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ANNUAL REPORT



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Protecting Sea Turtles and their Habitats

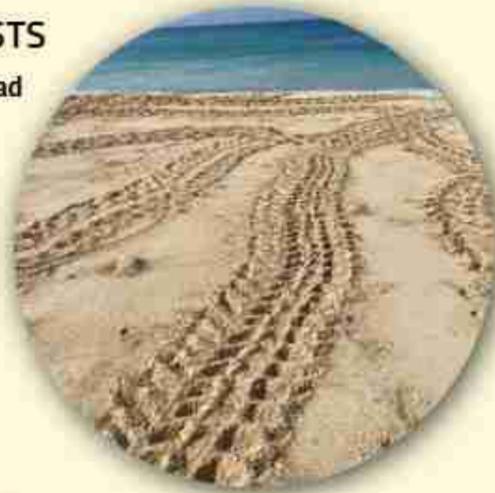
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OUR ACHIEVEMENTS 2021



35,367 NESTS
of the loggerhead
turtle were
protected on
Boa Vista -
a new record!



5 SPECIES
of sea turtles are
protected in our
projects



**400,000
HATCHLINGS**

of the green turtle have entered
the sea under our care
in Berau (Indonesia)



92 RANGERS
protected nesting
turtles and their
clutches in our projects

377 TURTLE ADOPTIONS
for sea turtles have financially
supported our work



143 MISSIONS
were carried out on
Boa Vista with the dog
and drone team



65 CHILDREN

have passed our
first swimming course
on Boa Vista



30 VOLUNTEERS
have supported our work
on Boa Vista



604 NESTS
of green turtles and leatherback
turtles have been protected
on Selaut Besar (Indonesia)

**41 SCHOOL
CHILDREN**

can now attend the
renovated village school
in Matuptuman



FOREWORD



© Inge Ofenstein

Dear friends of Turtle Foundation,

the year 2021 was a year full of ups and downs for Turtle Foundation. It kept us on our toes until the very end, with joyful surprises and unexpected challenges!

First of all, there were the fantastic nesting figures on the Cabo Verde Islands: the overall evaluations have not yet been completed, but well over 200,000 nests of the loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*) were laid on the beaches of the archipelago this year, which would make the nesting population of Cabo Verde the largest remaining population of this species in the world.

A new problem caused by the pandemic is that more than 25,000 additional tonnes of plastic waste have been dumped into the sea worldwide since the outbreak began. Most of this is masks and other protective equipment disposed of in hospitals and private homes. On the beaches that we protect in Indonesia and Boa Vista, the increase in Corona waste washed up on the shore is already obvious.

ACHIEVEMENTS DESPITE CORONA

We were very pleased that in the second year of Corona we were able to complete a project on the island of Sipora in Indonesia and start a new one on Boa Vista. Together with the inhabitants of our project village Matuptuman, we have renovated the run-down local elementary school, and on Boa Vista we now offer swimming courses for children. The turtle from our logo has now been given a new task as a swimming course badge!



TURTLE FOUNDATION

For 22 years now, Turtle Foundation has been carrying out conservation projects in Indonesia and Cabo Verde to counteract the imminent extinction of sea turtles. We attach great importance to the sustainability of our measures through environmental education and the promotion of sustainable income opportunities.

Meanwhile, Turtle Foundation has grown into an international federation of associations and currently consists of seven national institutions that are registered as non-profit organisations and tax-exempt: Turtle Foundation (TF) Germany (since 2000), TF Switzerland (since 2006), TF USA (since 2006), TF Cabo Verde (since 2012; local name: Fundação Tartaruga), TF Liechtenstein (since 2014), TF Indonesia (since 2018; local name: Yayasan Penyu Indonesia) and TF UK (since 2019). In Germany, the supporting association Turtle Foundation Friends e. V. is registered as a non-profit association.

NASTY SURPRISE IN BERAU

Despite the experience we have gained over the course of time, we are not immune to surprises. Around the turn of the year 2021/22, the local administration in the Indonesian district of Berau suddenly informed us without further justification that we were not allowed to continue our project on the islands of Belambangan and Sambit. Although we still have a legally valid cooperation agreement with the Ministry of Marine Affairs, we had no choice but to vacate the islands for the time being and withdraw our staff.

DISPUTE OVER BELAMBANGAN

At present, we can only speculate about the reasons behind this decision.

The Derawan Islands in Berau are partly a Marine Protected Area; however, it is unclear whether the two islands of Belambangan and Sambit lie within the boundaries of this protected area. If this is not the case, the consequence would be that building on Belambangan would be allowed. There are also already investors who have expressed interest in building a resort on the island. This could explain why a turtle conservation organisation is no longer wanted there.

There may be a connection here with the Indonesian government's plan to move the capital from overcrowded Jakarta to a new city to be built on the island of Borneo. The Derawan archipelago, which has been rather remote so far, will then be the recreation area of the new capital.

In the coming months, we will decide how we can position and engage ourselves in the region in the future. Certainly, we will not easily abandon the largest nesting population of green turtles in Indonesia!

THANK YOU

I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude for all the support we have received during this complicated year. My thanks go to our new managing director in Indonesia, Jatmiko Wiwoho, who took over the leadership of Yayasan Penyu Indonesia in a difficult situation, as well as to our long-time managing director on Boa Vista, Ukie Resende, who tirelessly holds the reins of a growing organisation. I would also like to thank my great team in the Cologne office as well as the volunteer board members of our various sister organisations. And finally, my heartfelt thanks go to all the contributors whose hard work and donations have helped to make our ideas for sea turtle conservation a reality.

Helmut Cordes

CEO and Programme Director
Turtle Foundation Germany



A hatchling must make its way to the sea through plastic waste © Paul Hilton



Ranger Reski with Corona rubbish washed up on the beach



School renovation: once completed, the walls were decorated with turtle pictures



© Alex Westover

BERAU

PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Derawan Archipelago in the Indonesian district of Berau, East Borneo, is located in the famous Coral Triangle, making it part of one of the world's most biodiverse marine areas. It also is one of the most important nesting sites for the green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*). The nesting population is a remnant of a population that was once ten times larger, but was driven to the brink of extinction by the mass collection of eggs for human consumption. The coral reefs of the archipelago are also home to the particularly rare hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), which is still heavily hunted for its shell, which is used to make jewellery and souvenirs.

BEACH PROTECTION ON BELAMBANGAN AND SAMBIT

Until recently, the uninhabited islands of Belambangan and Sambit were the last significant unprotected nesting areas in the region. Since the beginning of our engagement in the Derawan archipelago in 2000, we have repeatedly tried to address this issue, and in early 2019 we finally succeeded in installing a conservation programme on Belambangan.

In September 2020, we were able to extend the protection activities to the neighbouring island of Sambit, which is only 5 kilometres away. This island is only 2.3 hectares in size with a circumference of about 500 metres, but it has a lighthouse that is continuously operated by a crew living on the island.

After a long period of preparatory work, we finally succeeded in signing a 3-year cooperation agreement with the Ministry of Marine Affairs in Jakarta for the protection of the two islands in December 2020.

Both islands were patrolled several times a day and data on the turtles' nesting activities were collected. This standard procedure has led to a virtually complete decline in poaching; for the first time, the turtles' eggs were able to develop undisturbed by negative human influences. In 2021, we counted 4,047 nests on Belambangan, which is an increase of about 32 % compared to the previous year with 2,447 nests. This is within the normal range of nesting activity variation for the area.

PROJECTS 2021 INDONESIA

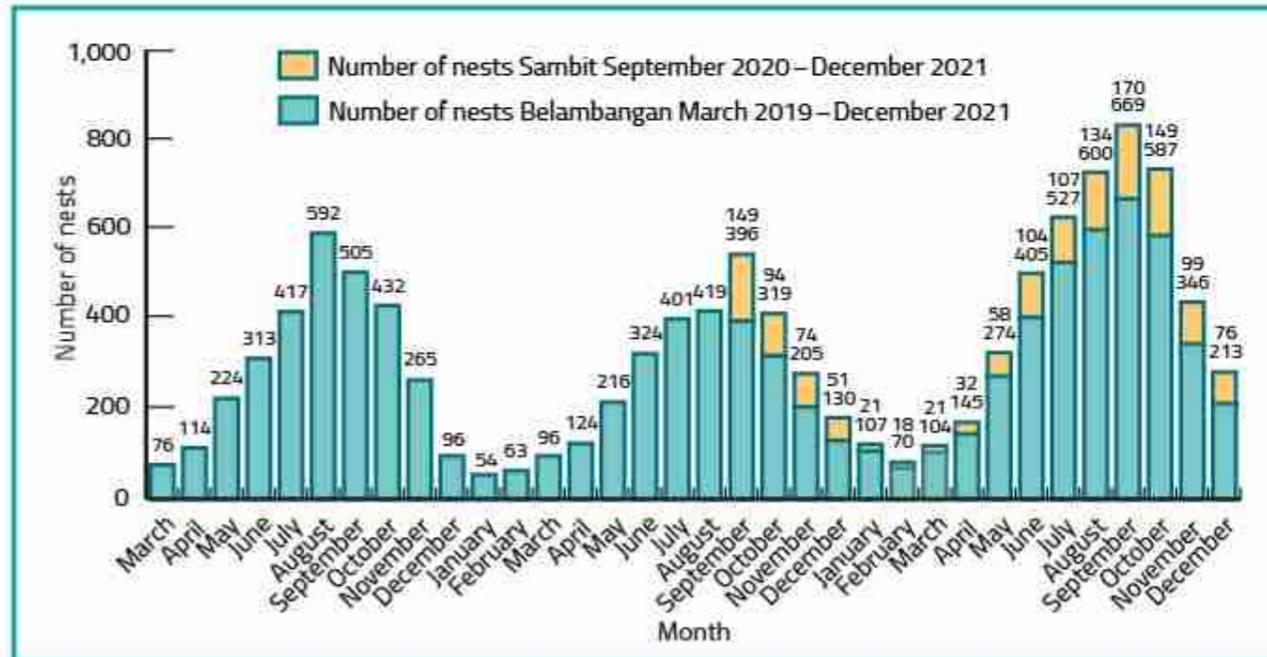
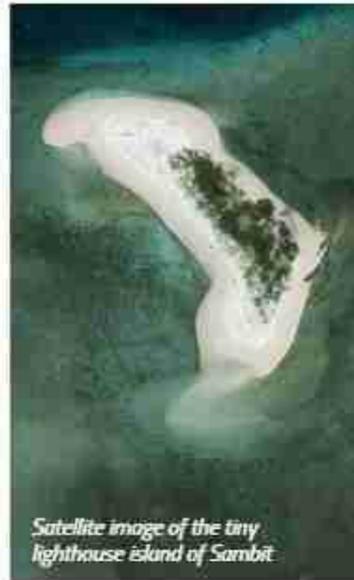
Ranger Sholehudin (left) and managing director Jatmiko Wiwoho (right) during data entry



Green turtle hatchlings on the way to the sea

BERAU

On Sambit, we recorded a total of 998 nests in 2021, which is extremely remarkable for this tiny island and corresponds to a calculated nest density of about 2,000 nests per kilometre of beach per year. Similar values can be found as an average on the two most important nesting islands of the Dera-wan archipelago, Sangalaki (approx. 2,400 nests per km and year) and Bilang-Bilang-an (approx. 2,100 nests per km and year). However, the trophy in terms of highest nest density goes to Belambangan: in 2021, a value of approx. 3,400 nests per km and year was reached, the highest number ever seen on any island in the region!



We built a permanent ranger station on Belambangan under the premise of minimal disturbance of the sensitive ecosystem, which was continuously operated by rangers from our partner organisation Yayasan Penyu Indonesia until the end of 2021. Since the start of this project, we have been able to protect a total of 11,185 nests on both islands, giving an estimated 900,000 hatchlings a start in life.

But then, around the turn of the year 2021/22, we were unexpectedly informed by the local administration that we would not be allowed to continue the conservation programme on Belambangan and Sambit. Our CEO Hiltrud Cordes has described the background to this in the foreword.

We are currently examining the options available to us for continuing our work in Berau.

SUMATRA

PROJECT BACKGROUND

The impressive leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) is the focus of our projects in western Sumatra. The nesting range of this regional population extends from the Indian Andaman and Nicobar Islands far into the south of Sumatra, with nesting activity seemingly decreasing from north to south. Since we accidentally discovered a previously unknown leatherback turtle nesting beach on Sipora Island, part of the Mentawai Islands, in 2017, we have been working to identify more nesting beaches in the region through surveys.

The fate of the leatherback turtles in the Northeast Indian Ocean shows how important cross-border conservation activities are. The „wanderers of the oceans“ do not care if they cross the borders of states and cultural habits, but while the inhabitants of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands do not eat the meat or eggs of sea turtles, they are considered a delicacy in Indonesia.

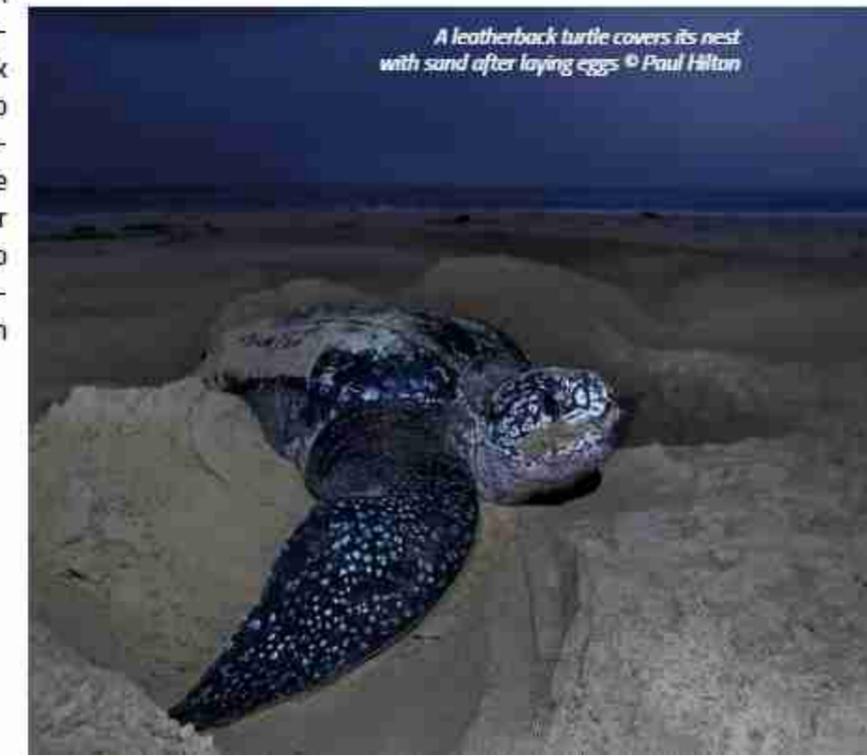
At the end of January 2020, we managed to fit two leatherback turtles with satellite transmitters on the island of Selaut Besar. Although the time we received signals from the two turtles was shorter than we had hoped, the first turtle, which we named EIOLA - after the name of the network we are planning for our Eastern Indian Ocean Leatherback Alliance - swam far enough in 91 days for us to know that she was heading south-east towards Western Australia. It is known that the waters there are also feeding grounds for leatherback turtles. Unfortunately, there is also regular mortality of these migrating leatherback turtles caused by entanglement in float-lines to crayfish pots.

SIPORA – WEST SUMATRA

In 2020, things did not look good for our conservation project on the approximately 8 km long beach of Buggeisiata on the island of Sipora: during the entire nesting season from October 2019 to March 2020, not a single leatherback turtle came to nest. All the greater was our relief when nine nests were laid again between January and March 2021, from which 470 little leatherback turtles hatched in our care. On 3rd November 2021, our rangers were able to secure the first leatherback turtle nest of the 2021/22 season. By the end of the year, 15 nests had been laid.

Since the beginning of the project, we have been able to protect a total of 103 leatherback turtle nests and give around 6,000 hatchlings a start in life.

It is still too early to say whether these nest numbers are fluctuations that are within the range of normal deviations. What is certain is that the remaining population of these leatherback turtles is very small and therefore fragile. Unfortunately, it is not yet possible to speak of a long-term prevention of extinction.



Due to the low number of nesting leatherback turtles on this beach, it is particularly promising to mark the animals in order to gain information about how often and at what intervals they come to lay their eggs. So far we have been able to mark twelve leatherback turtles with metal tags and microchips (PIT - *Passive Integrated Transponder tags*). Eight of them have been recorded up to five times during the same nesting season. However, it also happens that a turtle nests unnoticed by the rangers, so that not all animals are recorded when they lay their eggs.



The school being re-roofed



Ranger coordinator Mayunus with his family © Fatris M F

Besides the charismatic leatherback turtles, sporadic green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) and olive ridley turtles (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) also nest on Buggeisiata beach. As we only patrol the beach during the leatherback nesting season for cost reasons, we have not yet been able to determine the nesting numbers of these species.

However, despite all the uncertainty regarding the leatherback turtle population, our project on Sipora is very well anchored in the village of Matuptuman, to which the nesting beach about 4 km away belongs. Here we have rented a house as our headquarters and are closely linked to the rangers and their families.

One problem of particular urgency that we were able to tackle this year was the renovation of the run-down elementary school. 41 school children and 5 teachers could no longer use the damaged toilets and had to interrupt lessons when it rained because the roof was leaking; the interior furnishings were correspondingly rotten. In line with the proven participatory method, the construction work was carried out by villagers who had been selected by a committee. In addition to their professional skills, preference was given to people whose families had suffered particularly from the economic consequences of the pandemic.

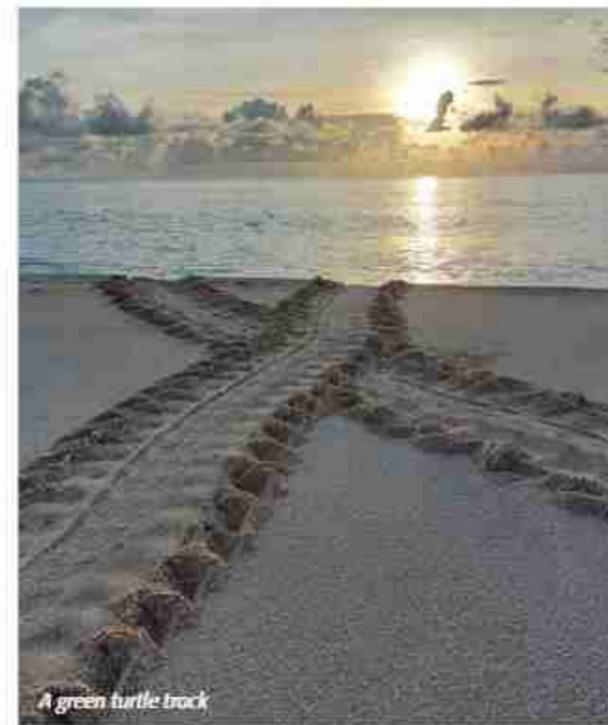


Camp coordinator Bonar with his family © Fatris M F

SELAUT BESAR – ACEH

On 2nd February 2021, a group of newly hired rangers set out from Simeulue to Selaut Besar with complete basic equipment for living and working on a lonely nesting island. This was the launch of our new conservation programme, which we are implementing together with the local conservation organisation *EcosystemImpact*. While *EcosystemImpact* is responsible for the implementation of the project on the ground, our Sumatra Project Manager Meriussoni Zai is responsible for ranger training, conservation methodology and data collection.

During the course of our search for more leatherback turtle nesting beaches, Selaut Besar had come to our attention in 2019. As the turtle clutches were also being collected by fishermen and coconut farmers



A green turtle track



Crossing to the island by dinghy is always an adventure. © Perdicarsyah

who regularly visit the island, there was an urgent need to protect the island.

The results we were able to achieve in the first project year are very encouraging: due to the presence of the ranger team, there were no more incidents of egg theft. In 2021, 6 leatherback turtle nests from the 2020/21 nesting season were still counted in February and March, and in the new 2021/22 nesting season, another 7 nests emerged in December. In addition, Selaut Besar is also an important nesting site for green turtles. With a significant peak in September with 120 nests, we counted a total of 610 nests. Lastly, the island is also sporadically visited by olive ridley and hawksbill turtles (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), so that a total of four different species of sea turtles nest on this unique island!



Data entry at Selaut Besar beach

PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Cabo Verde Islands off West Africa are home to one of the largest nesting populations of loggerhead turtles (*Caretta caretta*) in the world, with about two thirds of the animals nesting on the beaches of Boa Vista Island alone. Poaching, especially of females that come ashore to lay eggs, as well as bycatch in industrial fisheries, pollution of beaches and waters with plastic waste and light pollution from beachfront development have officially made this population one of the most threatened sea turtle populations globally.

In 2008, Turtle Foundation started its work and set up its first conservation camp on Boa Vista after a report of 1,200 dead turtles the year before had drawn our attention to the acute plight of Cabo Verdean turtles.

Since then, the project, which has been led by Ukie Resende since 2016, has expanded considerably. In addition to our own beach camps, two community-based turtle conservation initiatives, whose rangers live in their villages close to the sea, receive financial support and technical advice from us. Through this, around 40 kilometres of nesting beach were actively protected through regular beach patrols in 2021. Another 30 kilometres or so were guarded by the organisations *Cabo Verde Natura 2000* and *BIOS.CV*, as well as by the local nature conservation authority, with whom we work closely under the name *Projeto Tartaruga Boa Vista*.

A visit to the camp - the donkey also wants to learn about the protection of the sea turtles

A hatchling was lured to its doom by the bright light of the city
© Marcel Maierhofer



PROJECTS 2021 BOA VISTA (CABO VERDE)



DIRECT CONSERVATION MEASURES

In the second year of the pandemic, the most important activities for the protection of the sea turtles could be carried out as planned. Even some international volunteers were able to join us. However, the projects were still largely based on the work of local rangers. The work in the camps went on almost as usual during the entire season, even though numerous rules of conduct had to be observed again to avoid infections.

No one had expected this: the then already eclipsing nesting record of 2020 (28,558 nests) was again exceeded by more than 20 % with 35,367 nests laid on the beaches of Turtle Foundation and the community-based conservation projects! Including nests protected by *Cabo Verde Natura 2000*, *BIOS.CV* and the local environmental authority, a total of 156,316 nests were counted on Boa Vista, laid by about 31,200 different female turtles.

Despite this overwhelming nesting activity, only 53 cases of poaching were recorded across Boa Vista, representing a poaching rate of 0.17 % of nesting females. In 2017, the rate was 4.5 % with far fewer turtles.

At the beginning of the nesting season in June, we had set up four of our otherwise five protection camps on the beaches of Boa Esperança, Canto, Curral Velho and Lacacão. We decided not to set up the Cruz do Morto camp for the time being in order to save material and costs. The plan was to cover this area with patrols from Canto and regular deployments of our drone and dog team.



Departure from the warehouse to set up camp



Construction of the Curral Velho camp

Unfortunately, it turned out that this was exactly where the poachers' activity was concentrated - especially on days when the area was difficult to reach for our teams due to the rare but heavy rainfalls. On Boa Vista, dried riverbeds can quickly become an insurmountable obstacle after heavy rain. After one such day, our ranger patrol found the remains of two poached turtles on 20th August! Due to the extremely high number of nesting turtles, we took the precaution of setting up the Cruz do Morto camp in September for the last six weeks of the nesting season; after that, there were no more poaching cases in the area.



Unfortunately, it was too late to help this turtle; the poacher had crushed its skull

This event shows once again that our movements and activities are closely observed and interpreted by poachers. And since they usually travel by donkey or on foot and know all the secret routes, they can exploit adverse weather conditions for their criminal purposes.

We had an important achievement on 30th August, when two turtle poachers were caught by the drone team on a beach near the island's capital Sal Rei and arrested by the police who were called in. During the subsequent search of the crime scene with the conservation dogs, a bloody knife was seized as further evidence. The perpetrators were then sentenced to fines.

As reported last year, unfortunately our Labrador bitch Karetta had to go into "early retirement" due to injury. In the meantime, her place has been taken by Karetta II, a Boa Vista-born German shepherd mix. Karetta II is developing splendidly and shows great talent in the search for turtle meat during training. The training of the dog team in mantrailing, where traces of people are followed by means of scent articles, could also be continued in the last months of the year after the international direct flights to and from Boa Vista were resumed after a one and a half year break due to Corona. This enabled our dog trainer Marcel Maierhofer to travel to Boa Vista again and resume on-site training, which had been bridged in the meantime with online video training.

Our drone team during training

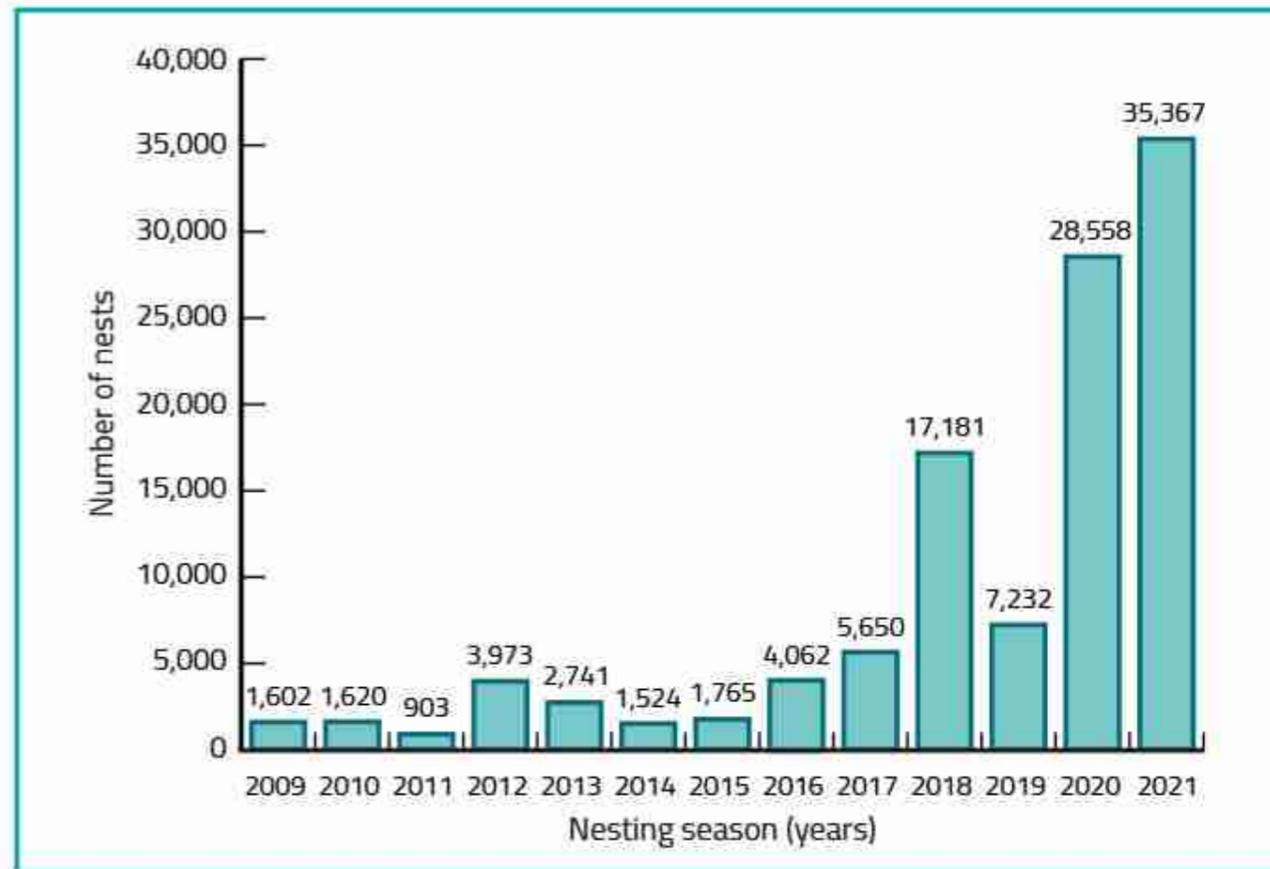


Dog handler Carlos Monteiro during mantrailing training with Kelo © Marcel Maierhofer



The dog and drone team © Marcel Maierhofer

DATA COLLECTION AND RESEARCH



Understanding the size and dynamics of turtle populations to be protected is crucial for the sustainable success of our projects. For this purpose, nesting turtles are individually tagged, data collected and research projects carried out.

On the beaches and in the fenced off nesting areas (*hatcheries*), the collection of a standardised set of data is one of the basic tasks of the rangers. Up until now, this data was entered by hand in pre-printed notebooks and typed on a laptop the following day in the camps and thus digitised into tables. Last season, however, we tested digitised data collection directly on the beach in one camp using field-ready tablet computers, with the data immediately available to our scientific staff via the internet. This is an enormous step forward compared to the error-prone transcription of data, which was then only available for evaluation in the office, often with a delay of

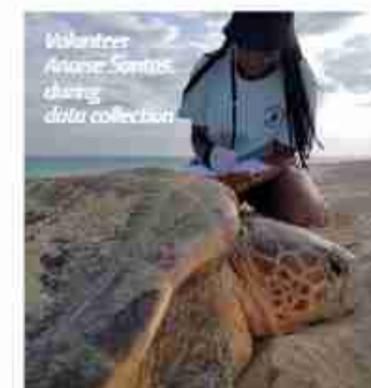
several weeks. Our test went so well that we will collect our data in this way on all beaches from 2022 onwards.



The increase in the number of turtles nesting each year since 2016 is very striking. This phenomenon is observed on all Cabo Verdean islands. Until now, the Cabo Verdean nesting population of loggerhead turtles was considered the third largest in the world, after the populations in Florida (USA) and Oman. However, such sharp population increases have not been observed there. It is therefore quite possible that the Cabo Verde nesting population is now the largest in the world! Of course, the question of the cause of the rapid increase in the population is hotly debated among experts. Could it be the result of the increasingly better protection of the animals in recent years? However, the long generation time of the animals with an average of about 25 years would speak against this. Other factors are also discussed, such as changing climatic influences and food availability, which could have led to an increased survival rate of the young turtles.

Of particular interest here is the hypothesis that the mass destruction of stocks of predatory fish and sharks - the natural enemies of sea turtles - caused by industrial fishing could lead to more turtles reaching adulthood. This would mean that what should be a welcome fact, namely the return of sea turtles from the brink of extinction, may have been contributed to by a fulminant disturbance of the fragile marine ecosystems, the actual consequences of which are not yet foreseeable.

Poaching on the beaches of Boa Vista has been reduced considerably in recent years. It is much more difficult to monitor poaching at sea, where the turtles are particularly endangered in their coastal mating areas. In order to learn more about these mating areas and also about the migration routes of the turtles in the high seas, we fitted four male turtles with satellite transmitters in cooperation with the marine conservation organisation *MarAlliance* and local fishermen, which continuously transmitted the whereabouts of the turtles for almost 1½ years. What is extremely interesting here is that the largest and thus presumably oldest male never moved away from his favourite bay, whereas the other animals wandered thousands of kilometres in the waters between the archipelago and the West African mainland coast in search of food. The work is currently being prepared for international publication and is intended to contribute to the protection of turtles at sea.



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT



The women of Atelier Tarafes at work

More than the beach protection measures, our projects with the population of Boa Vista were affected by the continuing consequences of the pandemic. The women's cooperative TAMBRA, which was supposed to move into the renovated tourism centre in the village of João Galego, was hit particularly hard. Discouraged by the absence of visitor groups, the women lost their enthusiasm and preparations for the opening of the centre stalled. Now this project needs a new start, which will require some additional effort.

But there is also positive news and success: the women's group in Cabeça dos Tarafes, which we supported with sewing courses and sewing and embroidery machines, was able to develop professionally and now officially operates as "Atelier Tarafes". The advantage of this group is that the target group for their products is not tourists; rather, they sew uniforms for restaurants, kindergartens, schools, choir groups and graduation parties and are thus relatively independent of tourism on the island.

We were also able to further develop our project for recycling plastic in small steps by putting a machine into test operation with which shredded plastic is melted down and pressed into new shapes.

We are especially happy that we were able to start a project that has been close to our hearts for a long time: the training of swimming instructors and the introduction of children's swimming courses on Boa Vista. In a preparatory survey, we found that only about 14 % of the children and young people can swim well enough to swim safely in the sea. The German student Tillmann Josifek, who helped us develop the swimming courses as a volunteer, summed up very well how this shortcoming relates to the protection of the sea turtles: *"For me it was fascinating and shocking to see how great the fear of the sea was represented in the population of Boa Vista and how low the proportion of swimmers was. Due to the lack of connection to the underwater world, fostered by the fear of the dangers in the sea, it was no wonder to me that poaching is a problem for the sea turtles in Cabo Verde. If there is no positive connection to the sea, people are not willing to protect the marine ecosystem either."*



First swimming exercises in the pool



We use our new card game GANDA as a marine environmental education resource in our project areas. GANDA informs about the exciting and unique characteristics of sea turtles, but also about the dangers and threats they face.

FINANCIAL REPORT

VOLUNTARY ENGAGEMENT

The implementation of our projects for the protection of sea turtles and their habitats would not be possible without the great commitment of our volunteers! In addition to the volunteers who actively support our beach protection project on Boa Vista, it is especially the team of our support association, the Turtle Foundation Friends e.V., which makes our work known to the public through campaigns and participation in events and fairs.



"Aufschrei der Meere" which translates to: "Outcry of the Seas" is the name of the new book and German bestseller by actor and environmental activist Hannes Jaenicke and science journalist Dr. Ina Knobloch. On 8th June, World Ocean's Day, the two signed a few copies for Turtle Foundation and spoke with Thorsten Hölser, chairman of the support association, about the threats to sea turtles worldwide. The signed copies were raffled off to our turtle adopters.

From 23rd to 26th September 2021, a team from Turtle Foundation Friends had a stand at the *InterDive* trade fair in Friedrichshafen, where they provided information about our conservation projects, presented our ecological products in turtle design and made many new contacts. By the way - 100 % of the profit from the sales of our webshop products goes to the sea turtles!

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

In 2021, the consolidated income of all seven Turtle Foundation organisations amounted to 923,039 euros. Grants from funding foundations were our most important source of income with 660,312 euros.

From 2018 to 2021, Turtle Foundation received a grant for organisational development from the MAVA - *Fondation pour la Nature*. Due to this special funding, an international office could be established in Cologne, Germany, in 2019, whose increased fundraising activities should secure project funding in the long term.

Total expenditure in 2021 was similar to the previous year, with a total of 1,064,231 euros. Of this, 63 % was allocated to our project on Boa Vista. 222,753 euros went into the implementation of our three conservation projects in Indonesia.

For Turtle Foundation, the economical use of funds has top priority. Accordingly, we try to keep our expenses for public relations, fundraising and donor support (9.6 %) and administrative costs (6.2 %) low. In total, 84 % of the expenses were directly used for the protection of sea turtles.

Formhals Revisions- und Treuhandgesellschaft mbH was commissioned to audit the 2019 and 2020 annual financial statements of Turtle Foundation Germany. In accordance with section 322 (3) sentence 1 of the German Commercial Code (HGB), Formhals GmbH declared that the audits did not lead to any objections to the correctness of the annual financial statements in question. The annual financial and audit statements are published on our website.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to express our sincere thanks to all donors as well as to all private and public foundations, organisations and companies that have supported us and thus made our work possible. Our special thanks go to:

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The children's group "Talentszeitkinder" from Munich created a poster with beach rubbish from Boa Vista
© Martinus Fesq-Martin

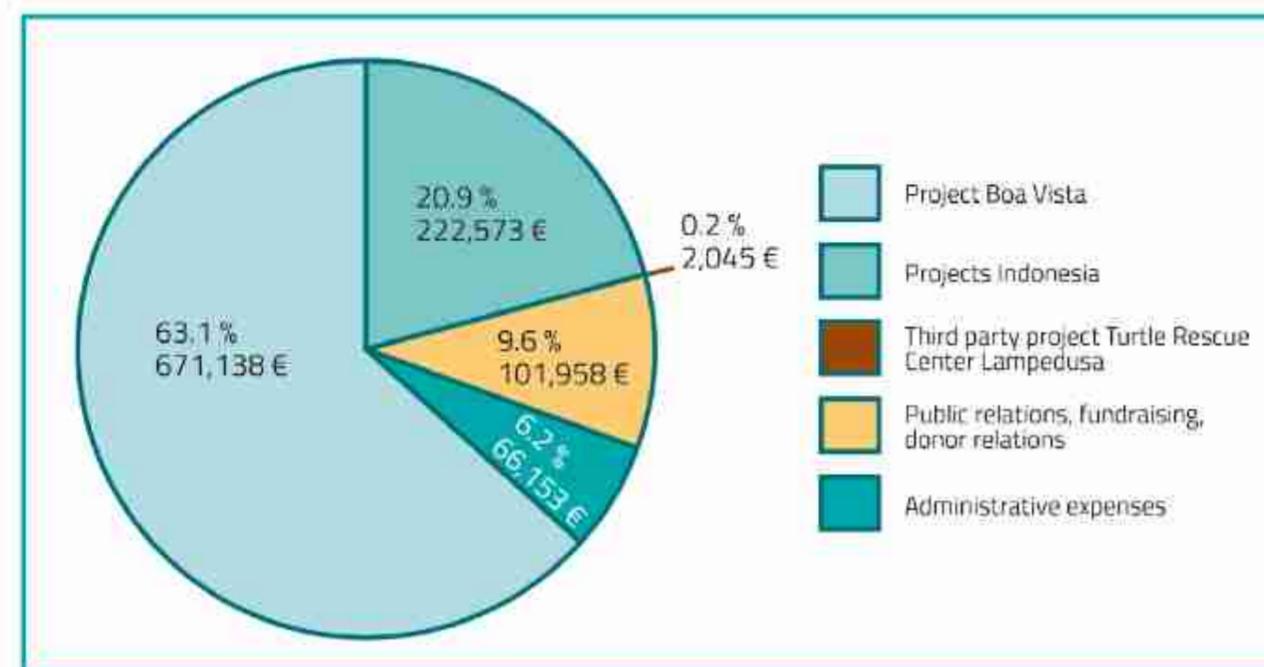
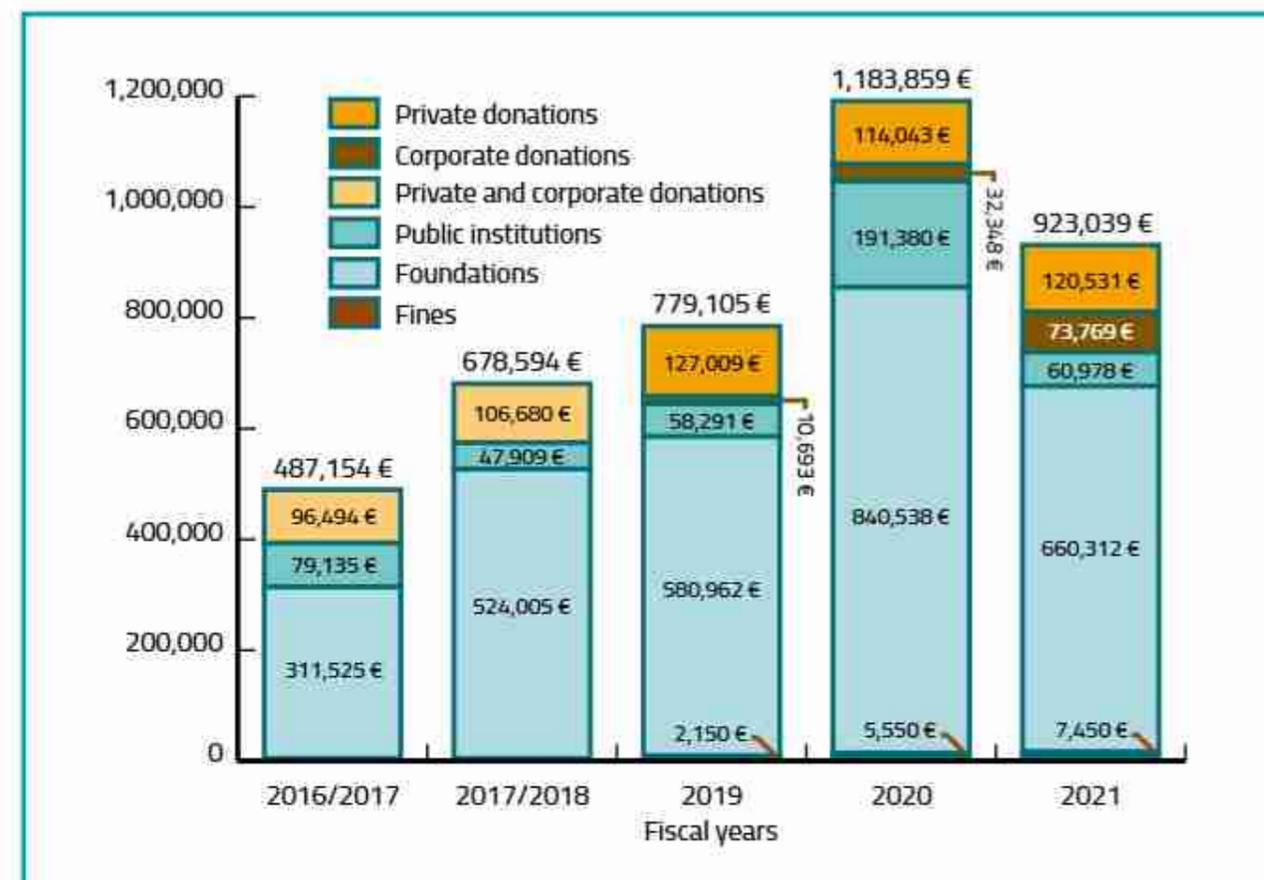


Our drinking bottle travels around the world
© Jennifer Wasem

PROFIT AND LOSSES

EXPENSES 01.01. - 31.12.2021	EUR	REVENUE 01.01. - 31.12.2021	EUR
Cabo Verde:		Restricted funding and income:	
Coordination and overhead	122,676	Provision release	141,192
Protection of nesting beaches	349,045	Grants Cabo Verde	495,486
Social engagement and community projects	39,344	Volunteer contributions and donations Fundação Tartaruga	6,712
Data collection and research	3,430	Funding Indonesia	108,355
Expenditure for environmental authority (special funding)	59,223	Volunteer contributions and donations Yayasan Penyu Indonesia	3,289
Expenditure for organizational development (special funding)	45,979	Donations, adoptions and sponsoring	60,772
Project management	51,441	Total restricted grants and income	815,806
Direct expenditure for Cabo Verde	671,138		
Indonesia:		Unrestricted funding and income:	
Bali office	25,830	Foundations	140,684
Anti-tortoiseshell campaign	452	Private donations	59,521
Programme Berau	93,087	Corporate donations and sponsoring	14,852
Programme Sipora	44,174	Special funding for organizational development (MAVA)	23,020
Programme Selaut Besar	33,694	Fines	7,600
Project management	25,336	Sales of miscellaneous articles	2,748
Direct expenditure for Indonesia	222,573	Total unrestricted grants and income	248,425
Support for third party projects	2,045		
Cologne office:			
Public relations, advertising, project fundraising	101,958		
Structural costs	66,153		
Webshop expenses	364		
Cologne office total	168,475		
TOTAL EXPENSES	1,064,231	TOTAL REVENUE	1,064,231

SOURCE OF DONATIONS AND USE OF FUNDS





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INDONESIA

BERAU

The continuation of our project in the Derawan Archipelago is currently under review. While we are evaluating whether there is a chance to continue the programme on Belambangan and Sambit, we are also exploring the possibilities of getting involved on other nesting islands in the region; preparatory discussions with local governmental and non-governmental organisations are underway.

SUMATRA

The community-based leatherback turtle conservation project on Sipora, West Sumatra, will continue. As before, we plan to monitor Buggeisiata beach with rangers from our project village Matuptuman and continue the participatory village development plan.



Group photo with a leatherback turtle on Selaut Besar

The new project in the province of Aceh, which we started in cooperation with the local organisation *EcosystemImpact* on the island of Selaut Besar, will also be continued all year round. The fact that the remote island has been proven to be used by four different species of sea turtles for egg-laying makes Selaut Besar an extraordinary gem.

We have already been able to identify other important and at the same time endangered turtle nesting beaches in Greater Sumatra, but the establishment of new conservation programmes here is limited by our financial possibilities.

However, we want to try to resume the activities for international networking with other organisations for the protection of leatherback turtles in the eastern Indian Ocean, which were interrupted by the pandemic.



Buggeisiata beach in Sipora © Fatris F M

ANTI-TURTLESHELL CAMPAIGN

The anti-turtleshell campaign, which was inactive in 2021 due to lack of funding, will continue. Our mascot Kimi has now rested long enough and will be back in action!

Based on the results of the turtleshell trade research so far, we want to focus our activities on the areas we identified as hotspots of the turtleshell trade. Our first project to implement this plan is in the district of Luwuk in the province of Central Sulawesi together with a new NGO partner, the Alliance for Tompotika Conservation (ALTO).

Following a tried and tested model, the social media campaign will be combined with the broadcast of Kimi adverts on local TV stations. In addition, school visits and action weeks will take place to intensively raise awareness of the issue at the local level.



PROJECT PLANNING 2022

BOA VISTA (CABO VERDE)

In 2022, we want to continue the successful combination of beach protection and community engagement.



The protection of the nesting beaches by means of night patrols will be continued in the proven manner. For this purpose, temporary beach camps will again be set up during the nesting season and drone and dog team operations will be carried out for support. This special unit will continue to take targeted action against poaching on Boa Vista, to deter and, if necessary, assist the police and judiciary in prosecution. At the same time, the training and deployment of the conservation dogs will continue. In addition to the goal of bringing poaching on Boa Vista to a complete halt, work is being done towards an appropriate reduction of the personnel- and cost-intensive beach patrols.

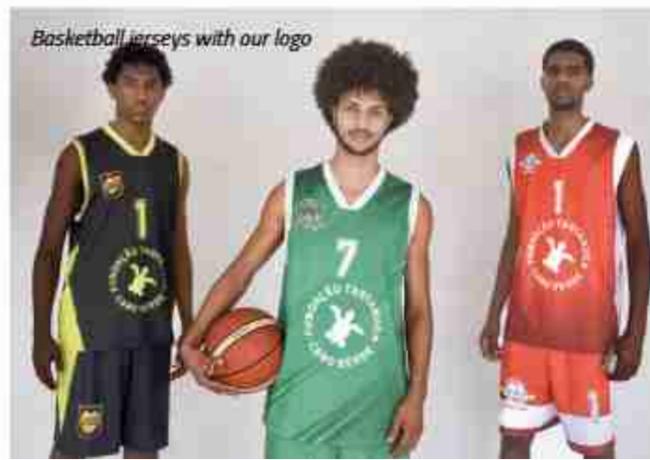
Our participatory projects to support the people of Boa Vista at various levels will also continue. The children's swimming courses, which were received with great enthusiasm, will be further expanded. They are also an important instrument of environmental education, as swimming skills make it possible for many children to get in touch with the marine habitat in the first place. We aim to reduce the proportion of non-swimming children from currently over 80 % to less than 50 % in the coming years.

We also want to continue our cooperation with the women's projects TAMBRA and Atelier Tarafes and further develop our plastic recycling project. The aim of these activities is to create sustainable sources of income that are at the same time closely linked to the protection of the environment and especially sea turtles.

A significant turning point comes with the end of six years of funding from the *MAVA Fondation pour la Nature*, which included funding close cooperation with our NGO partners on Boa Vista - *Cabo Verde Natura 2000 and BIOS.CV*. Especially in the scientific aspects, such as the harmonisation of data collection or the development of a common database, this cooperation has proven to be very useful and fruitful and is therefore to be continued. Overall, we are committed to maintaining the successful course we have embarked upon, and to working together with all governmental and non-governmental organisations involved in sea turtle conservation on Boa Vista to implement efficient, sustainable and inclusive conservation.



A happy swimming course participant.



Basketball jerseys with our logo

TURTLE-FOUNDATION.ORG

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Our conservation dog Karetta on the cover of the ASTN

TURTLE-FOUNDATION.ORG



Conservation dog, Karetta, is trained to detect turtle meat and poached turtle remains on Boa Vista Island, Cabo Verde.

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