



International Education & Outreach

# Impact Seed Funding (ISF) 2023 Guidelines

Southeast Asia

Rainforest, Climate & Labor



Image by Titik Kartitiani, Indonesia, 2022







Image by Gregoria Arum, Indonesia, 2022

## What is the Impact Seed Funding (ISF):

Impact Seed Funding (ISF) is a micro-scale grant provided by the Pulitzer Center to finance education activities with the aim to enrich the perspectives and knowledge of the university community—specifically students and educators—about the problems, solutions, and innovations related to the impact of human activities in tropical forests and the climate crisis. We aim to support projects that inspire changes in perspectives, narratives, and actions among communities as its ultimate impact. In this way, the main goal of the grant is to create more informed and empathetic communities about the underreported issues of the rainforest and climate change. The ISF is designed to be flexible and responsive to the needs of educators and communities, allowing applicants to establish activities related to pressing issues of the rainforest and the climate crisis.

The ISF was launched in 2022 in Indonesia. Due to the initiative's success, we have expanded the regional scope to also include the Amazon in 2023.

### The stories as inspiration for the projects:

The stories resulting from the Rainforest Journalism Fund (RJF), Rainforest Investigative Network (RIN), and Climate & Labor programs bring determinant local perspectives, often from voices that are little heard. In addition, the reports focus on underreported stories and situations that are key to thinking about current challenges around tropical forests and climate change. These reports produce many high quality visual, writing, and data resources, capable of conveying complex issues in a powerful and easy-to-understand way, configuring an excellent educational and communication tool. As such, they can generate important inputs for ISF-funded projects, and proposals need to use or be inspired by the stories reported by Pulitzer Center-supported journalists. Please check out a list of some selected reports for Amazon and Southeast Asia in Annex 2.

### The Pulitzer Center:

The Pulitzer Center is an organization that seeks to raise awareness of underreported global issues through direct support of quality journalism across multiple media platforms and a program of public education and outreach. We are active in the rainforest region (Amazon, Congo Basin, and Southeast Asia) with several major journalistic contents and a variety of small, medium, and large media outlets, coupled with established education projects, to increase the reach of the reports and generate discussion about these issues with the local population.

### Topics that will be funded by the 2023 project:

The Pulitzer Center has supported reporting that works on underreported issues in tropical forests for the past 5 years, especially via two journalism funding funds: Rainforest Journalism Fund and Rainforest Investigative Network. In 2022, we also started a grant program for stories with a focus on discussing the relationship between Climate and Labor. From these stories, in 2023, the ISF proposes to fund activities related to education and engagement of the university community specifically on these two topics: tropical forests, and the relationship between climate change and labor, for the two focus regions: the Amazon and Southeast Asia.

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## Who can apply?

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- Applicants should be professors or researchers, or groups of students guided by a responsible professor, based in Southeast Asia or Brazil (depending on the region where the grant will be applied). In the case of Brazil, applications from professors and researchers based at universities in the Legal Amazon region are very welcome. Projects carried out through consortia of professors from universities in one or more regions of the country are also very welcome.
- See Annex 1 for specific information on eligibility criteria and opportunities

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## Resources and timing of projects:

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ISF grants range from US\$3,000 to US\$4,000 (US dollars). We expect projects to be implemented within 4 months of approval.

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## Aims/Goals of ISF:

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We believe in the power of knowledge and the role of education and educators in addressing multidisciplinary problems in rainforest regions and the climate crisis. Therefore, the ISF is designed to provide seed funding to educators in Southeast Asia and the Amazon to raise awareness of pressing tropical forests and climate issues among communities in both regions. The ISF provides micro-scale support to:

- Initiate new collaborations or build on existing collaborations between professors, researchers, students, and journalists;
- Increase engagement between educational communities, journalists, and indigenous and traditional populations;
- Encourage the use of creative images (e.g., photographs, short videos, documentaries, podcasts), data images, and information from the reports in teaching materials, student activities, curricular and classroom materials, or scientific publications;
- Facilitate the adoption of the results presented in the reports into relevant research and other scientific products.

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## Type of activities we hope to fund:

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Examples of activities and desirable outcomes of ISF support may include, but are not limited to:

- Production and dissemination of visual content (short videos, documentaries, podcasts, content);
- Mini exhibition on campus
- Journalism workshop for student press clubs
- Indigenous or traditional community mobility/engagement: Knowledge exchange activities, student visits, biodiversity expeditions, citizen journalism.
- Communication activities to promote citizenship related to the proposed themes.
- Support for research activities: Adoption of data to improve the accuracy of ongoing research, insertion of data or knowledge in a book chapter
- Insertion of results into teaching materials, campus debates, hackathons on social issues, student-led debates, and dialogues





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## Requirements

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- Proposals need to use or be inspired by stories reported by Pulitzer Center-supported journalists for the rainforest (RIN and RJF) and Climate and Labor programs.
- The activity must present an intended impact with audiences in the academic community (students or faculty/research fellows) or civil society.
- See more details on Southeast Asia and Amazon opportunities and priority reporting under the Rainforest Journalism Fund, Rainforest Investigations Network, and Climate and Labor in Appendix 1.
- It is desirable (but not mandatory) that projects include partnerships with civil society, local social movements, and Indigenous or traditional community movements.

See more details on the details of the SEA and Amazon opportunities and priority reporting under the Rainforest Journalism Fund, Rainforest Investigations Network, and Climate & Labor in Appendix 1

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## Project Duration

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The maximum duration for the implementation of the proposal is four months. Once funding has been approved and the funding agreement with Pulitzer Center signed, funds will be transferred to the selected lead applicant. Formal start and end dates for the project will be established in the support agreement. Applicants must submit financial and narrative reports at the end of the period and support, detailing costs and outcomes.

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## Submission Process

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The application must include the following:

- A general description of the proposed project in no more than 400 words. This should include the objectives, proposed activities, intended impact, and justification for the proposed project.
- Description of the target audience and projection (number) of the total audience reached,
- Strategy (or methodology)

Detailed timetable for the execution of the activities

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A preliminary budget estimate, including a cost forecast.



Image by Gabriela Portilho, Brasil

- Description of intended impact
- If the proposed activities include knowledge exchange activities with indigenous peoples or traditional communities, a statement from a community member demonstrating their consent must be submitted. This can be in the form of a message or letter.
- If the activities include content production, a concept note should be included that explains the mode of production and the intended outcomes
- A copy of the curriculum vitae (only) of the principal proposer, including a letter of recommendation (from department heads or the directors of your workplace

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## Selection process:

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- Submission of the proposal by the applicants.
- Selection of the top 10 proposals by a panel of Pulitzer Center staff
- Interviews with the person(s) responsible for the top 10 proposals by a panel of Pulitzer Center staff
- Final selection of the top 5 proposals for immediate implementation of the grant (expected date: September 2023)

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## For more information

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Please, contact the responsible managers:

- Grenti Paramitra (Southeast Asia region):  
[gparamitha@pulitzercenter.org](mailto:gparamitha@pulitzercenter.org)





Image by Yuda R. Yudistira, Indonesia, 2022

## 2022 selected ISF Projects - Southeast Asia Rainforest

- The collaborative project of seven Indonesian campuses designed the first-ever Environmental Journalism and Communication syllabus in Indonesia. This effort has been complemented by production of six learning video podcasts highlighting RJF/RIN stories and a digital learning platform, [greenesia.id](https://greenesia.id)  
Grantee: Aditya Wardhana, from Universitas Multimedia Nusantara
- The Journalists and Education Community Collaborative Project on Sustainability Communication has successfully engaged hundreds of students in the Forest at the Crossroads story by RIN grantee Bagja Hidayat. Three public lectures were attended by 400 sustainability-major students, while university press club members have benefitted from a series of workshops led by the RIN journalists. One research about sustainability communication centered on the Food Estate story was also developed and is submitted to journals. Grantee: Gregoria Arum, from Universitas Atma Jaya
- Production of teaching materials in a Massive Open Online Course (MOOC), accessible to the public and integrated into the curriculum of three law schools in East Java. Fourteen teaching videos were published focused in two RJF stories. Grantee: Jani Purnawanty, from Universitas Airlangga
- New research was inspired by one of RJF's stories about the collapse of Dayak's food barns. It looks at how food systems have changed due to climate change in the hunter-gatherer Indigenous community of Punan Batu in Borneo. The research project has resulted in a joint article together with RJF grantee Ahmad Arif and an article in the influential scientific journal, *Evolutionary Human Sciences*. The project has also resulted in a discussion with the Committee of Indigenous Law Society. Grantee: Pradiptajati Kusuma, from Universitas Pelita Harapan

## Timeline

- Application process: June 26 – August 16, 2023
- Selection process: August 16 - September 1
- Grants announcement: September 4
- Briefing and grants administration: September 4 - 8
- Implementation duration: September 11, 2023 - January 10, 2024
- Project reporting and closure: January 10 – 30, 2024



## Annex 1. Opportunities Details

Region	Southeast Asia
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Open Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Rainforest</li><li>● Climate &amp; Labor</li></ul>
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Extra Information	<p>Extra requirements: Applicants should submit 2 recommendation letters along with CV of lead applicant. The recommendation letter should include the head or lead of your department,</p> <p>Type of Activities: For Indonesian Applicants -Activities can also include supporting activities to Kampus Merdeka</p>
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How to Apply	<p>Southeast Asia - Rainforest Apply now: <a href="https://pulitzercenter.submittable.com/submit">https://pulitzercenter.submittable.com/submit</a></p> <p>Southeast Asia - Climate &amp; Labor Apply now: <a href="https://pulitzercenter.submittable.com/submit">https://pulitzercenter.submittable.com/submit</a></p>
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## Annex 2 - List of Stories/Reportages

### Southeast Asia Stories

#### Rainforest

##### Rainforest Investigations Network

Please check this link for all stories in the [Rainforest Investigations Network](#). Below are the list of Southeast Asia focused stories.

##### Malaysia

[Forest Plantations on the Rise. What's the Deal? | Pulitzer Center](#)

[Unrecorded Forest Loss in Peninsular Malaysia: Locations, Actors, and Consequences | Pulitzer Center](#)

##### Philippines

[Philippine Forests Pushed to the Brink of Destruction | Pulitzer Center](#)

##### Cambodia

[Power, Profits, and Patronage: Cambodian Elites Plunder the Cardamoms | Pulitzer Center](#)

[Passing for Protection | Pulitzer Center](#)

##### Indonesia

[Planned Deforestation in Indonesia | Pulitzer Center](#)

##### Rainforest Journalism Fund

Link to the projects of the Rainforest Journalism Fund in Southeast Asia: [Projects & Stories | Rainforest Journalism Fund](#)

Please see the table on the next pages for the list of RJF stories, categorised by countries along with details of project synopsis and other useful information.

#### Climate & Labor

Please find the link to all stories in this topic through this link [Your Work/Environment | Pulitzer Center](#)

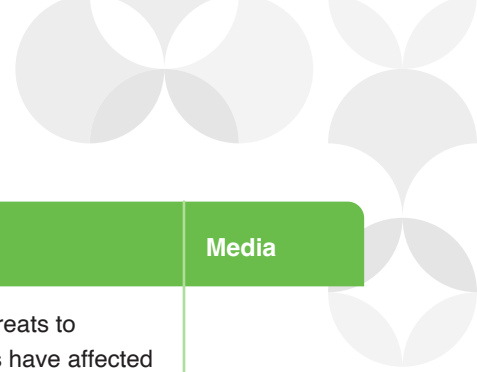
##### Indonesia

[The Archipelago: Resilience in the Face of Climate Change | Pulitzer Center](#)

## Table of Reportages of Rainforest Journalism Fund 2022 - 2023

	Project Title	Project Link	Grantees	Project Synopsis	Media
Philippines	Climate Tracker Southeast Asia Forest Recovery Collaborative Journalism	<a href="https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/climate-tracker-southeast-asia-forest-recovery-collaborative-journalism">https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/climate-tracker-southeast-asia-forest-recovery-collaborative-journalism</a>	Kharishar Kahfi, Siti Masudah Isnawati, Gaea Katreena Cabico, Mai Hoang, Joe Patchett	Despite having the largest share of the world's tropical forest, Southeast Asia has become the world's major deforestation hotspot that suffers from severe biodiversity loss. This is mostly due to the conversion of intact forests into plantations, such as for palm oil.	Photo, Infographic, Short Documentary Video, Podcast
	Is Coconut the New Palm Oil?	<a href="https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/coconut-new-palm-oil">https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/coconut-new-palm-oil</a>	Nithin Coca	Over the past decade, coconut products have boomed in popularity in the United States. Whether it's coconut oil for cooking, coconut water as an alternative to sports drinks, or coconut milk as an alternative to dairy products, we're consuming far more coconuts than ever before.	Photo, Short Documentary Video, Graphic
Malaysia	Undrinkable: The Story of Tasik Chini Pollution	<a href="https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/undrinkable-story-tasik-chini-pollution">https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/undrinkable-story-tasik-chini-pollution</a>	Hariz Mohd, Aznael Ishak	Tasik Chini is one of Unesco's Biosphere Reserves (BR), and the second largest natural freshwater lake in Peninsular Malaysia. However, since it was designated as reserve in 2009, the lake reportedly started to endure pollution as the byproduct of deforestation, mining, and plantation activities.	Photo
	Sabah's Mangrove Defenders	<a href="https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/sabahs-mangrove-defenders">https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/sabahs-mangrove-defenders</a>	Emily Ding, Yih Wen Chen	<p>Southeast Asia is home to a third and most of the world's mangroves; it is also the region that has experienced the most extensive mangrove loss.</p> <p>Over the years, mangroves in Sabah have been cleared to make way for oil palm plantations, aquaculture farms, and urban development projects—and there remains a threat in the growing pressure for land conversion and also the disruption of river and tidal flows due to infrastructure improvement such as coastal roads. This project explores how</p>	Photo, Footage Video, Short Documentary Video



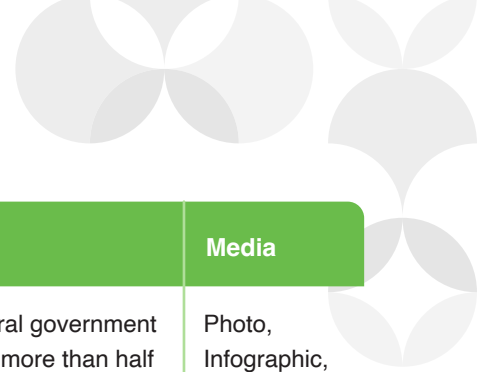


## Malaysia

Project Title	Project Link	Grantees	Project Synopsis	Media
			past and present threats to Sabah's mangroves have affected its people, wildlife, and the environment—and how Indigenous/local communities and conservationists are working to protect and rehabilitate the forests, to sustain both their own livelihoods and the area's biodiversity, while also helping to mitigate climate change.	
Forest Clearing and Floods at Baling, Kedah Malaysia	<a href="https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/forest-clearing-and-floods-baling-kedah-malaysia">https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/forest-clearing-and-floods-baling-kedah-malaysia</a>	Si Err Yap, Mukhriz Hazim	<p>On July 4, 2022, three people died and more than 3,000 people were displaced when sludge, debris and flood waters buried several villages near Baling, Kedah, in the north of Peninsular Malaysia. On September 6, 2022, water came gushing down Gunung Inas to flood the village again after a 30-minute heavy downpour, forcing more than 100 residents to evacuate. Faced with a third round of flooding in two months, residents of Kampung Iboi near Baling are now asking how much longer they need to live in fear each time it rains.</p> <p>Crucially, they said the series of flooding started when works started on a mega durian plantation in a water catchment area in the mountainous Gunung Inas Forest Reserve.</p> <p>A government investigation into the disaster found forest clearing for the plantation had among others led to the disaster, and recommended evacuation in anticipation of further flooding. In fact, this catastrophic flood can be avoided, as in the environmental assessment report released in 2013, there were solutions to avoid disasters.</p>	Short Documentary Video, Footage Video, Photo, Infographic Video

Project Title	Project Link	Grantees	Project Synopsis	Media
Reforestation Borneo During the Pandemic	<a href="https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/end-times-malaysias-batek">https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/end-times-malaysias-batek</a>	Alexandra Radu, Yih Wen Chen	<p>Kinabatangan River in Sabah, Malaysian Borneo, is the second-longest river in Malaysia. Spread across 560 kilometers, it is known for its rich biodiversity.</p> <p>However, excessive logging and land clearing severely disrupted the ecosystem in Kinabatangan, as 80% of the landscape became covered in oil palm plantations, with Sabah producing 12% of the palm oil globally. This threatens the long-term survival of most wildlife species in the area, which has lost almost a third of its orangutan population in the last 16 years. NGOs are working to establish forest linkages that reconnect key forest fragments, allowing the free movement of wildlife along the banks of the Kinabatangan river again. In Sukau village, a local NGO, HUTAN, has an all-women reforestation team led by a 55-year-old grandmother, Mariana Singgong. A native Orang Sungai, Mariana asked Hutan's director for the job which her village-men failed to do so she could earn some income. Today, she leads a team of 10 women to plant trees under grueling work conditions, long hours under the hot sun, wildlife threats, and the arduous travel to worksites.</p>	Photo, Infographic, Short Documentary Video, Podcast
Safeguarding the Central Forest Spine: Trees for the Future	<a href="https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/safeguarding-central-forest-spine-trees-future">https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/safeguarding-central-forest-spine-trees-future</a>	Hon Yuen Leong, Azam Bin Karang, Dedi Bin Roslan, Mustapa A/L Ramlee, Roslan Bin Karang, Marisan A/K Pandak, Noordin Bin Asu	Peninsular Malaysia was once swathed in lush forests, but between 1954 and 2000, 3.5 million hectares were lost to agriculture, infrastructure development, commercial logging, and mining. The Federal Government's Central Forest Spine (CFS) Masterplan to connect four large forest complexes with a series of ecological linkages may be the last hope for the Malayan tiger, Asian elephant, and most hornbill species.	Short Documentary Video, Photo





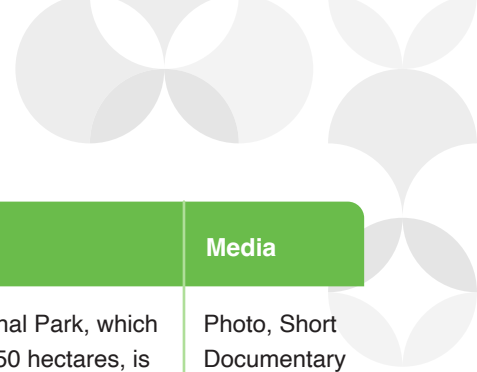
## Malaysia

Project Title	Project Link	Grantees	Project Synopsis	Media
Deforestation in Malaysia: Gaps and Drivers	<a href="https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/deforestation-malaysia-gaps-and-drivers">https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/deforestation-malaysia-gaps-and-drivers</a>	Yao-Hua Law, SL Wong	The Malaysian federal government commits to keeping more than half of the country's land forested. But entire forests, including permanent reserves, continued to be logged or degraded. While oil palm plantations bear the brunt of the blame for deforestation in Malaysia, this project identifies more fundamental drivers.	Photo, Infographic, Graphic, Map
How Deforestation Is Pushing Malaysia's Wildlife to the Brink	<a href="https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/how-deforestation-pushing-malaysias-wildlife-brink">https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/how-deforestation-pushing-malaysias-wildlife-brink</a>	Aidila Razak, Aznael Ishak, Darshini Kandasamy	The recent death of Malaysia's last Sumatran rhino, Iman, has focused public interest on the fate of the country's endangered species. Most of the discussion has been about poaching, but an in-depth look at the impact of deforestation on animal extinction is missing.	Short Animation, Illustration, Map, Infographic, Photo, Short Documentary Video
End of Times for Malaysia's Batek?	<a href="https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/end-times-malaysias-batek">https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/end-times-malaysias-batek</a>	James Whitlow Delano	<p>As rainforests burn in the Amazon and in Southeast Asia, Indigenous inhabitants are being wiped out by the consequences of unfettered resource extraction.</p> <p>Recently, a mysterious illness took the lives of 15 out of 180 members of a clan of Malaysia's last hunter-gatherers, the Batek — precisely the same clan I received a Pulitzer Center grant to document in 2011.</p> <p>Only 20 members of this malnourished tribe were NOT sickened. The government claims it was measles — locals call this claim a whitewash. A new manganese mine, they say, is leeching toxins into the river, the main water source, sickening the Batek.</p>	Photo

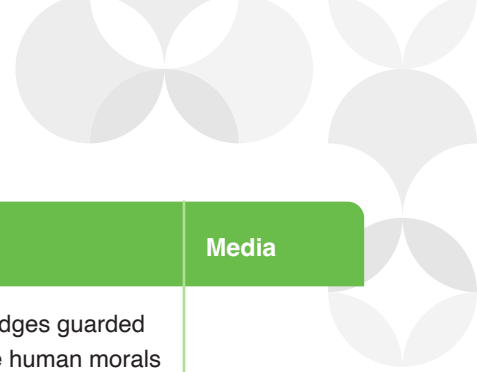
Project Title	Project Link	Grantees	Project Synopsis	Media
Palm Oil in Senunsur Sembulu	<a href="https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/palm-oil-senunsur-sembulu">https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/palm-oil-senunsur-sembulu</a>	Dini Pramita, Abdus Somad, Alyaa Alhadjri	<p>Senunsur Sembulu II Protected Forest Area is located in East Belitung Regency, Bangka Belitung Islands. This protected forest area is a natural habitat for three important endemic animals, namely the binturong (<i>Arctictis binturong</i>), and pangolin (<i>Manis javanica</i>). It is also the remaining habitat for the Bangka tarsier or mentilin (<i>Cephalopachus bancanus</i>). These three endemic animals are designated as protected animals in the Indonesia's Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P.20/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/6/2018.</p> <p>It is strongly suspected that palm oil company PT KLK Agriservindo (PT KLKA) and two other related companies are responsible for the loss of land in the Senunsur Sembulu II Protection Forest. The other two companies are PT Steelindo Wahana Perkasa (SWP) and PT Agro Makmur Abadi (AMA).</p> <p>The three companies illegally expanded their plantation areas and encroached on the Senunsur Sembulu II Protection Forest. The companies allegedly used the social forestry partnership scheme to expand their oil palm plantation areas. This allegation arose when the validity period of PT SWP's Land Use Rights expired in December 2020. To circumvent this license, the company formed cooperatives on behalf of farmers or local communities. The cooperatives are Bersatu Maju Sejahtera Cooperative, Subur Makmur Cooperative, and Jaya Mandiri Business Cooperative.</p>	Photo, Infographic, Illustration, Graphic

Project Title	Project Link	Grantees	Project Synopsis	Media
Indonesia's Indigenous Customary Forest	<a href="https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/indonesia-as-indigenous-customary-forest">https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/indonesia-as-indigenous-customary-forest</a>	Peter Yeung	<p>Indonesia is home to millions of hectares of forest, 12% of the world's mammals, and a dizzying array of Indigenous peoples. However, as the nation of 280 million develops, that forest—which plays a crucial role in keeping the earth's ecosystem in balance—is quickly being destroyed through mining, logging, plantations and infrastructure building.</p> <p>But at the start of 2017, more than 13,000 hectares of customary land was handed over to nine Indigenous communities across the country, recognizing their longstanding good stewardship and management of forests. This scheme could provide a sustainable solution to the country's future development</p>	Photo, Graphic
Linking Paper Pulp Deforestation in Indonesia and Forced Labor in Xinjiang	<a href="https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/linking-paper-pulp-deforestation-indonesia-and-forced-labor-xinjiang">https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/linking-paper-pulp-deforestation-indonesia-and-forced-labor-xinjiang</a>	Tonggo Simangunsong, Nithin Coca	<p>It seems quite possible, if not likely, that wood fiber from conflict rainforests, or plantations on peatlands in Indonesia, is being sent to Xinjiang and, in facilities using forced labor, turned into viscose fiber that flows into garment supply chains, including to the U.S. and Europe.</p> <p>This investigation, published in English and Indonesian in Vice and Project Multatuli, will mix data, desk, and field work to link these supply chains. The goal: to connect deforestation and environmental degradation in Sumatra with labor and human rights abuses in Xinjiang and show how these tainted goods flow across the world.</p>	Photo





Project Title	Project Link	Grantees	Project Synopsis	Media
Planting Coffee, Maintaining Sustainability at Batang Gadis National Park	<a href="https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/planting-coffee-maintainin-g-sustainability-batang-gadis-national-park">https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/planting-coffee-maintainin-g-sustainability-batang-gadis-national-park</a>	Prayugo Utomo	<p>Batang Gadis National Park, which has an area of 72,150 hectares, is a habitat for the Sumatran tiger and other endangered species. Mitigation of damage is done by educating the public to look for economic alternatives.</p> <p>One example is what was carried out in Ulu Punngkut District, which is the buffer zone of the Batang Gadis National Park. The community formed the Mandailing Jaya Coffee Cooperative (Komanja).</p>	Photo, Short Documentary Video, Podcast
The "Shaman" Spirit in the Remaining Forest of Bangka Island	<a href="https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/shaman-spirit-remaining-forest-bangka-island">https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/shaman-spirit-remaining-forest-bangka-island</a>	Nopri Ismi, Taufik Wijaya	<p>Hundreds of years of tin extraction on Bangka Island left only forest on 32 granite hills. Mount Maras [705 meters] is the highest hill on this 1.6 million hectare island.</p> <p>Deforestation in the Bangka Belitung Islands is in line with the loss of the role of traditional healers, or dukun, in society. In areas where the forest has been lost due to tin mining or large-scale plantations, the community gives the dukun a misguided and irrational stigma.</p> <p>This attitude is also driven by the desire to eliminate the stigma that the Bangka Belitung Islands are a "land of black magic" which is feared by outsiders.</p> <p>A number of academics and environmental activists in the Bangka Belitung Islands stated that there must be excavation and dissemination of various knowledge that is still stored or guarded by the shamans.</p>	Photo, Short Documentary Video



## Indonesia

Project Title	Project Link	Grantees	Project Synopsis	Media
			The various knowledges guarded by the shamans are human morals towards nature, especially the forest. The morals that humans need, which are currently dominated by human activity.	
Fueling Deforestation Through Fake Green Fuel	<a href="https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/fueling-deforestation-through-fake-green-fuel-0">https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/fueling-deforestation-through-fake-green-fuel-0</a>	Stefano Valentino, Dionisius Reynaldo Triwibowo (Aldo), Dina Febriastuti	Over 50% of palm oil, mostly imported in Europe from Indonesia, ends up in biodiesel. Palm oil is a major driver of both deforestation and carbon emissions which are released in the atmosphere as carbon sinks are cleared to make room for new plantations. This project will prove that European drivers unintentionally subsidize tropical forests destruction and global warming through purchasing fake clean diesel for their vehicles.	Illustration, Photo
Hungry People at Merauke Food Estate	<a href="https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/hungry-people-merauke-food-estate">https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/hungry-people-merauke-food-estate</a>	Ahmad Arif, Agus Susanto, Saiful Rijal Yunus	<p>On August 11, 2010, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono initiated the Merauke Integrated Food and Energy Estate (MIFEE) project.</p> <p>From its conception, the project has received criticism from the local community, because it is considered to prioritize biophysical aspects and land suitability for large-scale investment and does not consider cultural aspects and customary land ownership (Zakaria et al., 2011; Santosa, 2014).</p>	Photo, Infographic, Map, Graphic

Project Title	Project Link	Grantees	Project Synopsis	Media
The Threat of Extinction of Noken Raw Material Plants	<a href="https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/threat-extinction-noken-raw-material-plants-0">https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/threat-extinction-noken-raw-material-plants-0</a>	Yuda Yudistir, Titik Kartitiani	<p>Papua's Noken craft has been designated World Heritage since December 2012. Noken materials and colors are all taken from plants in the highland rainforests of Papua. The cultivation of noken materials, especially orchids, is difficult due to the high altitude. In addition, there is limited personnel and funds resulting in minimal patrols from officers in Region II of Manokwari Regency, which is where none resources grow and blossom.</p> <p>The main threat to Papua's Noken craft is the continuous exploitation while plant growth is slow. But that's not the only one: there's also forest narrowing due to infrastructure development for regional expansion, illegal logging, and gold mining.</p>	Photo, Map
The Lowland Tropical Rainforest of Nusakambangan Island: Threats and Conservation Efforts	<a href="https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/lowland-tropical-rainforest-nusakambangan-island-threats-and-conservation-efforts">https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/lowland-tropical-rainforest-nusakambangan-island-threats-and-conservation-efforts</a>	Lilik Darmawan	This project features in-depth coverage of the existence of lowland tropical rainforests on Nusakambangan Island, Cilacap, Central Java. The management authority of Nusakambangan Island is the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, as the local island is used as a prison island.	Photo, Short Documentary Video
Kalimantan's "Food Estates" Drive Hunger for People and Disaster for Environment	<a href="https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/kalimantans-food-estates-drive-hunger-people-and-disaster-environment">https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/kalimantans-food-estates-drive-hunger-people-and-disaster-environment</a>	Dionisius Reynaldo Triwibowo (Aldo), Ahmad Arif	The purpose of this report is to look into the wild food and medicine for local communities that have been lost or are at risk of being lost as a result of the Central Kalimantan Food Estates Program. This identification comprises identifying flora and fauna species by their local names, as well as nutritional composition and community use. Furthermore,	Short Documentary Video, Photo, Infographic



Project Title	Project Link	Grantees	Project Synopsis	Media
			the history of land use and ownership are investigated, as well as the potential losses and hazards posed by environmental disasters. As an example, a similar effort carried out by the New Order in the 1990s failed and became Indonesia's leading cause of forest and land fires.	
Orang Rimba, Guardians of Bukit Duabelas	<a href="https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/orang-rimba-guardians-bukit-duabelas">https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/orang-rimba-guardians-bukit-duabelas</a>	Irma Tambunan	<p>In the midst of modern civilization, the Orang Rimba's belief in "Bedewo" lives on. The Orang Rimba not only worship their ancestors, but also trees with large crowns and charismatic animals.</p> <p>Every newborn is given a protective plant, a tenggeris tree (<i>Scypha</i> sp), to care for throughout its life. The baby's placenta is then buried under the sentubung tree (<i>Gonocaryum gracile</i>). Both types of protective trees must not be cut down. Violators are subject to the heaviest customary sanction, "nyawo replace nyawo." Through this belief, the Orang Rimba's bond with nature marks their important role in protecting the jungle.</p> <p>For generations, a verse has been passed down: "Ado rimbo ado bungo. Ado bungo ado dewo." The forest and all its contents become a tool for performing rituals. From marriage to prayers for healing, hundreds of flowers and crops are required.</p> <p>All these rituals are now difficult to perform due to the conversion of rainforests in the Bukit Duabelas ecosystem, Jambi. Deforestation of the Bukit Duabelas ecosystem has left 60,000 hectares of the original 130,000 hectares in three decades. The conversion has turned the jungle into gardens, roads, and settlements.</p>	Documentary Video, Photo, Infographic, Map

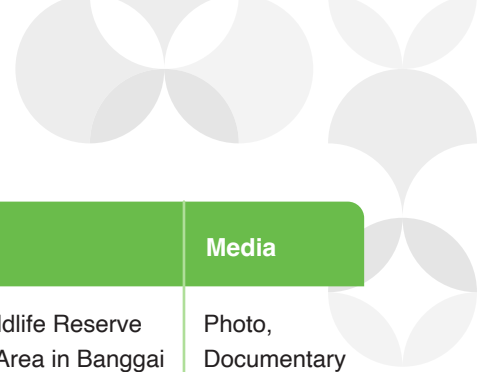
Project Title	Project Link	Grantees	Project Synopsis	Media
The Homeless Giants: Forest Loss and the Fate of Sumatran Elephants	<a href="https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/homeless-giants-forest-loss-and-fate-sumatran-elephants">https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/homeless-giants-forest-loss-and-fate-sumatran-elephants</a>	Dyna Rochmyaningsih , Fieni Aprilia	<p>Poisoned. Hunted. Snared.</p> <p>Much is known about the tragic fate of the Sumatran elephant, one of the critically endangered megafaunas in Sumatra. In the past two years, around 44 elephant deaths were reported across the island due to conflicts with industrial and smallholder plantations. But how imperiled is the species?</p> <p>The answer is obscure. NGO workers have found that there has been a 50% decrease in the elephant population on the island, but the finding has not yet been approved by the Ministry of Forestry and Environmental Affairs (KLHK). Government suppression of conservation science is suspected to be the reason. In 2020, the government approved a document on Sumatran Elephant Urgent Action Plan (Rencana Tindakan Mendesak), but the document was revoked in 2021, partly because "it mentioned [a] counterproductive statement against the government."</p>	Photo, Short Documentary Video, Map
Preserving Herman Johannes Forest Park Area	<a href="https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/preserving-herman-johannes-forest-park-area">https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/preserving-herman-johannes-forest-park-area</a>	Palce Amalo	<p>The Herman Johannes Forest Park has an area of 1,900 hectares. It is located in 12 villages and four sub-districts in Kupang District, East Nusa Tenggara Province. Herman Johannes Forest Park is an important forest area in the southern part of Timor Island as it is host to an enormous diversity of animals and plants.</p>	Photo, Infographic

Project Title	Project Link	Grantees	Project Synopsis	Media
			<p>Research in Herman Johannes Forest Park in 2015 by Wim Bureni – a student of the Department of Biology, Nusa Cendana University – found teak, ampupu, sandalwood, mahogany, haubesi, and mountain cypress trees. There are Timor deer, wild boars, Timor monitor lizards, jungle fowls, cuscus, and yellow-breasted lorikeets. No less important are the site's 60 springs.</p> <p>In 2019, Wim Bureni returned and found a looted and polluted Park. When I interviewed Wim on the phone, he predicted that 25 percent of the area had already been damaged. Residents had encircled the area, taken firewood, cut the teak, and let their livestock roam freely in the forest area.</p> <p>There is a guard post where the park border meets civilization, but no officers have been yet assigned; People are free to enter the forest without any supervision. If it remains unguarded, the park's condition will worsen. Coverage of Herman Johannes Forest Park aspires to educate the public about the important role of the Forest Park as its ongoing destruction disrupts local water and energy supplies.</p>	
The Threat to Four Endemic Primates and the Biodiversity of Sipora Island	<a href="https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/threat-four-endemic-primates-and-biodiversity-sipora-island">https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/threat-four-endemic-primates-and-biodiversity-sipora-island</a>	Febrianti, Gerson Saleleubaja, Rus Akbar	Sipora Island, part of the Mentawai Islands located on the west coast of Sumatra, has a unique flora and fauna because it has been geologically separated from the Sunda mainland plate since the Mid-Pleistocene period, 500,000 to a million years ago. Separateness makes the local evolutionary process produce high endemism for species that live there.	Photo, Short Documentary Video, Map, Infographic



Project Title	Project Link	Grantees	Project Synopsis	Media
			<p>Sipora Forest is an important habitat for four endemic primates of Mentawai, namely bokkoi (<i>Macaca pagensis</i>), joja (<i>Presbytis potenziani</i>), bilou (<i>Hylobates klossii</i>), and simakobu (<i>Nasalis concolor siberu</i>). There are also endemic flying squirrels, different types of birds, reptiles, and various types of plants.</p> <p>But the high-value biodiversity is endangered because the government, through the Regional Production Forest Center III in Pekanbaru, issued two logging permits on community land. One permit in the name of Samangilailai Services covers an area of 438.68 hectares in Sureinuk Village, South Sipora. Another permit is in the name of Aser Sababalat, covering an area of 243 hectares, in Tuapeijat Village, North Sipora.</p> <p>Threats also arise from the expansion of agricultural land and residential areas because Sipora is the center of the capital of Mentawai regency. On the other hand, the status of forests on Sipora Island, which is a production forest area, makes forests in the region very vulnerable to exploitation for other purposes.</p> <p>This project will illustrate the threat to Sipora forest and the biodiversity in it, as well as the rejection made by the community due to the logging permit.</p>	

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Company's Profit, Society's Loss	<a href="https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/company-s-profit-society-s-loss">https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/company-s-profit-society-s-loss</a>	Didit Hariyadi	The Environmental Organization Forum (Walhi) of South Sulawesi noted that currently East Luwu Regency is losing about 41,000 hectares of forest cover. The cause is nickel mining activity. In 2009, the area of forest cover in the district still reached 428,000 hectares. Then in 2014 it was reduced to an area of 412,000 hectares and until now an area of 387,000 hectares. Tropical forests in South Sulawesi are indeed undergoing nickel mining expansion.	Photo, Graphic, Short Documentary Video
The Impact of Deforestation on Apis Dorsata Habitat in Nagari Latang	<a href="https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/impact-deforestation-apis-dorsata-habitat-nagari-latang">https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/impact-deforestation-apis-dorsata-habitat-nagari-latang</a>	Yethendra Bima Putra	New land clearing and illegal logging have made a lasting impact on wild bee habitats and the production of Sialang Honey managed by the Forest Farmers Group (KTH) Ingin Maju in Nagari Latang, Lubuk Tarok District, Sijunjung Regency, West Sumatra, Indonesia. In 2017, the Sialang KTH Ingin Maju annual honey production reached 4000 kilograms; in 2020, production decreased by 1000 kilograms.	Photo, Map
Illegal Gold Mining as the Main Cause of Deforestation in West Sumatra	<a href="https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/illegal-gold-mining-main-cause-deforestation-west-sumatra">https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/illegal-gold-mining-main-cause-deforestation-west-sumatra</a>	Afrimen MN	<p>The rise of gold mining activities without permits or illegal gold mining is a problem for West Sumatra. In this area hundreds of illegal gold mines operate and there are no legal mines.</p> <p>Illegal gold mining activities have an impact on environmental damage and a decrease in the quality of the carrying capacity of the soil. This then contributes greatly to forest destruction. Throughout 2021, at least 6,968 hectares of forest were found in West Sumatra damaged by illegal gold mining. The biggest damage occurred to the forest in South Solok Regency, which covered an area of 2,559 hectares. Most illegal gold mines are in the area.</p>	Photo



## Indonesia

Project Title	Project Link	Grantees	Project Synopsis	Media
Expansion of Tripe Palm Oil Conservation Area in Banggai	<a href="https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/expansion-tripe-palm-oil-conservation-area-banggai">https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/expansion-tripe-palm-oil-conservation-area-banggai</a>	Sarjan Lahay	<p>The Bangkiriang Wildlife Reserve (SM) Conservation Area in Banggai Regency, Sulawesi, Indonesia, has become a victim of the expansion of the palm oil company PT. Kurnia Luwuk Sejati (KLS).</p> <p>SM Bangkiriang, which is a lowland tropical rainforest in a mountainous area that works as a strategy to balance the environment, is in danger of losing its function. Moreover, SM Bangkiriang has hundreds of flora and fauna, including the habitat of Sulawesi's endemic animal, namely the maleo bird (<i>Macrocephalon maleo</i>). There is a high risk of deforestation in Banggai Regency amid climate change.</p>	Photo, Documentary Video, Graphic, Map
Villages in Buffer Zone Area of Kerinci Seblat National Park Maintain Conservation Area	<a href="https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/villages-buffer-zone-area-kerinci-seblat-national-park-maintain-conservation-area">https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/villages-buffer-zone-area-kerinci-seblat-national-park-maintain-conservation-area</a>	Joni Aswira Putra	Of the 371 villages around the national park or buffer zone, 270 villages in four provinces have settlements close to the boundary of Kerinci Seblat National Park (TNKS). Residents of these villages often work on land within the national park area and take their forest products. The amount of land that has been opened in TNKS reaches 105,000 hectares, some of which has been opened before the boundary fishing.	Short Documentary Video, Photo, Documentary Video
The Struggle To Protect the Last Forest on Pagai Island	<a href="https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/struggle-protect-last-forest-pagai-island">https://rainforestjournalismfund.org/projects/struggle-protect-last-forest-pagai-island</a>	Rus Akbar, Febrianti	<p>Indigenous Mentawai people are struggling to defend their last forest in North Pagai Island, Mentawai Islands Regency, West Sumatra.</p> <p>They stopped heavy equipment belonging to the Essential Oil Cooperative, which began cutting down large tropical forest trees in Silabu Village to make 1,500 hectares of lemongrass plantations and cinnamon bark plants. The clearing of forests by the Essential Oil Cooperative received permission from the West Sumatra Forest Service.</p>	Photo, Short Documentary Video



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