suggesting that **protection pressure is working** and that **beaches are functioning as safer breeding habitats**.

Tagging efforts strengthened the program's scientific depth. Surpassing the 100 metal tagging target and deploying six satellite tags expands understanding **from local protection to regional migration mapping**. This elevates the program from site-based conservation into participation in international marine research networks.

Operationally, ranger capacity is improving in ways that directly affect program durability. Early reporting inconsistencies exposed skill gaps, but targeted training corrected accuracy over time, a sign that the system is adaptive. The mixed results from language training versus strong uptake in computer training offer practical lessons: capacity investments tied closely to daily operational needs generate higher retention and measurable improvement. This feedback loop allows future funding to be deployed more precisely.

Habitat protection is also becoming more visible at the community level. Removing 800 kg of waste from nesting beaches and training rangers in waste categorization directly improves breeding conditions while reinforcing environmental responsibility in surrounding villages. School outreach extends the conservation message into the next generation, embedding long-term behavioural change.

TOTAL EXPENSES
IDR 9,554,303

Women in Conservation

The Women in Conservation program has moved beyond skills training into the early formation of a women-led conservation micro-economy. The program is no longer only teaching ecoprint techniques; it is linking craft production with environmental learning, quality standards, and public visibility. Ten women in Telaga Village are now actively producing batik and ecoprint textiles as an ongoing activity, not a one-time workshop outcome only. That continuity is the key shift that the work has crossed from training into practice.

The integration of marine conservation workshops alongside craft training shows that the program is intentionally **tying income generation to ecological awareness**. More than 30 women participated in conservation sessions, and mangrove planting embedded the learning in field experience. This pairing matters: **it positions women not only as producers of goods, but as participants in environmental stewardship**. The policy dialogue and product showcase with the Telaga Village Government, backed by the Youth Leadership Academy (YLA) Seed Grant from PLAN International through the EcoVibes initiative and East-West Center, marks expanding institutional recognition and partnership support for the women's program. The craft group is no longer informal. It is becoming visible as a village-supported activity.

Surpassing the target with 22 approved fabrics shows that production standards are stabilizing. The tutorial and catalogue formalize that knowledge into a transferable system. This is how a small craft initiative becomes replicable: skills are documented, products are standardized, and learning can continue without restarting from zero each time.

The partnership with a five-star hotel in Bintan adds an economic and symbolic layer. Donated textiles reduce production costs while connecting village women to a wider hospitality and sustainability network. A published feature article about Women in Conservation project highlighted the women as active contributors to conservation-linked livelihoods rather than passive beneficiaries.

TOTAL EXPENSES
IDR 4,497,000

KELAUT (Nature and Marine Class)

The KELAUT program now functions as a practical bridge between schools and conservation work. It moves beyond classroom awareness by placing students directly in field activities tied to their coastline. In one year, **366 students across multiple islands** took part in coral transplantation, turtle hatchling releases, and beach clean-ups. This scale matters because conservation is becoming part of normal school experience rather than an occasional campaign.

The signing of an MoU between the Anambas Foundation and the Department of Education, Youth and Sports anchors the program inside the public education system. This reduces reliance on short-term projects and increases the chance that conservation learning remains consistent year after year. Early hands-on exposure builds familiarity and responsibility toward local ecosystems. The long-term impact is generational: today's students are developing habits and knowledge that shape how future adults manage their marine environment.

Public documentation extends this learning beyond schools. The published feature article presents youth conservation as visible civic action, reinforcing that students are already active participants in protecting their surroundings.

TOTAL EXPENSES
IDR 896,000

Coral and Turtle Adoption

The coral and turtle adoption program shows that people far beyond Anambas are willing to personally invest in its conservation story. It reflects a desire to do something tangible for nature because each adoption turns distant reefs and turtles into something personal, giving supporters a concrete role in protection rather than passive sympathy. In 2025, **51 individual adopters supported coral and turtle conservation**, generating IDR 14,450,000 in public contributions. Just as important, adopters carry that experience outward. They share updates, photos, and stories with their own networks, multiplying awareness far beyond the Foundation's direct reach. What begins as a small act of support becomes a chain reaction of visibility, quietly expanding the social base behind conservation.

TOTAL EXPENSES
IDR 3,600,000

Fish Apartment and Mooring Buoys Project

The Fish Apartment project is part of Anambas Foundation's marine protection work, originally designed to install multifunctional reef structures that support fish habitat. In 2025, a regulatory change prohibited deployment of artificial reef-like structures, forcing the program to pivot mid-implementation. Rather than stopping, the team redirected the project toward a legally compliant solution that addressed the same ecological risk: uncontrolled anchoring on fragile reefs.

By the end of 2025, the most concrete impact is the installation of a functioning anchoring system that protects reefs while serving daily fishing activity. **Seventeen mooring buoys** are now operating across Kiabu, Telaga, and Sunggak villages. Fishers in Kiabu are actively using them, which **directly reduces anchor drops on live coral**. In Telaga, the buoys **mark rehabilitation zones** and submerged hazards, improving both reef protection and navigational safety. In Sunggak, they support ranger patrol boats, strengthening monitoring and site management capacity.

The impact is therefore both ecological and institutional. Ecologically, the system prevents routine, avoidable reef damage which is one of the most persistent pressures in small-island fisheries. Institutionally, the response shows operational resilience: procured materials were fully repurposed, community usefulness remained high, and conservation objectives were preserved despite policy disruption.

Other expenses under Below totaled Rp 377,529,437, covering staff development, scuba equipment, operational costs, multimedia needs, and staff travel.

TOTAL EXPENSES
IDR 393,812,111

Marine Conservation at Bawah Island

The Marine Conservation at Bawah Island shows what sustained, site-based marine management can deliver when restoration, protection, and monitoring operate as one system rather than isolated projects. The reef is not only being repaired as it is being actively managed as a living ecosystem. Coral restoration expanded by another 150 m^2, supported by **226 artificial reef units including a *biorock* structure**, adding structural habitat that accelerates natural reef recovery. At the same time, quarterly monitoring across seven sites and continuous Crown-of-Thorns control mean ecological change is tracked and acted on, not left unattended.

Sea turtle protection outcomes are equally strong. **Hatch success reached 78.6%**, above target, and more than **7,600 eggs from 88 nests** were secured across five beaches. The shift from metal tagging to satellite tagging reflects adaptive management: six satellite tags now provide regional migration data that carries far greater scientific value than basic identification tagging. In other words, the program is moving up the information ladder, from counting turtles to understanding their movement ecology which strengthens future protection strategies at a regional scale.

Operational discipline is visible in the quieter metrics. Monthly debris removal extracted 241 kg of marine waste, reducing chronic pressure on nesting beaches and reef habitats. Regular reef monitoring and coral spawning data collection build **a rare multi-season dataset** for the area, positioning Bawah Island as one of the best-documented reef systems in the Anambas. Taken together, the impact is not a collection of activities but a functioning conservation site that is measurably improving habitat quality, generating scientific knowledge, and maintaining protective routines.

BEYOND

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Conservation only lasts if the community thrives. Our *Beyond* pillar focused on waste management, women's economic participation, education, and food security.

Integrated waste systems are now functioning across dozens of villages, forming an interlinked network rather than isolated projects. Across **32 locations**, facilities operate like **a protective web that intercepts land waste** before it reaches the sea, while routine shoreline clean-ups remove marine debris already in circulation. The expansion of access points has brought waste services into remote villages that previously had no formal disposal pathway, turning waste from an unmanaged hazard into a handled material flow. Some locations exceeded waste sales and processing targets, while others revealed constraints. These variations clarified an important lesson: waste management must be locally adaptive, not standardized. At the same time, collaboration with schools is embedding waste awareness into daily learning, gradually transforming children into an environmentally conscious next generation who see waste not as background pollution but as a shared responsibility.

Women-led economic activities advanced through food production and handicrafts. While income remains early-stage, skill development is strong and product quality is improving.

Organic home farming increased household food security and reduced dependency on imported vegetables. Local production met community demand at affordable prices.

Digital English Club embedded language education into school systems, exceeding enrolment targets and strengthening youth engagement.

Community development is still the most complex pillar because behaviour change takes time, but the foundations are visible.

TOTAL EXPENSES
IDR 658,089,786

Integrated Waste Management

By the end of 2025, the Integrated Waste Management program has grown into a functioning village-scale infrastructure that **links 32 villages through eight waste banks**. What emerges is not a collection of clean-up activities, but a decentralized service network run by local operators. Each waste bank acts as a micro-institution: managing collection, sorting, sales, recordkeeping, and public outreach. Together they form a circular economy chain where waste moves through organized hands instead of leaking into landfills and the ocean.

Across villages, the strongest signal is **operational maturity and behaviour change**. Regular community and school outreach, combined with routine village and beach clean-ups, are shifting daily habits. Waste is no longer invisible background pollution; households are learning to sort it, track it, and see it as something with value. Thousands of kilograms of inorganic waste were pressed, sold, or repurposed into eco-bricks and construction trials. Marine debris removal exceeded targets in several sites, while waste sales generated steady local revenue streams that prove the model can **circulate value back into the community.** In places like Matak and Jemaja Islands, high sales volumes show that waste is no longer treated as residue but as a managed commodity. The expansion of service into previously unserved villages demonstrates that the network is extending access.

Constraints were equally instructive. **Infrastructure only works if villages can afford to run it**. High incinerator operating costs, delayed machinery delivery, and unstable buyer payments showed that technical solutions cannot be separated from village finances. In response, teams adjusted priorities instead of suspending operations. Rather than depending on expensive downstream burning, villages strengthened household sorting, pressing, resale, and waste reduction at the source. This keeps the system active within realistic financial limits and reinforces the parts of the model communities can sustain independently.

The impact is capacity. Villages now operate their own waste services, maintain customer bases, keep logbooks, negotiate sales, and coordinate clean-ups without external micromanagement. Schools are participating, households are registered customers, and waste banks are building relationships with local financial institutions and village-owned enterprises. This transforms waste management into a governance exercise: communities are practicing organization, accountability, and resource management at the smallest administrative unit.

In practical terms, thousands of kilograms of waste were **intercepted from open dumping and coastal leakage** in a single year. In structural terms, 2025 established **a working model of community-run circular economy** that connects dozens of islands into one service web. The program shows that environmental protection and local institutional development can grow from the same mechanism. Waste is the entry point; capacity and habit change are the lasting outcomes.

"I first became involved with the Anambas Foundation in 2019 through environmental clean-up activities in Kiabu Village, working alongside the Kiabu Bersih (Clean Kiabu) community. Through these activities, I began to understand how important it is to keep our surroundings clean and how waste affects both public health and marine life in Anambas.

Since the integrated waste management program started, the change in our village has been very visible. Kiabu is cleaner and more organized, and people are much more aware of how to manage their waste. Households now separate organic, inorganic, and residual waste, and recyclable materials are brought to the waste bank. The waste management facilities and recycling center built by the Foundation have made it much easier for the community to handle waste in a systematic way."

— Nurasikin
Homemaker, Kiabu, South Siantan District

TOTAL EXPENSES
IDR 147,881,207

Mobile Waste Bank

By the end of 2025, the Mobile Waste Bank has become a bridge between remote households and the wider waste management network. **Its core impact is access**. In island communities where distance and transport often prevent regular waste collection, the mobile service brings sorting and resale infrastructure directly to villages that would otherwise remain outside the system.

Coverage expanded unevenly but meaningfully. On Matak Island, the **service reached nearly 90% of targeted households**, showing that when access barriers are removed, participation follows. Jemaja, a newer operational area, reached over a third of households within its first year, an early-stage footprint that establishes presence in villages that previously had no structured waste service. Engagement with local stalls also stabilized at 50–70% market coverage, indicating that most commercial waste streams are already being captured either by the program or existing collectors. Rather than forcing expansion into a saturated market, the strategy shifted toward strengthening reliability and long-term customer commitment.

Routine beach clean-ups reinforce the service's visibility and normalize collective responsibility for waste. These are not isolated campaigns but recurring village actions that link mobile collection with environmental upkeep. At the administrative level, processed waste data is now being reported to government, integrating remote waste flows into formal records, an important step toward recognizing these communities inside district-level planning.

The impact is **inclusion**. Remote households and small businesses that once had limited or no disposal pathway are now connected to a functioning system. The Mobile Waste Bank **reduces geographic inequality** in service access and pulls peripheral villages into the same circular economy as central areas. What used to be unmanaged waste is now handled collectively, and villages that were once isolated from basic services are no longer left outside the system.

TOTAL EXPENSES
IDR 168,790,545

Plastic Upcycling

The Upcycling project established the technical foundation for turning low-value plastic waste into usable products. The most important achievement this year is structural: a working workflow now exists that maps how plastic moves from sorting and cleaning to processing and finished goods. This roadmap turns what was previously scattered experimentation into a visible circular system.

Implementation exposed the real bottleneck of upcycling: cleaning and preparing waste is labour-intensive. Only around 90 kg of HDPE plastic was processed and 170 kg sorted, far below targets. This is not because the machines failed, but because the human capacity required to prepare waste exceeded available manpower. Electricity delays further slowed production, limiting operation of the sheet press workshop for most of the year. These constraints reduced output volume but generated critical operational knowledge about what it actually takes to run the first ever island-based upcycling facility.

Despite the scale limits, the program proved that plastic waste can be transformed into marketable goods. Prototype furniture and functional objects were successfully produced, injection-moulded samples were completed, and commercial sales were recorded through partnerships, including sunglasses and coasters sold to Bawah Reserve Resort. Collaboration with an external startup to process discarded fishing nets into boards expanded the technical scope of the workshop and demonstrated that marine waste streams can also enter the value chain.

The impact at this stage is proof of concept. Plastic that would otherwise end up in landfill or coastal leakage is being **converted into durable products with resale value**. The workshop is now equipped, inaugurated by the government, and operational, positioning it as a local processing hub. While volume targets were not reached, 2025 clarified the real requirements for scaling: manpower, infrastructure stability, and workflow efficiency. The program has crossed the threshold from idea to functioning system.

Dikari – Desa Indah Kelola Sampah Mandiri

(Beautiful Village, Zero Waste)

DIKARI shows that village-run waste systems can operate as independent local institutions when administrators are trained and governance is formalized. The focus this year was **management capacity**. Waste bank administrators were trained to produce monthly financial and operational reports and to use digital data systems, strengthening transparency and internal accountability. These skills move waste banks from supported groups into **functioning community enterprises**.

The operational results reflect that shift. Sales transactions exceeded targets in both Candi and Langir Villages, with more than **38,705 kilograms of waste marketed** through systems run directly by trained village staff. These are not externally managed operations; they are locally executed transactions that demonstrate administrative confidence and financial handling capacity. Regular community education sessions in Putik, led by neighbourhood heads rather than Foundation staff, show that responsibility is transferring to village leadership structures.

Formal agreements with village governments anchor the program institutionally, giving waste banks legal recognition and long-term legitimacy. The development of a business model proposal further positions DIKARI as an economic unit rather than a temporary project. Together, these elements signal a transition from assisted management to local ownership.

The impact is **autonomy**. Villages are learning to operate their own waste facilities, manage records, conduct sales, and educate residents without relying on external supervision. DIKARI is building administrative muscle at the village level, the kind of capacity that allows systems to continue functioning after program cycles end. Waste management becomes the training ground, but the outcome is broader: **stronger local governance and self-managed public services**.

Generasi Merdeka Sampah

Zero Waste Generation

Generasi Merdeka Sampah project has turned waste management into a **functioning part of school life** rather than an occasional environmental campaign. Waste banks are now operating inside four Adiwiyata schools (green schools), with students actively sorting and managing waste as a routine activity. This is not symbolic participation; schools are running regular waste deliveries and treating sorting as an operational responsibility. Environmental practice is becoming embedded in **daily habits**.

The effort to elevate one school's Adiwiyata status is still moving through administrative channels, but the coordination itself signals institutional alignment between schools and local government. Recognition processes require bureaucracy, yet the groundwork is being built: schools are already operating at a higher functional standard even before formal certification is finalized.

The impact is behavioural and structural at the same time. Students are not only learning about waste: they are managing a system. Teachers and school administrators are integrating sorting into school governance. Waste banks inside schools act as training spaces where young people experience collective responsibility and environmental stewardship firsthand.

While waste is being handled consistently, in long-term terms, a generation of students is growing up with **waste management as a normal civic behaviour**. The project is shaping habits early, which is the most durable form of environmental impact.

TOTAL EXPENSES
IDR 13,005,000

Organic Home Farming

The Organic Home Farming project demonstrates that small-scale village agriculture can **strengthen both food security and local independence** when built on circular resource use. In Kiabu and Telaga Villages, organic household waste is no longer discarded; it is converted into compost that feeds community farms. This closed loop reduces waste while directly producing food. In Kiabu, 350 kg of organic waste generated compost that supported a **900 kg vegetable harvest**. More than half entered external markets, while 400 kg supplied local households at prices significantly below imported produce. Affordable access to fresh vegetables is already shifting consumption patterns, making nutritious food more reachable for families who previously depended on expensive shipments from outside the island.

The program also builds local production capacity. Women-led home farming groups are moving from experimental plots to reliable harvest cycles, showing that consistent cultivation is possible under island conditions. In Telaga, composting 360 kg of organic waste and achieving **a 100% planting success rate** confirmed that the method is technically stable. Harvests met community vegetable needs during the production term, reducing reliance on fragile supply chains that are vulnerable to weather and transport disruptions.

The impact extends beyond yields. Villages are beginning to control a portion of their own food system: waste is repurposed, land is productive, and surplus crops generate outward sales. This combination of nutrition, income, and resource efficiency marks an early but concrete step toward local food resilience. This is a critical foundation for remote island communities facing rising costs and logistical isolation.

TOTAL EXPENSES
IDR 18,188,700

Women Empowerment

At the end of 2025, the Women Empowerment program shows a program that has successfully crossed the **capacity barrier** but has not yet fully crossed the **market barrier**, and that distinction is the real impact story.

The biggest shift is that a core group of women in Telaga, Telaga Kecil, and Kiabu Villages are no longer passive participants in training; they are **active producers** with working prototypes, tested products, and early market exposure. Ten women in Telaga and Telaga Kecil Villages completed structured training in food entrepreneurship and moved into real production, prioritizing hygiene, packaging responsibility, and product quality over volume. Although sales targets were intentionally scaled down, the positive market response and repeat purchases indicate that the products are viable. This signals the transition from experimentation to early-stage microenterprise.

In Kiabu Village, handicraft production followed a similar trajectory. Twenty pouch prototypes were completed and additional units are already in progress based on actual orders. Even without regular sales cycles, 65 products reached the market over the year. That irregular pattern is important: it shows demand exists, but the women are still building production rhythm and business confidence. Participation in events extended visibility beyond the village level, exposing the group to a wider institutional audience and signalling that their work is recognized as part of a broader economic and social ecosystem.

Taken together, the program's 2025 impact is not measured by revenue scale but by readiness. A foundation has been built: **women now have technical skills**, early customer validation, and proof that their products can circulate beyond their immediate communities. The gap that remains is not capability but support structure: market linkage, production scaling, and business continuity. The program has moved participants from zero to entry-level entrepreneurship. The next phase is about stabilization and growth.

"Programs by the Anambas Foundation such as batik-making, snack production, and home gardening have helped increase our family income. Gardening supports daily needs and the harvest can be sold, while waste sorting provides regular monthly returns. These activities give us new skills and real economic benefits.

Coral reef rehabilitation is also important because it restores damaged reefs and brings more fish. This benefits the community, especially fishers, whose livelihoods depend on healthy marine ecosystems.

We hope the Foundation continues to grow and expand its work, because its programs have clearly improved the economy, environment, and well-being of Anambas residents."

— Lindawati
Homemaker actively involved in waste sorting (IWM), batik and ecoprint production, and snack-making (Women Empowerment), Telaga

TOTAL EXPENSES
IDR 77,036,989

Digital English Club

This year, the Digital English Club shifted from scattered, stand-alone activities into a program that is beginning to sit inside the school system. Through formal agreements with schools and village government, English classes are now embedded in extracurricular structures rather than running as occasional projects. This reduces the risk of discontinuity that often affects short-term initiatives and gives the program an institutional home.

Enrolment reached **111 students across multiple villages**, confirming strong demand for accessible English learning in remote island communities. Several locations delivered more sessions than planned, showing that once classes are available, participation is sustained. English exposure in these villages is no longer rare or incidental; it is becoming routine.

At the same time, expansion exposed a practical constraint. Student demand grew faster than the volunteer and coordination capacity behind the program. The main task ahead is not recruitment of learners, but stabilizing the delivery system: teachers, schedules, and local management, so classes run predictably and do not depend on fragile human resources.

By the end of 2025, the impact is more about permanence. Rural students who previously relied on irregular access to English are now learning inside a structure that can continue year after year. This marks the beginning of a sustained pathway, where language skills support confidence and future opportunity rather than remaining a short-lived intervention.

Other expenses under Below amounted to Rp 82,126,100, allocated to community development activities.

Communications and Public Affairs

Across 2025, the Communications and Public Affairs effort did more than produce content: it repositioned the Foundation onto a larger stage. The red line across all activities is **credibility-building**: turning field programs into visible, legible, and trusted work that partners, governments, and funders can recognize and engage with.

Public visibility expanded in both scale and quality. Regional media coverage was secured, and although a planned National Geographic expedition was postponed by extreme weather, the preparation itself signals that the Foundation is now operating at a level that attracts international editorial interest. At the same time, invitations to participate at conservation, tourism, and climate forums, from Bali, Jakarta, Fiji, Singapore to Abu Dhabi, placed the Foundation in rooms where policy, funding, and regional collaboration are shaped. These positioned the Foundation as a practitioner voice from the field, connecting Anambas realities to global conservation conversations.

Digital communications matured into a measurable growth engine. Social media did not just grow; it professionalized. Instagram exceeded its growth and engagement targets with unusually high interaction rates, LinkedIn expanded its professional audience, and performance reporting became systematic. The Foundation is no longer communicating episodically; it is building an infrastructure for consistent public voice.

Internally, communication capacity also strengthened. Staff training in public speaking and content development expanded the number of people able to represent the organization confidently. High-volume, organized documentation from program sites means the Foundation now holds a structured archive of its work, essential for reporting, fundraising, and partnership building.

Partnership outcomes show that communication translated into tangible alignment. A new private-sector collaboration brought in-kind technical support, and the first formal audience with the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries opened a policy channel. These are early signals of institutional legitimacy: the Foundation is being treated as a credible actor.

What worked was the integration of visibility, professionalism, and relationship-building. Conferences, media, digital growth, and reporting all reinforced each other. What did not fully materialize was national television exposure within the year, but the delay was environmental, not strategic, and the opportunity remains active.

By the end of 2025, the impact is clear: **the Foundation's voice is louder**, more structured, and taken more seriously. Communication has shifted from support function to strategic asset. The organization now occupies a wider public and institutional space, enabling partnerships and influence that were previously out of reach. This year marks the transition from being locally active to being regionally and internationally legible, a necessary step for scaling conservation impact beyond village boundaries.

Implementation Challenges

Turning Friction into Design Discipline

An impact report is only credible if it reflects the friction behind the progress. In 2025, as the Foundation moved toward a regional operating model, implementation encountered practical constraints that affected timelines but ultimately strengthened program design and delivery discipline.

Regulatory changes in marine permitting required the rescaling of the Fish Apartment installation. Previously procured equipment was reassigned to Mooring Buoys, preserving investment value while maintaining fisheries and reef protection objectives.

Infrastructure gaps constrained production in some projects. Delays in electricity installation and cancellation of expected equipment order reduced processing capacity, while high incinerator operating costs exceeded some village budgets. In response, the program shifted toward financially viable approaches: prioritizing household waste reduction, sorting efficiency, and lower-cost processing models that communities can independently sustain.

Human resource continuity affected education-focused projects, where volunteer availability fluctuated. Integration into formal school extracurricular systems reduced reliance on informal staffing and created more stable institutional delivery. This transition strengthened program continuity and reduced operational fragility.

Income-generating activities under Upcycling and Women's Empowerment advanced technically but faced slower-than-expected market absorption. The response focused on improving product quality, production skills, and market readiness before scaling sales, reducing the risk of premature expansion.

Weather disruptions, including cyclonic conditions, delayed selected field and media activities, requiring schedule adjustments consistent with safety protocols typical for small-island operations.

These constraints primarily affected pace, not direction. The year clarified a central operational principle: long-term impact depends on financial realism, institutional anchoring, and adaptive management. Lessons from 2025 are now embedded into planning frameworks to improve resilience and delivery stability in future cycles.

Financial Overview

The Foundation's financial structure is designed to maximize the impact of external contributions while maintaining operational stability. **All donated funds are directed toward program delivery**. Core operational costs are fully underwritten through long-term patron commitment, allowing program funding to flow directly into conservation and community initiatives.

This structure protects program continuity and ensures that donor resources translate into measurable field outcomes rather than administrative overhead. Donor contributions are accelerating a functioning system with established infrastructure, trained local teams, and active partnerships already in place.

In 2025 the Foundation managed **IDR 6,942,017,729** in incoming funds and delivered **IDR 8,040,836,986** in combined program and operational activities. The **IDR 1,098,819,257** difference was covered by the prior year's retained balance, ensuring uninterrupted operational continuity.

The largest share of funding came from philanthropic donations, primarily led by Amyas Valora Foundation and X-Press Feeders in support of integrated waste management and its downstream programs, complemented by diversified income streams including Tuk Bumi revenue, individual donations, external contributions, and bank interest. These funds are restricted exclusively for program implementation. In-kind support from Bawah Reserve Resort included orders for upcycled products, creating direct economic returns for local women and reinforcing private-sector commitment to community livelihoods.

Operational expenditures totalled **IDR 5,523,015,531** below the operational budget by **IDR 1,228,404,047** and were fully covered by the Patron's commitment, provides the engine for the Foundation and ensures that donor funds remained dedicated to program delivery.

Program spending reached **IDR 2,517,821,454**, directed toward our three core pillars: Above, Below and Beyond. Marine Conservation or Below Pillar remained the largest area of investment, a proportion consistent with Anambas' status as Indonesia's second-largest marine protected area. **IDR 891,589,016** was deployed for reef protection and monitoring, turtle conservation, and ecosystem restoration, and a further **IDR 393,812,111** supported conservation work at Bawah Island, bringing total marine conservation investment to **IDR 1,285,401,127**.

Overall expenditures remained **IDR 2,408,654,857** below the original budget, reflecting **operational efficiency and cost discipline**. Operational spending in 2025 functioned primarily as an investment in human capacity and institutional communications, enabling international representation, media partnerships, and strategic outreach. Of the **IDR 5,523,015,531** allocated to operations, the largest share supported staff development as part of a deliberate strategy to build a locally rooted conservation workforce. Around 60% of Foundation staff are recruited from Anambas communities, meaning **operational spending not only sustains program delivery but also circulates income locally while strengthening professional skills in conservation, education, logistics, and environmental management**.

The year of 2025 closes with a positive financial balance and a strengthened funding structure that separates program financing from institutional overhead, improving long-term sustainability.

Incoming Funds

	ACTUAL [IDR]
DONATION FROM AMYAS VALORA FOUNDATION	6,700,478,497
REVENUE FROM TUK BUMI	11,930,000
DONATION FROM OTHERS	87,522,780
DONATION FROM GUEST	130,731,550
BANK INTEREST	11,354,902
TOTAL INCOMING FUNDS	**6,942,017,729**

Program Expenditures

	ACTUAL [IDR]
ABOVE	67,302,000
BELOW	891,589,016
BEYOND	1,165,118,327
MARINE CONSERVATION AT PULAU BAWAH	393,812,111
TOTAL	**2,517,821,454**

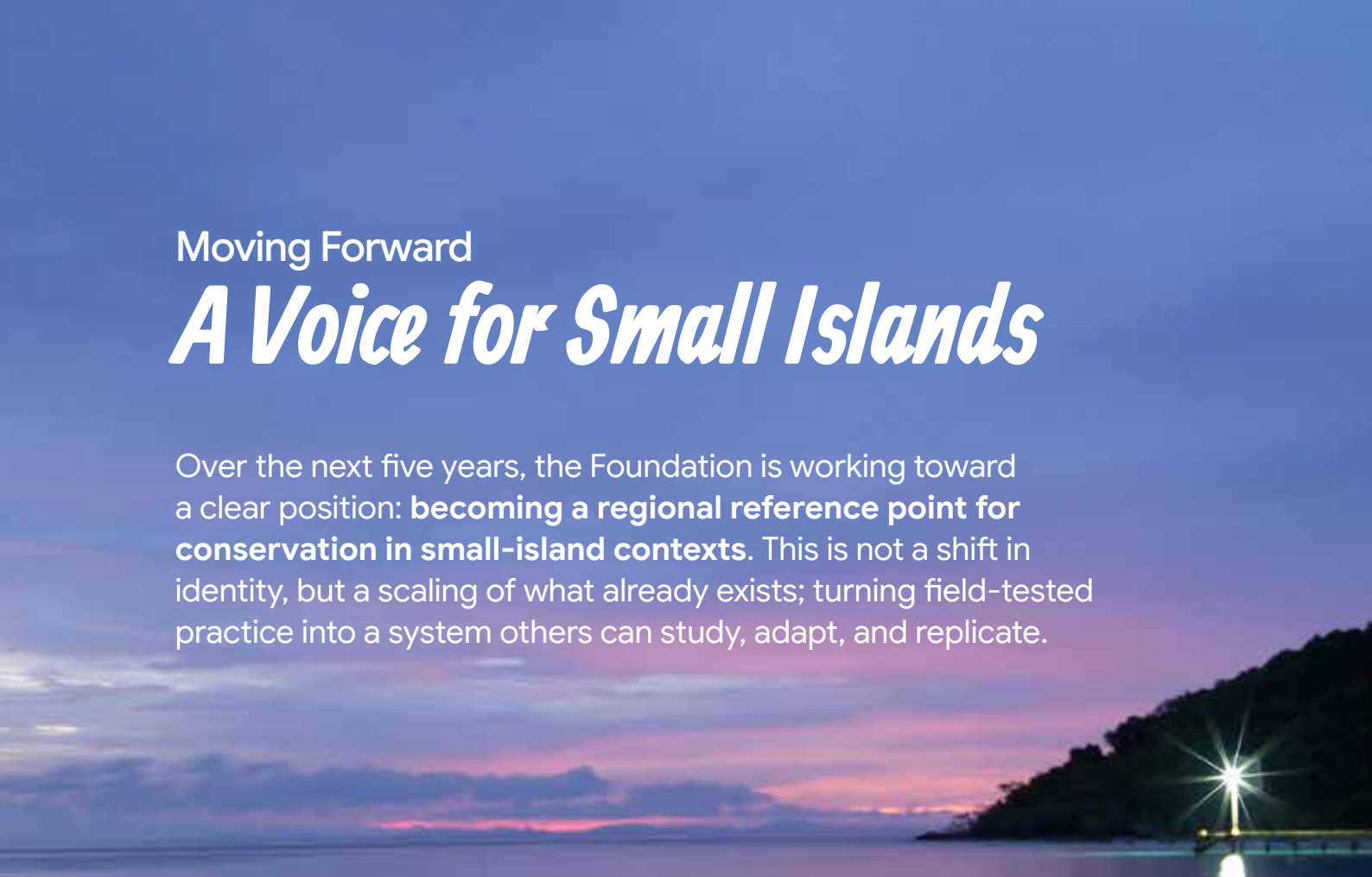
Operational Expeditures

	ACTUAL [IDR]
PAYROLL AND RELATED EXPENSES	3,938,084,213
ADMINISTRATION & LEGAL EXPENSES	145,228,031
TRAVEL & ENTERTAINMENT	293,346,755
TRAVEL & UPCYCLING RELATED	38,749,600
COMMUNICATIONS & COLLATERALS	415,945,076
EVENTS & STAFF DEVELOPMENT	681,839,077
BANK CHARGES	9,822,780
TOTAL OPERATIONALS EXPEDITURE	**5,523,015,531**

Moving Forward

A Voice for Small Islands

Over the next five years, the Foundation is working toward a clear position: **becoming a regional reference point for conservation in small-island contexts**. This is not a shift in identity, but a scaling of what already exists; turning field-tested practice into a system others can study, adapt, and replicate.



The priorities are concrete. Agroforestry and regenerative land management will move from pilots to landscape-level practice. The Anambas Marine Research Center will anchor science and long-term monitoring. Community-led waste systems will expand into stronger circular economies that keep value local. Youth programs will focus on leadership pipelines, not just participation, ensuring the next generation can manage and defend these systems themselves. At the same time, the Foundation will document and publish its work as replicable models, while building regional partnerships that connect Anambas to a wider Southeast Asian conservation network.

The ambition is not expansion for visibility. It is influence grounded in evidence. **Small islands operate at the frontline of climate and resource pressure, and they generate solutions born from necessity: resilience, interdependence, and disciplined resource use**. These are not abstract lessons because they are daily realities in Anambas.

What is emerging is a place where conservation is not an external intervention but a lived practice embedded in community life. The next phase is about carrying that practice outward: strengthening it at home, articulating it clearly, and sharing it responsibly. The long-term impact is not just healthier reefs, forests, or villages. It is **a working model of integrated conservation that proves small places can produce knowledge the wider world urgently needs**.

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