



WWF®

ANNUAL  
REPORT

ID

2016



TOGETHER  
POSSIBLE



---

WWF is one of the largest and most experienced independent conservation organizations, with over five million supporters and a global network active in more than 100 countries. WWF's mission is to stop degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature, by conserving the world's biological diversity, ensuring that the use of renewable resources is sustainable, and promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption.

---

#### **CONTRIBUTORS**

WWF-Indonesia staff

#### **SUPERVISORY BOARD**

Arief T. Surowidjojo (Chair), Martha Tilaar (Vice Chair), John A. Prasetio

#### **ADVISORY BOARD**

Pia Alisjahbana (Chair), Arifin M. Siregar (Vice Chair), Djamaludin Suryohadikusumo, A.R Ramly, Kuntoro Mangkusubroto

#### **EXECUTIVE BOARD**

Kemal Stamboel (Chair), Rizal Malik, Shinta Widjaja Kamdani (Vice Chair), Tati Darsoyo, Jerry Ng, Alexander Rusli

#### **LAYOUT, DESIGN AND EDITING BY**

Catalyze Communications

---

#### **WWF-Indonesia Headquarters**

Graha Simatupang  
Tower 2 Unit C, 7th - 11th Floor  
Jalan Letjen T.B. Simatupang  
Jakarta - 12540

[wwf.or.id](http://wwf.or.id)



# CONTENTS

## 1. PRESERVING NATURAL CAPITAL ..... 8

Preserving Natural Capital in the Coral Triangle .....	10
Reducing Threats to Sea Turtles .....	12
Scientific Data Advances Shark Habitat Protection .....	14
Reviving Traditional Wisdom for Better Conservation .....	15
Community-Based Restoration Programme in Lombok .....	16
Creating a Green Economy in Kalimantan .....	17
Preserving Natural Capital in Sumatra .....	18
Tackling the Illegal Wildlife Trade in Sumatra .....	20
At a Glance: Monitoring Habitat Destruction and Poaching in Sumatra .....	21
Preserving Natural Capital in Papua .....	22

## 3. PRODUCE BETTER ..... 34

Better Production in the Coral Triangle.....	36
Better Production in Papua.....	38
At a Glance: Ecotourism in Cenderawasih Bay...39	
Better Production in Sumatra .....	40
Seeding Sustainable Finance.....	41
Sustainable Palm Oil .....	42
Sustainable Seafood .....	43
Sustainable Pulp & Paper.....	44



## 4. CONSUME MORE WISELY ... 46

## A MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN & CEO ..... 1



## 2. EQUITABLE RESOURCE GOVERNANCE ..... 24

Equitable Resource Governance in the Coral Triangle .....	26
Equitable Resource Governance in Papua .....	28
Equitable Resource Governance in Sumatra .....	30
Equitable Resource Governance in Kalimantan.....	32

## 5. MARKETING..... 50

## 6. PARTNERS IN CONSERVATION..... 51

## 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENT..... 52

Photos:  
 1. © Michel Gunther  
 2. © Anup Shah  
 3. © Juergen Freund  
 4. © James Morgan  
 5. © Annisa Ruzuar  
 6. © Tim Laman  
 7. © Nicolas Cegalerba





**FOR OVER 50 YEARS,  
WWF-INDONESIA HAS BEEN  
WORKING TO PROMOTE  
SUSTAINABILITY**



# A Message from WWF Chairman Kemal Stamboel & WWF CEO Dr Efransjah

For over 50 years, WWF-Indonesia has been working toward a future in which people live in harmony with nature. This mission, which requires the consideration of economic development and human wellbeing, is consistently at the heart of our conservation efforts and achievements. As we expanded our work throughout the archipelago — raising awareness about the nation's endangered species and globally important ecosystems — we have used every opportunity to bring together change-makers, business leaders and local communities. In Indonesia, this cooperation has become a force to be reckoned with and is the key to our success.

We are working to match our efforts with the pace of Indonesia's rapid development but this is not possible unless we are united in our approach, tackling the nation's complex social and environmental challenges together. The 2015 forest fires, considered among the worst in Indonesian history, were a devastating reminder of what happens when collective action is not taken to protect people and nature.

President Joko Widodo's establishment of the Peatland Restoration Agency, in the wake of the fires, reflects Indonesia's commitment to preserving our natural heritage and biodiversity. It's now time to harness this momentum and leadership.

WWF-Indonesia's 2016 annual report is framed in the context of WWF's One Planet Perspective, an outline of how we can and should work together to thrive as a society while protecting the precious ecosystems that support us.

This year we supported the establishment of new protected areas, illustrating what can be achieved through collaboration. Our successes would not be possible

without the involvement of indigenous communities, grassroots organizations and companies as well as regional, provincial and multinational governments.

Together, we reached major milestones by mobilizing the financial sector to incorporate social and environmental sustainability values through our First Step to Being a Sustainable Bank programme in collaboration with the Indonesian Financial Service Authority. WWF also helped to rally Indonesians to change consumption habits through some of the nation's largest environmental awareness campaigns to date.

In the Indonesian provinces of Papua and West Papua, our spatial planning programmes have allowed the region to take a major leap forward in sustainable landscape management, particularly in West Papua where we are supporting alternative energy initiatives and the development of ecotourism. In Papua, we also facilitated protection of one of the largest mangrove concessions in the world.

Meanwhile, in the field, we continued to make the best use of our combined knowledge and tools to catch poachers, reduce wildlife trafficking, and prevent illegal forest conversion to protect Indonesia's endangered species and communities.

It is important for us to maintain this progress and forge ahead with these initiatives, not only to spread our message but to pass down our tradition of collaboration so that the significance of the changes we make today is ingrained in the hearts and minds of future generations. Every day is an invitation to create a better tomorrow. Together, anything is possible.

**Dr Efransjah**  
CEO of WWF-Indonesia

**Kemal A. Stamboel**  
Chairperson of the Executive Board







# IMPACTS ACROSS THE ARCHIPELAGO

WWF-Indonesia is working to preserve our greatest natural assets, which support vital ecosystems that can be found nowhere else on the planet. Our mission is to conserve biodiversity and reduce human impact through promoting and facilitating conservation for the well-being of people, through sustainable use of natural resources.



## JAVA

Through engagement with IKEA, WWF-Indonesia obtained FSC certification for community forests in Mrayan village. A total of 692.5ha of ocean near West Java province was recognized as a successful pilot marine protected area and steps were taken to rein in invasive species jeopardizing the food supply of endangered Javan rhinos.



## SUMATRA

WWF-Indonesia not only succeeded in facilitating the prosecution of poachers and illegal wildlife traders, but aided in securing additional areas reserved for conservation. Despite the continued decline of endangered species' populations, efforts to work with communities and other stakeholders to preserve habitats are stronger than ever.



## KALIMANTAN

WWF-Indonesia supported indigenous communities to develop natural resource management plans and conducted studies to preserving endangered sea turtle and whale shark populations. Meanwhile, Indonesia's first ever FSC certified mangrove concession was secured in Kalimantan, a major win for Southeast Asian conservation efforts. Additionally, a project aimed at promoting green economy concepts was launched in the regency of Kapuas Hulu, seeing to an agreement for WWF-Indonesia to actively promote sustainable development in the region.



## SULAWESI

Through our efforts to combat the illegal wildlife trade, we helped rescue turtles from smugglers in Central Sulawesi. WWF-Indonesia also promoted blue economies on the island, and within the ecologically significant Sunda Banda Seascape, by helping to create centres of excellence on sustainable seaweed farming and persuading local leaders to use customary conservation methods in Wakatobi.



## PAPUA

We established partnerships with indigenous leaders to help local communities obtain land ownership rights and supported the development of non-timber industries to diversify economic opportunities and reduce pressure on the forests of Papua. Helping facilitate FSC certification for operations, including the largest mangrove concession in the world, was critical to this year's progress.



## NUSA TENGGARA

In Nusa Tenggara, WWF-Indonesia helped to establish marine protected areas and is working with communities to revitalize traditional conservation practices in order to maintain the vibrancy of these biodiverse regions and surrounding areas. To reduce pressure on the forests, WWF also greatly helped to enhance the natural honey sector in this region through training in areas such as quality control, pricing and accounting.



# 1 PRESERVING NATURAL CAPITAL

Every breath of fresh air and sip of clean water bears witness to the abundance of wealth nature provides. It is up to us to protect the natural capital that makes life on Earth possible.





# PRESERVING NATURAL CAPITAL IN THE CORAL TRIANGLE

The Coral Triangle is home to 76 per cent of the world's coral species and 6,000 species of fish. Not only do healthy reefs provide protection from storms and rising sea levels, over 120 million people depend on the Coral Triangle for food and income.



## GOAL:

This ocean territory is under threat from the effects of climate change and unsustainable fishing practices. To face these challenges, WWF-Indonesia supports government-endorsed goals which seek to establish comprehensive, resilient and representative Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) networks that preserve marine biodiversity, resources, and habitats while promoting partnership among management units to achieve shared benefits of ocean resources.



3

MPAs covering 783,888ha were established in the Coral Triangle with support from WWF-Indonesia



17.8 million ha

Coverage of MPAs in Indonesia (as of 2016)

“  
The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries awarded six WWF-supported MPAs for significantly improving their marine resource management effectiveness  
”

“  
With the support of WWF-Indonesia, four Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) in the Sunda Banda Seascape were formally recognized by the Registration Agency of Indigenous Territories.  
”



## ACTIVITIES:



© Fajrina Nisa Utami / WWF-Indonesia

01

Through close collaboration with WWF-Indonesia and partners, management effectiveness of WWF-supported MPAs in Alor, Kei and Seram Bagian Timur has improved significantly, according to the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries' MPA scorecard.



© Juergen Freund

02

Scientific analysis conducted by WWF-Indonesia, resulted in the adoption of 150,000ha of ocean sanctuary in Maluku province, an area home to threatened migratory whales and leatherback turtles. MPA design was also adopted by the national government.



© Alain Compost

03

A legal framework, designed with advisory and technical support from WWF-Indonesia, was adopted by government leaders in Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, and East Nusa Tenggara. The agreement, which calls for the collaborative development of the Lesser Sunda Seascape MPA Network, was officially endorsed by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries and also the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.



© Alain Compost

04

WWF-Indonesia continued to develop scientific models to optimize MPA design and management throughout the Coral Triangle. To better understand the condition of people and the environment within marine sanctuaries, WWF also continued to monitor and assess the social and ecological impacts of MPAs.



© Imaniar Pratiwi / WWF-Indonesia

05

Data on harvest control rules (HCR) in Indonesia's Coral Triangle MPAs was collected in Wakatobi, Alor, Komodo, and Kei Kecil. The analysis will inform national compliance with transnational HCR legislation, implemented across the Coral Triangle to sustain key fish stocks.

The Coral Triangle, spans 5.7 million square kilometres and includes the waters of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Timor Leste, Solomon Islands and Fiji.





# REDUCING THREATS TO SEA TURTLES

Six of the world's seven sea turtle species can be found in Indonesia's waters and most are threatened with extinction according to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).



## GOAL:

By 2018, we aim to reduce threats to sea turtle populations from poaching, the illegal meat trade, and fisheries bycatch by 50 per cent.

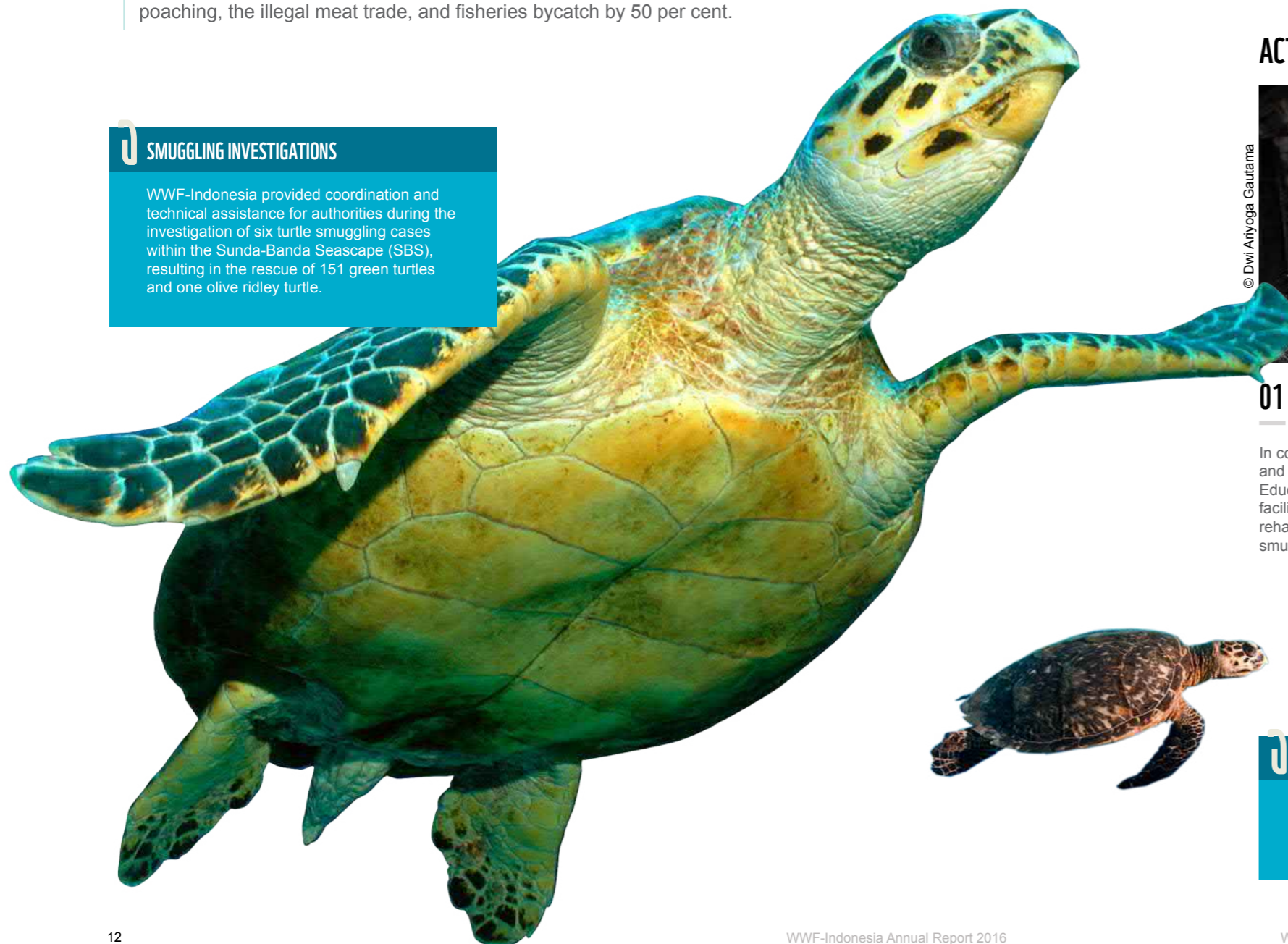


### >1 Million

More than one million turtle eggs are sold in markets all over Indonesia every year

## SMUGGLING INVESTIGATIONS

WWF-Indonesia provided coordination and technical assistance for authorities during the investigation of six turtle smuggling cases within the Sunda-Banda Seascape (SBS), resulting in the rescue of 151 green turtles and one olive ridley turtle.



## RESCUE

Based on 2014-2016 data from two gillnet vessels carrying fishers and observers trained in bycatch management, 51 out of 52 turtles accidentally caught in 200 nets survived, and were safely returned to the sea.



## ACTIVITIES:



© Dwi Ariyoga Gautama

01

In collaboration with Udayana University and the Turtle Conservation and Education Centre, WWF-Indonesia facilitated the medical care and rehabilitation of turtles rescued from smugglers in Bali.



© WWF-Indonesia

02

WWF-Indonesia's newly established Marine Wildlife Crime Team mapped out the illegal turtle trade occurring across the archipelago and helped to uncover 33 endangered species traders operating on popular marketplace websites. The team investigated and reported captured sea turtles in Sanur and Serangan in Bali, which was followed up with evidence collection by the Denpasar Marine and Coastal Resources Agency and the Police Department.



© Joridi Chias/www.uwaterphoto.com

03

To recover sea turtle populations, WWF-Indonesia contributed data to the Sea Turtle National Plan of Action (NPOA), including bycatch handling and mitigation strategies. Proper management of bycatch can improve a turtle's chance of survival by 90 per cent.

## BYCATCH MITIGATION

WWF-Indonesia continued to trial green LEDs in a bid to reduce the incidental capture of turtles by illuminating the waters, allowing turtles to see better and avoid fishing nets. The tests showed sea turtle bycatch reduced by 89.5 per cent, with only 19 sea turtles — 16 green and three olive ridley — accidentally caught on 12 trips.



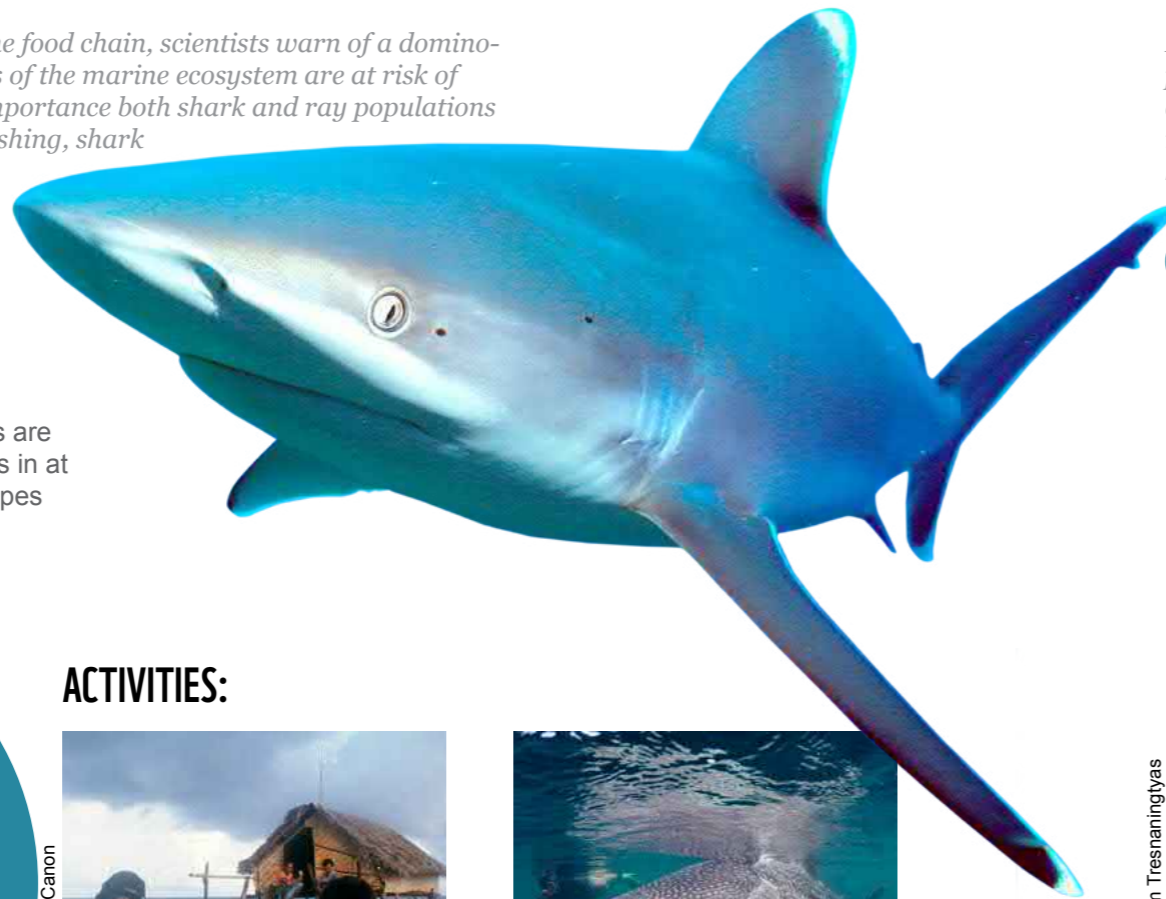
# SCIENTIFIC DATA ADVANCES SHARK HABITAT PROTECTION

Without this predator regulating the food chain, scientists warn of a domino-like effect in which entire structures of the marine ecosystem are at risk of collapse. Despite their ecological importance both shark and ray populations are in massive decline due to overfishing, shark finning and fisheries bycatch.



## GOAL:

Shark and ray populations are maintained at stable levels in at least three priority seascapes across Indonesia.



## ACTIVITIES:



© Jikkie Jonkman / WWF-Canon

### 01

WWF-Indonesia conducted ecological surveys on carrying capacity, distribution, and species composition of shark and rays to identify the most effective areas for MPA sanctuaries within the Sunda Banda Seascape (SBS), namely East Flores, Wakatobi, and West Manggarai.



© Juergen Freund

### 02

Working with Whale Shark Indonesia and the Conservation Leadership Programme, WWF-Indonesia developed a whale shark distribution map, highlighting 24 locations where the large fish species are found.



# REVIVING TRADITIONAL WISDOM FOR BETTER CONSERVATION

Indigenous and local communities have developed effective conservation practices over centuries in order to preserve the resources they depend on for food, income and often spirituality. So when it comes to preserving natural capital, Indonesia's more than 300 ethnic groups have plenty of knowledge to share.

## 5

## GOAL:

Establish at least five Indigenous Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) and formally acknowledge these areas as part of conservation measures in priority seascapes by 2018.

## ACTIVITIES:



© Arum Tresnaningtyas

### 01

This year, WWF facilitated the formal registration of four ICCAs in the Sunda Banda Seascape: Baranusa people of Blangmerang village in Alor in East Nusa Tenggara, Wali people of Wakatobi in Southeast Sulawesi, Werka people in Koon Neiden in Maluku. Thanks to the formal registration of these ICCAs the communities have received national recognition of their natural resource management systems, therefore encouraging a revival of traditional conservation practices.



© Brent Stilton / WWF-UK

### 02

In Alor, East Nusa Tenggara, Baranusa, and Blangmerang, villages revived *mulung*, the customary seasonal closing of traditional fishing areas, to allow for wildlife recovery. WWF-Indonesia was called upon to provide baseline data on the ecology, fisheries and socioeconomic aspects of a 2,677ha 'core zone' within the Pantar Straits and surrounding waters, known to be an abundant habitat for clams, snails, sea cucumber and coral.

“ WWF considers indigenous peoples and local communities among the most important stewards of natural resources, whose innate wisdom and participation in conservation is critical to achieving sustainability. ”

## #SOSHARKS

A WWF-Indonesia survey showed that shark fin consumption in Jakarta restaurants declined by 20.32 per cent to 12,622kg of shark fins in 2015, compared to 15,840kg in 2014. This achievement is in part thanks to the growing WWF Save Our Sharks campaign known as #SOSsharks. In 2016, fronted by prominent Indonesian activists and celebrities, #SOSsharks generated much needed awareness throughout the archipelago and beyond with a particular focus on hotels selling the infamous shark fin soup. However, as Indonesia is one of the world's biggest shark fin exporters, there is still much work to be done in and outside of the country.



# COMMUNITY-BASED RESTORATION PROGRAMME IN LOMBOK

In partnership with local government agencies we are strengthening conservation management in Rinjani National Park, Lombok's main source of freshwater. With the island in the midst of recurring water crises, ensuring the protection of watershed areas and working to reduce encroachment and illegal deforestation is essential for Lombok's 2.4 million people.



## GOAL:

By the end of 2016, collaborative management of Rinjani National Park is strengthened, threats to the area are reduced, and park management is supported to progress reforestation efforts.

## ACTIVITIES:



© Juergen Freund



© John Ratcliffe

### 01

The government of East Lombok agreed to extend support to a reforestation programme covering 3,500ha of degraded land within the Rinjani region. The NEWTrees programme, a WWF-Indonesia reforestation initiative, received IDR 2 billion from the region's annual budget to encourage corporate involvement and community empowerment in the restoration of Lombok's forests.

### 02

Between July 2015 and June 2016, the Forestry Services Unit and Rinjani National Park office focused their attention on a 3,000-ha priority area, with budget support of IDR 25 billion from the local government. Results so far have been positive, which include a 75 per cent survival rate for planted trees. WWF supported the rehabilitation task force that provided action plans for restoration areas and assisted the initiative by ensuring the involvement and input from five villages in the project.



The WWF NEWTrees programme received IDR 2 billion from the region's annual budget

The value of natural capital and environmental services in the Rinjani area is calculated to reach trillions of rupiah, which includes around US\$29 million per year in the agricultural sector and US\$21 million in the ecotourism sector.

# CREATING A GREEN ECONOMY IN KALIMANTAN

Indonesia's Kalimantan region makes up 73 per cent of Borneo, the planet's third largest island, home to six per cent of the world's biodiversity and more than 14 million people. However this epicentre of life, which includes a densely forested area often referred to as the Heart of Borneo, is under siege. While economic development is needed for communities to prosper, the rate of deforestation in the region is considered largely unsustainable, threatening the survival of endangered wildlife and the livelihoods of millions of people.

## 24.1

## GOAL:

By 2018, ecosystem-based spatial planning for Kalimantan, including the 24.1-million ha Heart of Borneo (HoB) landscape, is completed and translated into land use policies at all levels of governance.

## ACTIVITIES:



© Simon Rawles



© Julie Pudowski

### 01

Two WWF participatory spatial planning projects are currently underway. In Laham village, spatial planning of the settlement and its surrounding land was completed and endorsed by the district government of Mahakam Ulu. The village spatial team is now identifying land use and village boundaries. Meanwhile in Minta village, the spatial planning team identified land used during the wet season, such as settlements, public facilities, fishing grounds, smallholder plantations, and water bodies. Land use identification will continue in the 2017 dry season.

### 02

East Kalimantan is Indonesia's third largest source of greenhouse gas emissions with an estimated 88 per cent of emissions stemming from land use. WWF-Indonesia is providing funding and technical support to expand the area designated for the East Kalimantan Forest Carbon Partnership Facility's Carbon Fund (FCPF-CF) REDD+ pilot programme, which is expected to include the districts of Kutai Barat and Mahakam Ulu.

**“People living in areas around the forest must be empowered so that they still can benefit from natural resources while at the same time, continue to pay close attention to the sustainability of their environment. This is what we call a green economy.”**

Albert Tjiu, West Kalimantan programme manager, WWF-Indonesia

## REDD+

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation is a programme negotiated under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which offers financial incentives for measurable and transparent large scale emissions reduction, that includes participation of local communities and governments.



# PRESERVING NATURAL CAPITAL IN SUMATRA

Just forty years ago Sumatra was flush with exotic wildlife including tigers, orangutans, elephants, rhinos and incredible birdlife. Today however, the scene is dramatically different. Pristine rainforest and peatlands have been stripped and replaced with orderly rows of acacia and oil palm, leaving little room for wildlife to thrive. Meanwhile, illegal poaching is threatening some of the the last remaining populations of Indonesia's most iconic species.



## GOAL:

By 2018, secure key habitats for flagship species through effective protected area management and implementation of best management practices for habitats which fall outside of protected zones.

**“Huge profits are made from the sale of endangered animals’ body parts. The money goes to the poachers, ring leaders, taxidermists, exporters and eventually to the buyer.”**

Anwar Purwoto  
Sumatra Director  
WWF-Indonesia



## 8 Tonnes

of ivory from Sumatran elephants has been sold in the past 10 years



## > 100

More than 100 orangutans are smuggled out of Indonesia annually



## ACTIVITIES:



© WWF-Indonesia

### 01

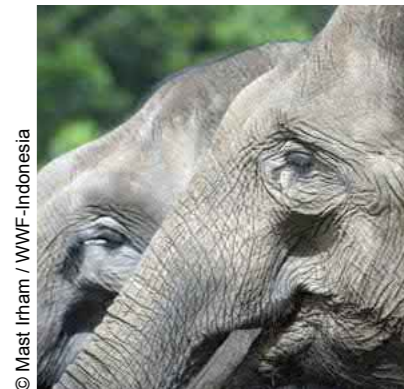
In the Peudangan watershed area, in coordination with the Central Aceh district government, WWF helped to design an elephant corridor that will enable the animals to move freely between developed areas and villages.



© Samsul Komar

### 02

On June 1st, 2016, WWF-Indonesia proudly welcomed baby Rimbani, a new addition to the Tesso Nilo Elephant Flying Squad. Named by the Indonesian Vice President, Jusuf Kalla, Rimbani and her mother Lisa were closely monitored by the Flying Squad team and WWF's resident vet. Rimbani is Lisa's third calf born in the park.



© Mast Irfham / WWF-Indonesia

### 03

In order to ascertain the Sumatran elephant population in Tesso Nilo National Park, located in Central Sumatra, WWF worked with the Eijkman DNA laboratory to analyse samples and determine genotype sets. Based on the results of the analysis it is estimated that the predominantly male elephant population numbers around 150 animals.



© Mast Irfham / WWF-Indonesia

### 04

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry, with technical support from WWF, developed a strategy to address encroachment in Tesso Nilo National Park. The approach involves relocating encroachers holding less than 25ha of oil palm plantations from local communities within the park to timber concession areas. As part of this social forestry scheme, the resettled encroachers will develop non-oil palm commodities such as rubber and jelutung.



© Sumarto

### 05

In 2015, WWF received a license to manage 40,000ha of forest bordering Bukit Tigapuluh National Park that had been originally earmarked for logging concessions. Since then, we have been working with our partners to develop a management plan (RKU) to restore the area. The RKU covers the management of natural forest, for a 10-year period (2016-2026), in order to preserve key areas that should remain undeveloped for the conservation of Sumatran wildlife.



© Gert Polet / WWF-Indonesia

### 06

This year marked a major milestone as WWF researchers celebrated the first live sighting of a Sumatran rhino in Kalimantan. The wild population of Sumatran rhinos inhabiting the region was thought to be extinct as no contact had been made with the species for over 40 years. The Sumatran Rhino Conservation Team, established by WWF-Indonesia and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, safely captured the female rhino and relocated her to a more secure place, which is expected to be developed into a Sumatran rhino sanctuary.





### ACEH

In Aceh WWF worked with the provincial police force and the Natural Resources Conservation Agency to bring poachers and smugglers to justice, resulting in a significant reduction in wildlife crime.

### RIAU

To secure Sumatran elephants in the region and identify their habitats, WWF-Indonesia conducted patrols particularly in and around the protected Tesso Nilo National Park. Through the WWF Wildlife Crime Team, an elephant poaching case in this region was filed, resulting in the imprisonment of six suspects for two years and six months.

### JAMBI

In Jambi the Wildlife Crime Team, established in part by WWF-Indonesia, provided constant support to the police of Tebo and patrol units, resulting in the investigation of four suspected elephant poachers and the prosecution of two suspects.

## AT A GLANCE: MONITORING HABITAT DESTRUCTION AND POACHING IN SUMATRA

Stamping out the illegal wildlife trade is a worldwide priority for WWF as it is second only to habitat destruction in the order of threats to species survival. In Sumatra, poaching poses a grave threat to the island's endangered species: tigers are hunted for their skins, rhinos are killed for their horns, and orangutans are taken from the wild for the entertainment and tourism trade. We are collaborating, training and providing support to a coalition of district law enforcement agencies in an effort to deter poachers and illegal wildlife trading syndicates.

**99** IN SUMATRA, DISTANCE COVERED

**3,250 KM** ON FOOT

**☎** REPORTED CASES

**232** CASES OF POACHING

**896** CASES OF ENCROACHMENT

**16** CASES OF ILLEGAL LOGGING

**⚖** PROSECUTIONS AND ARRESTS

**3** CASES INVOLVING TIGER POACHERS

**2** CASES INVOLVING TIGER TRADING

**1** CASE INVOLVING A HORNBILL POACHER

**2** ELEPHANT IVORY TRADERS

**2** ELEPHANT POACHERS

## TACKLING THE ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE IN SUMATRA



# PRESERVING NATURAL CAPITAL IN PAPUA



*Indonesian Papua, a region encompassing the western part of New Guinea island, boasts some of the largest remaining intact forest on the planet which hosts an incredible five per cent of the world's plant and animal species. Yet the island region is increasingly at risk of unsustainable industry expansion and has been identified, by WWF, as one of 11 most threatened forest regions in the world.*

7

## GOAL:

In accordance with the West Papuan government's decision to maintain 70 per cent of its remaining natural forest, WWF-Indonesia is working to support spatial planning that reflects the Tanah Papua Biodiversity and Sustainable Development Vision and is aiming to help establish a minimum of seven indigenous community conserved areas.

“To date, WWF-Indonesia has helped indigenous and local communities in Papua map nearly 29.7 million acres of forest land, obtain the rights to manage forest land, implement best practices for responsible forestry, develop markets for their timber and non-timber forest products, and obtain Forest Stewardship Council certification on some of the land.”



## ACTIVITIES:



© Faunaland

01

The WWF-Indonesia Conservation Science Unit conducted a study to aid the landscape design of the Wasur-Bupul-Bian (WaBuBi) wildlife corridor. The corridor design was developed in consideration of the marsupials and endangered bird species that primarily inhabit the region, including the cockatoo species, King of Kakatua.



© John Ratcliffe

02

WWF-Indonesia is providing management support and involving local communities in participatory mapping to improve conditions within the Cyclops Nature Reserve, Lorentz National Park and Wasur National Park. WWF is also supporting a government initiative to formalize two regions in the Asmat district — Vriendschap and Rawa Baki — as protected areas.



© Sumaryanto Bronto / WWF-Indonesia

03

WWF-Indonesia provided research and support for mapping projects to ensure traditional laws and customary rights are respected in Papua's Jayapura district. Nine tribal leaders from the region, including Waisimon, signed a document committing to permanently protect 242,000 acres of forest land through a community-based forest management approach.



© Ronald Petocz

04

To reduce threats to at risk species such as sea turtles and whale sharks, WWF-Indonesia is providing funding for wildlife patrols and monitoring in Abun sub-district and Teluk Cenderawasih National Park.



© Terry Domico / WWF

05

As part of a joint effort, WWF-Indonesia and Papua State University shared survey results on the bird of paradise and kangaroo species residing in Wasur National Park. The study ascertained the ecological, social, economic, cultural, and policy aspects related to the species in order to develop effective communication strategies for conservation.

“We must conserve the bird of paradise so the next generation - your children, your grandchildren, can still look directly [at] or find the bird of paradise in the forest - not in a book or on the internet or a picture - or just a story from their parents or grandparents.”

Andhiani Kumalasari, WWF-Indonesia—Papua Programme Coordinator



# 2 EQUITABLE RESOURCE GOVERNANCE

Sustainable development goes beyond the measures of GDP.  
It's about making fair and ecologically informed choices for  
the benefit of all.





# EQUITABLE RESOURCE GOVERNANCE IN THE CORAL TRIANGLE

Without equitable resource governance in the Coral Triangle it is impossible to harmonize the needs of the six nations and numerous indigenous peoples the territory encompasses.



## GOAL:

By 2018, capacity building for local producer groups, cooperatives, and micro-enterprises is facilitated.



## IDR 120 Million

Mutis Timau honey, produced in East Nusa Tenggara, generated IDR 120 million (US\$9,000) in 2016

**“The authorities of East Seram Regency fully support the responsible and wise management of tourism. This marine tourism development in Koon will promote our region to an international level.”**

**Syarif Makmur, Secretary of East Seram Regency**



## ACTIVITIES:



© Khoen Sophoeun

### 01

The Kanoppi project, a programme implemented by WWF-Indonesia, involves 470 households across six villages. The initiative has contributed to self governance in local communities and supports forest conservation by enhancing traditional honey farming through training in areas such as quality control, costing, pricing and accounting. The project has also helped to develop regional legislation that provides framework for community forest management.



© Trinity / WWF-Indonesia

### 02

WWF-Indonesia helped implement a payment for environmental service (PES) scheme in Koon by charging entrance fees for tourists. Fifty per cent of the funds go towards customary development, while 20 per cent are allocated to conservation programmes, including community controls and mangrove planting. Education and village development are allocated 10 per cent of the revenue.



© Juergen Freund

### 03

WWF-Indonesia supports FoRLa (the Alor Seaweed Farmers Forum) to improve their seaweed farming methods, business plans and financial sustainability. In order to realize its business plan, FoRLa is implementing a seaweed savings scheme to increase capital, requiring members to contribute 10kg of dried seaweed as their savings, which can be withdrawn on the second year.



© Nur Ahyani / WWF-Indonesia

### 04

To ensure the viability of seaweed as an income generator and improve its quality, WWF-Indonesia installed a solar powered drying chamber for a community in East Nusa Tenggara. Thanks to the success of the project, similar drying chambers will be installed in other villages.





# EQUITABLE RESOURCE GOVERNANCE IN PAPUA



*In the past, resource management in Papua has overlooked the rights of indigenous people resulting in a reduction of customary conservation practices that maintain the health of the environment. Equitable governance is therefore crucial for restoring and preserving Papuan wildlife.*



## GOAL:

By 2018, ecosystem goods and services in priority conservation landscapes and seascapes are managed through sustainable and fair community customary practices, key legislation, and local models for equitable natural resource management. Renewable energy and sustainable development goals are also endorsed in support of green and blue economies.



## 50%

of Indonesia's rich biodiversity is found in Papua



## ACTIVITIES:



© Folke Wulff

### 01

WWF-Indonesia worked with communities in Yepem, Syuru, and Kaya to develop a framework for protection of 138.7ha of the Agats river basin, an area threatened by rising sea levels and unsustainable fishing practices. The communities agreed to protect riparian and mangrove areas and determined safety zones of 50m around small rivers, 100m around big rivers and 500km<sup>2</sup> for the watershed. These areas were included in spatial planning and documented for their customary significance.



© Juergen Freund

### 02

With the aid of the Community Empowerment Agency of the Teluk Wondama district, WWF-Indonesia designed natural resource management processes for five villages: Yomakan, Isenebuai, Yomber, Syeiwar and Napan. Fishers and visitors from outside the community are now asked to engage with village leaders, contribute towards the cost of monitoring protected areas, and are forbidden from fishing in locations reserved for locals. In addition to these practices, WWF-Indonesia also helped to implement *sasi*, a cultural regulation halting natural resource extraction in order to restore the sea slug population.



© Global Warming Images

### 03

The Papua Province Calculator 2050 is a tool, created by the government of Papua in partnership with WWF-Indonesia, to advocate the benefits of using Papua's readily available and abundant renewable energy sources as opposed to fossil fuels. In addition to this project WWF-Indonesia initiated a study, Papua Province Energy Vision, which investigates renewable energy solutions for Papua offering an alternative renewable energy supply scenario by 2050.



© Brent Stirton / Getty Images

### 04

WWF-Indonesia worked to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) by completing a study on forest commodities and supply chains in Mappi and Boven Digoel which will inform emissions reduction policies currently being implemented throughout the Papuan region.



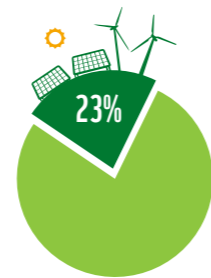
# EQUITABLE RESOURCE GOVERNANCE IN SUMATRA

Local and indigenous peoples are struggling to maintain their role as the traditional caretakers of Sumatra's landscapes and wildlife. WWF-Indonesia is helping these communities to govern the resources that sustain and nurture them.



## GOAL:

By 2018, ecosystem goods and services in priority conservation landscapes and seascapes are managed through sustainable and fair community customary practices, key legislation and local models for equitable natural resource management. Meanwhile, renewable energy and sustainable development goals are endorsed in support of green and blue economies.



## By 2025

the Indonesian government is aiming for 23 per cent renewable energy consumption nation-wide, a target that has already unlocked millions of dollars in investment for renewable energy infrastructure across Sumatra



## 7%

In recent years energy demand in Indonesia has grown around seven per cent annually, a rate that is incomparable with domestic supply

## ACTIVITIES:



© Fazedah Nasution / WWF-Indonesia

### 01

The Government of Aceh and Aceh Besar, with help from WWF-Indonesia, developed a legal policy on renewable energy management as a strategy to reduce dependence on fossil fuels.



© Natalie J. Tangkepayung

### 02

Rumah Kolaborasi (RUKO), a coalition of Sumatran NGOs with WWF-Indonesia, is providing management support for a new coffee milling unit in Ngarip, Lampung. By helping to monitor quality control, facilitate management training, and enhance marketing for the regional coffee industry, the aim is to enable the community's aspirations for sustainable development.



© Fletcher Baylis

### 03

WWF-Indonesia and Tesso Nilo National Park (TNNP) authorities established a fireguard team comprised of the TNNP office, the military, NGOs, and community members to handle fire prevention and suppression. There has been a significant reduction in forest fires and authorities have arrested at least six suspects responsible for land encroachment and fires.



© Juergen Freund

### 04

WWF-Indonesia helped to create the Subayang Watershed Community Forum, involving leaders of the Rimbang Baling community to address the water quality needs of the 800,000 people living in the area. As part of the initiative, WWF-Indonesia helped Riau University build a water lab in Rimbang Baling to monitor water quality in the Rimbang Baling River.



© WWF-Indonesia

### 05

To help Sumatra achieve energy independence, WWF-Indonesia facilitated the inauguration of several micro-hydropower plants in the village of Sukabanjar, consisting of eight units with a total capacity of 50,000 kilowatts, enough to provide energy for up to 128 households.



© Primayunta / WWF-Indonesia

### 06

WWF-Indonesia's Ring of Fire Programme helped communities in Aceh, Jambi, and Lampung to develop sustainable geothermal resources. As part of the initiative, WWF collaborated with the Indonesia Geothermal Association and the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources to broadcast a national talk show entitled *Strengthening the Role and Participation of Community in Encouraging the Development of Sustainable Geothermal Energy in Indonesia*. The event aimed to bolster communication and connectivity between stakeholders.

## GREEN PROSPERITY FOR THE RIMBA CORRIDOR LANDSCAPE

The Green Prosperity-RIMBA programme is a collaborative effort between WWF-Indonesia, NGOs, community leaders, and regional governments of Jambi, Riau and West Sumatra. The project focuses on the monitoring of sustainable rubber and oil plantations in wildlife corridors, restoration of wet peatlands, and community support through agroforestry. These components are supported by sustainability training, monitoring and evaluation.



# EQUITABLE RESOURCE GOVERNANCE IN KALIMANTAN

Kalimantan faces unique economic and political challenges in its journey towards fair management and distribution of its rich resources. Collaboration, consultation and respect for indigenous peoples' rights and traditions is therefore critical for good governance.

8

## GOAL:

By 2018, WWF will facilitate support for national and international recognition of at least eight Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) in Kalimantan, focused on self-governance of natural resources and social equity. Part of this process includes enhancing grant and project management capacities for community-led initiatives.



53%

of Indonesia's 4,300 million tonnes of recoverable coal reserves are found in Kalimantan. However, unsustainable land conversion for mining is risking livelihoods and jeopardizing essential ecosystems

## TRADITIONAL REGULATION

*Tana Ulen* is a Dayak traditional sanction that prohibits or limits activities which contribute to deforestation, depending on the status of the forest and the basic needs of the community. In support of *Tana Ulen*, WWF is working with Dayak groups in Kalimantan to help register mapped areas with the Traditional Domain Registration Agency.

## ACTIVITIES:



© Budi Wardhana

01

FORMADAT, the Indonesian-Malaysian Alliance of Indigenous Peoples of the Highlands of Borneo, was awarded the United Nations Equator Prize 2015, an international accolade granted to local communities for distinguished conservation initiatives. WWF-Indonesia has sponsored and championed FORMADAT since its formalization in 2004.



© Ari Data Kusuma / WWF-Indonesia

02

With the assistance of WWF-Indonesia, indigenous leaders representing Sabah, Sarawak, and Indonesian Kalimantan, established a forum to promote recognition of community rights, improve communication between groups, and create an outlet for the voice of local people in the Heart of Borneo initiative.



© Simon Rawles

03

In support of *Tana Ulen*, customary forest conservation practices, WWF-Indonesia helped communities register mapped areas with the Traditional Domain Registration Agency. Since leaders and elders of Kenyah Dayak communities organized a *Tana Ulen* congress in Tanjung Selor, North Kalimantan, in 2015, over 80,000ha of land has been fully documented and mapped according to the tradition.



© Simon Rawles

04

WWF-Indonesia assisted the government of Kalimantan to draft regulations that include economic incentives for environmental preservation. This includes formal support for the REDD programme in Kutai Barat district.



© istockphoto.com

05

WWF-Indonesia, together with the Institute for Essential Services Reform (IESR) and Pelangi Indonesia, reactivated the Indonesian branch of environmental think-tank Climate Action Network, and conducted a study that mapped out the challenges and benefits of sustainable energy financing in Indonesia.





# 3 PRODUCE BETTER

Our growing population relies on basic necessities like clean water and food to survive but humans currently consume natural resources two times faster than the Earth is able to produce them.





# BETTER PRODUCTION IN THE CORAL TRIANGLE

Often referred to as the nursery of the seas, the Coral Triangle is an important spawning ground and migratory corridor, meaning that enhancing sustainable seafood production is critical to the health the region's economy, food security and wildlife.

5%

## GOAL:

Implement fishery improvement programmes (FIPs) based on Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) principles for responsible reef fish and tuna fisheries, for five per cent and ten per cent of total national production respectively.

## ACTIVITIES:



© Juergen Freund

01

The National Symposium on Sustainable Reef Fisheries, hosted by WWF-Indonesia and the Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Programme Coral Triangle Initiative of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, investigated the use of scientific data for realizing responsible aquaculture in Indonesia. Recommendations included the need to improve data on reef fish biology, populations and ecology, as well as the need to improve regulations for sustainable management of reef fisheries.



© Juergen Freund

02

WWF-Indonesia engaged in capacity building activities at seaweed seed nurseries with farmer groups, the Wakatobi National Park Authority, Wakatobi Fisheries Agency and local academics. Activities included training in financial management, connecting farmers to the Jakarta market, establishing a solar dome dryer, and providing training for women to make higher quality seaweed food products.



WWF-Indonesia Annual Report 2016



10%

## GOAL:

By 2018, 10 per cent of the marine tourism industry including resorts, hotels, dive operators, and other businesses in key seascapes will have adopted environment-friendly practices, and actively contribute to the conservation of sensitive and important ecological areas.



© Juergen Freund

03

As part of the FoRLA programme, initiated three years ago, seaweed farmers were trained to meet sustainability standards and reduce their impact on the environment. An integrated monitoring tool, that measures best management practices of seaweed production, was implemented in 11 villages in Alor district, involving seven farmer groups across four villages.



© Juergen Freund

04

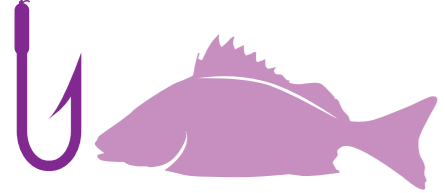
WWF-Indonesia continued to develop Signing Blue, a responsible marine tourism platform, adding seven companies to its membership in the first half of 2016.

“A healthy marine ecosystem is a fundamental pillar of marine tourism business.”

Imam Musthofa  
Fisheries Division Head  
WWF-Indonesia



WWF-Indonesia Annual Report 2016



US\$ 1 BILLION

The Coral Triangle is responsible for one fifth of the world's tuna catch, worth US\$1 billion per year





# BETTER PRODUCTION IN PAPUA

As demand for palm oil, and pulp and paper grows, the once untouched rainforests of Papua and West Papua are beginning to contract. Responsible forest management and the promotion of sustainable non-timber products, including ecotourism, will transform the Indonesian Papuan landscape to one that sustains a balance of nature and economic development.



17

## GOAL:

By 2018, at least 17 conservation-based enterprises in priority landscapes and seascapes, community forestry, cacao, rubber and ecotourism are applying best environmental and fair social practices.

## ACTIVITIES:



© Nurman / WWF-Indonesia

01

Between July 2015 and June 2016, WWF-Indonesia promoted Green and Fair kerabat cacao by offering organic farming training and facilitating registration for organic certification schemes in Suaib, Aimbe, and Klaisu villages.



© Juergen Freund

02

Working with community leaders and tourism professionals, WWF-Indonesia assisted in producing a tourism map complete with cultural attractions, handicrafts and product listings to help promote ecotourism in Cenderawasih Bay National Park.



© Masayu Y. Vinanda / WWF-Indonesia

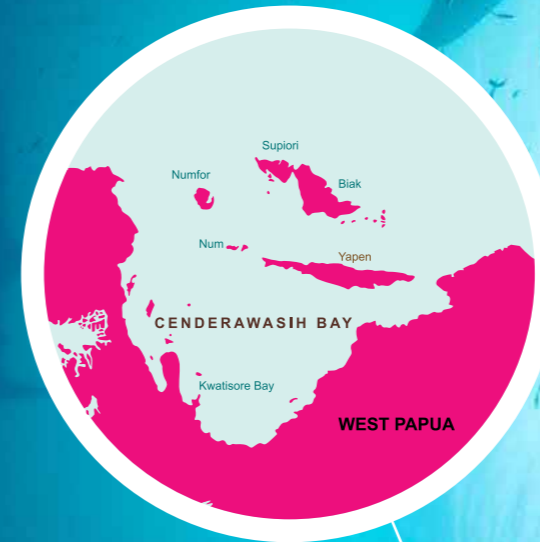
03

WWF-Indonesia helped strengthen the cajuput oil industry by allocating IDR 50 million towards distillation equipment and IDR 5 million to individual community groups in Sota, Yanggandur, and Rawa Biru villages. WWF is providing support by helping improve capacity building and market linkages in order to reduce community forest encroachment and provide new livelihoods.



# AT A GLANCE: ECOTOURISM IN CENDERAWASIH BAY

Unlike other regions which depend on whale shark sighting seasons, Cenderawasih's whale shark population is consistent all year round, providing a significant opportunity for marine tourism development if managed well. This year, WWF worked with community groups and local authorities to develop a strategic plan for whale shark and conservation-based tourism in Nabire district. Part of this work includes the development of a code of conduct for whale shark tourism activities.



**1,453,500ha**

Cenderawasih Bay National Park is considered the largest marine national park in Indonesia



**5,000**

An estimated 5,000 tourists visit Cenderawasih Bay annually



**Four turtle species**

Green, hawksbill, Pacific ridley and leatherback species can be found in Cenderawasih Bay



**300**

An estimated 300 whale sharks are believed to live in Cenderawasih Bay



**US\$20**

All visitors entering traditional marine management areas in Cenderawasih Bay National Park are expected to contribute a fee to a village conservation fund, an agreement WWF facilitated with tourism operators



**> 1,000 fish species**

and 500 coral species have been identified in the park



**Endangered**

In 2016 whale sharks were reclassified from Vulnerable to Endangered on the IUCN Red List of threatened species



# BETTER PRODUCTION IN SUMATRA

Over the past half century, 85 per cent of Sumatra's forests have been destroyed due to the vast expansion of agriculture and logging. The answer to saving critically endangered and essential ecosystems lies in our ability to innovate and produce more sustainably.



## GOAL:

By 2018, relieve pressure on forest production by diversifying incomes in local communities, monitoring protected areas and reporting violations of land agreements.

## ACTIVITIES:



© Natalie J. Tangkepayung

### 01

WWF-Indonesia worked with a local NGO, Lahar, to persuade farmers to move their plantations out of protected areas. In addition to this, the NGO partnership implemented a restoration programme that included the distribution of 23,200 nutmeg, duku, and durian seedlings to help prevent further deforestation.

## STRENGTHENING PRIVATE SECTOR COMMITMENT FOR PALM OIL TRACEABILITY SCHEMES

WWF-Indonesia, via the Eyes on the Forest network, arranged a series of meetings with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and four key RSPO member companies to devise a framework that tackles instances of 'illegal' oil palm fruit reaching the market. Meanwhile, the central government urged companies to take responsibility for their role in sustainable palm oil supply chains by refusing to accept illegal oil palm fruit from unknown sources or 'middle-men'.



# SEEDING SUSTAINABLE FINANCE

The future of Indonesia's natural environment depends on responsible investment with a consideration for long-term gains and maintaining sustainable ecosystems.

50%

## GOAL:

By 2018, 50 per cent of private sector financial institutions are implementing responsible investment policies for priority commodities in Indonesia.



## ACTIVITIES:



© James Morgan

### 01

The Indonesia Financial Service Authority (FSA) and WWF-Indonesia initiated a pilot project, "First Step to Being a Sustainable Bank," with eight national banks representing almost 50 per cent of the nation's banking assets. The project was created with a particular focus on identifying and mitigating risks within the palm oil industry and ultimately aims to support banks achieve targets in the FSA's Sustainable Finance Roadmap 2014-2019. The banks involved in the project are: Bank Mandiri, BRI, BCA, BNI, Bank Muamalat, BRI Syariah, Bank BJB and Bank Artha Graha Internasional.



© Jikkie Jonkman

### 02

As part of our Blue Economy Programme, WWF-Indonesia and the Ministry of Finance conducted a workshop in Wakatobi on green budget tagging for community empowerment initiatives so that stakeholders can easily identify which activities within their annual budgets contribute to conservation. The workshop combined knowledge sharing and training for the Wakatobi government's planning agency and local working units. The event also focused on how to mainstream green economies in local government development and planning and how to allocate public funding to priority sectors and programmes.





# SUSTAINABLE PALM OIL

Despite recent commitments to halt rapid deforestation linked to palm oil production, rampant forest fires and the conversion of high conservation value areas still persist. As the number one palm oil producer in the world, all eyes are on Indonesia and its journey to achieve sustainable palm oil.



20%

## GOAL:

By 2018, 20 per cent of the total share of palm oil-based products, the equivalent of two million hectares of palm oil plantations in Indonesia, will be certified by the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil.

### WWF PALM OIL SMALLHOLDER PROGRAMME

An evaluation of WWF-Indonesia's smallholder programme found the initiative increased yields, reduced the cost of fertilizers, increased household incomes, strengthened capacity and local institutions, and helped farmers with the certification process. The next phase of the project consists of building a centre of excellence for smallholders where they can learn about better management practices followed by activating the role of local government; and strengthening grower capacity.

#### ACTIVITIES:



© James Morgan

01

Organized by PT. SMART Tbk in partnership with WWF, the fifth International Conference on Oil Palm and Environment (ICOPE) took place this year. Over 1,000 participants from 14 countries attended the conference which focused on climate change adaptation and risk mitigation for the palm oil industry, including forums on best farming practices and implementation of new technologies for sustainability.



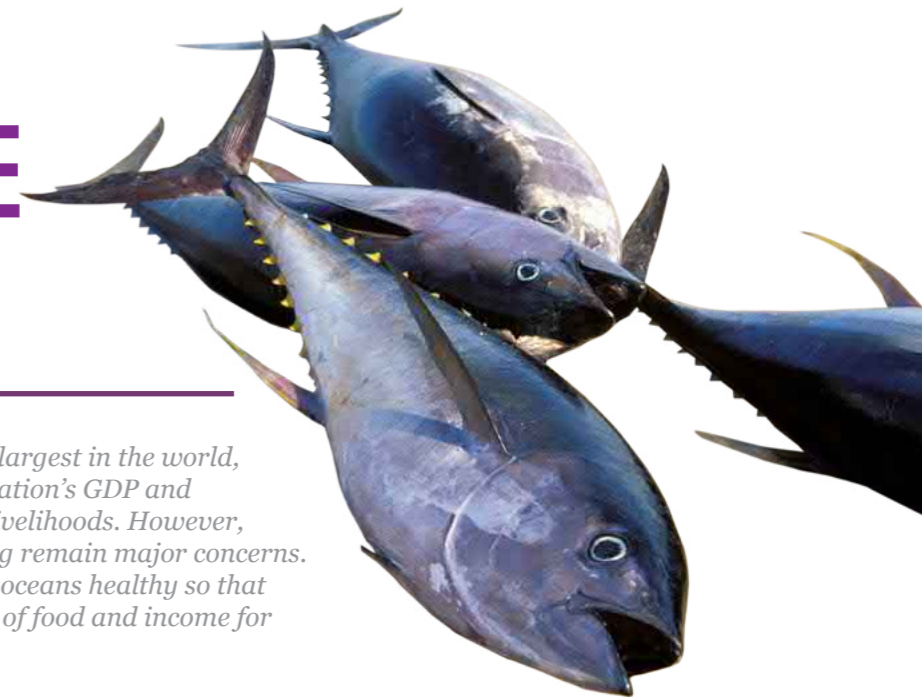
© Richard Stonehouse

02

A project funded by International Climate Change Germany, aimed at promoting green economy concepts, launched in the regency of Kapuas Hulu, West Kalimantan, which provided the momentum for WWF-Indonesia and the district head to sign an agreement to jointly promote sustainable development within the region.

1,805,641ha of oil palm plantations in Indonesia have been certified to date. WWF was involved in influencing the Indonesian producers to commit to sustainability measures beyond RSPO requirements.

# SUSTAINABLE SEAFOOD



Indonesia's fisheries sector is one of the largest in the world, contributing up to nine per cent of the nation's GDP and directly providing for up to 20 million livelihoods. However, overexploitation and unregulated fishing remain major concerns. WWF-Indonesia is working to keep our oceans healthy so that seafood will continue to be a viable source of food and income for future generations.

10%

## GOAL:

By 2018, 10 per cent of domestic seafood production and 10 per cent of production for export apply best management practices or have obtained sustainability certification.

#### ACTIVITIES:



© WWF-Indonesia

01

At the fourth annual Seafood Savers meeting, members gathered to discuss progress. Most notably, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries agreed to sign off on the Tuna Fisheries Improvement Action Plan and adopt the policies nationally.



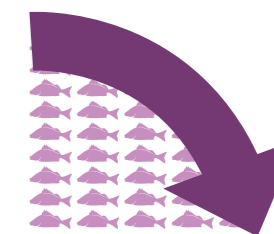
© Juergen Freund

02

Pulau Mas reef fishing activities have been registered with Seafood Savers since 2013. In 2016, they signed an official agreement to include their lobster commodities. New member Celebes Seaweed Group also signed a formal agreement to signify their cooperation with Seafood Savers.



6 National fisheries companies have so far joined WWF's Seafood Savers programme



30 Years

The global collapse of fish stocks is predicted to take place in just 30 years time unless we act at scale

### SEAFOOD SAVERS

As a part of WWF-Indonesia's strategy to educate producers to start practicing responsible aquaculture and capture practices, WWF-Indonesia initiated the Seafood Savers Programme in 2009. Seafood Savers acts as a bridging mechanism for industry players to achieve standard and criteria of fisheries related eco-label certifications including the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) for capture fisheries and the Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) for aquaculture fisheries. A company has to pass seven membership stages to be officially considered a member of Seafood Savers, from application to the implementation of Fisheries Improvement Programme (FIP) and/or Aquaculture Improvement Programme (AIP).



# SUSTAINABLE PULP & PAPER

In a world where competition for land and water is increasing, it's essential to produce paper without destroying or degrading forests. Thanks to a coordinated effort, Indonesia's pulp and paper industry is transforming to meet environmental and consumer demands while ensuring the longevity of forests.



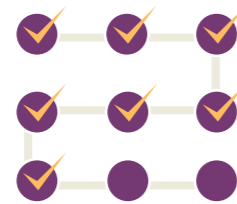
## GOAL:

By 2018, 400,000ha in Sumatra, 1.2 million ha in Kalimantan, and 1.2 million ha in Papua are credibly certified through the WWF Global Forest and Trade Network (GFTN). Incentives are established for actors who fulfill requirements for legality and sustainability.



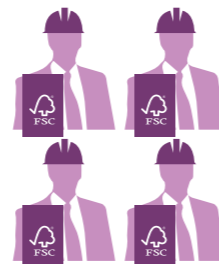
**864.515ha**

of land certified by GFTN in all three regions



**565.142ha**

of land in pipeline for FSC certification



**Four**

forest management units have attained FSC certification through the GFTN

## ACTIVITIES:



© Tim Laman

### 01

WWF-Indonesia facilitated the protection of the largest mangrove concession in the world by providing financial and technical support to achieve FSC Chain of Custody certification for 82,000ha of PT. BUMWI forest in Bintuni, West Papua. This protected mangrove forest will provide valuable habitat protection for threatened species such as the dusky wallaby.



© Simon Rawles

### 02

In Java, WWF-Indonesia worked with IKEA to help the Enggal Mulya Community Forest in Mrayan Village, in East Java obtain Forest Stewardship Council Chain of Custody certification. Market linkages were also negotiated with the furniture industry.



© Edward Parker

### 02

With the support of WWF-Indonesia, PT. Kandelia Alam and PT. Bios conceded 28,000ha of mangrove forest in West Kalimantan, an area for preservation of endangered species such as the Irrawaddy dolphin and proboscis monkey. This milestone marked the first ever FSC-certified mangrove concession in Indonesia.



© Miguel Armando Pacheco

### 04

WWF-Indonesia and the City of Pasuruan signed a memorandum of understanding on strengthening the implementation of the Indonesian Timber Legality Assurance System (SVLK), a certification that ensures wood products are sourced from legally harvested wood.

**“CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT TO PROTECT PROBOSCIS MONKEY HABITATS CAN BE INTEGRATED WITH MANGROVE HARVESTING ACTIVITIES. THE FSC CERTIFICATE VERIFIES THAT THE MANAGEMENT OF MANGROVE CONCESSIONS SUPPORTS SUSTAINABILITY AND PROTECTS THE MONKEY’S HABITAT.”**

**Joko Sarjito, WWF-Indonesia Global Forest and Trade Network**



**0 MINISTER GETS BEHIND WWF RECOMMENDATIONS**

WWF-Indonesia, the Climate and Land Use Alliance, Eyes on the Forest and Walhi Jambi invited the Minister of Environment and Forestry to discuss law enforcement activities during wildfires, especially in conservation areas. The Minister was presented with the results of investigations of forest fires in Riau province and expressed her support by writing to the Governor of Riau regarding the clearing 3,000ha of protected forests and vowing to limit the permits of palm oil mills.



# 4 CONSUME MORE WISELY

Through low-footprint lifestyles, sustainable energy use and healthier food consumption patterns, consumers collectively have the power to make a difference.





# CONSUME MORE WISELY

© Roni Sambiangga / WWF

Home to an estimated 237 million people and a rapidly growing middle class, Indonesia's global consumption footprint is not going unnoticed.



## GOAL:

By 2018, critical awareness of environmental issues is built. Meanwhile, the public is mobilized to take action against natural resource mismanagement and change their lifestyle and consumption patterns. By working with consumers and retailers, there is an increase in availability of sustainable products for consumption.



“ In support of WWF's Earth Hour, 37 cities from Banda Aceh to Makassar, came together to turn off their lights for one hour to spread awareness about climate change. Two UNESCO heritage sites, Borobudur Temple and Prambanan Temple, joined in solidarity along with 70 other iconic monuments. ”

## 2016 RESULTS:

© Thippakone Thammavongsa



### 01

WWF-Indonesia launched the *Beli Yang Baik* (Buy Good) campaign, which calls on consumers to consider the ecological impacts of their purchases, in collaboration with Toyota, the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), the FSC as well as leading hotels and seafood restaurants. The initiative included the creation of a responsible consumer guide, a festival introducing people to environmentally-friendly products and a petition requesting manufacturers to produce palm oil sustainably.

© Nicolas Cegalerba



### 02

Popular Sumatran elephant, Yongki, was killed by poachers for his tusks in 2015. The RIPYongki petition, urging officials to investigate the death of the beloved elephant, was shared by 28,404 people in two days. The campaign called for popular Indonesian commerce websites to ban ivory merchants and succeeded in closing ivory businesses, ultimately prompting President Jokowi and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to call for an investigation into Yongki's death.

© WWF-Indonesia



### 03

In collaboration with WWF-Indonesia, Touchten Games launched Fishing Town, a story-based smart-phone game that allows the player to build their own fishing village complete with fish that represent over 100 species found throughout Indonesia. Besides being informative and entertaining, users can also contribute to marine conservation by making in-app purchases.

© WWF-Indonesia



### 04

Bogor was voted the winner of WWF's 2016 We Love Cities campaign, an initiative to raise awareness for cities making outstanding progress in achieving their sustainability goals. The city's work on climate change mitigation and adaptation and sustainable infrastructure projects — including smart street lighting and the introduction of rapid bus transit — contributed to Bogor's win.

© Juergen Freund



### 05

Indonesia is the world's largest Muslim country and in 2014 its most influential muslim council issued its first ever conservation-based Fatwa, condemning poaching as an unethical practice and stating that protection of native species is an obligation for the Muslim community. In April 2016, the National University of Jakarta and the Indonesian Council of Ulema, in partnership with WWF-Indonesia, provided training to help clerics write and deliver lectures on the edict to help spread awareness.

© Stephen Belcher



### 06

In honor of World Rhino Day WWF-Indonesia visited 13 schools to help raise awareness about the species' plight. Part of the campaign featured a competition to write an article about the most comfortable home for a rhino, which was a great success, gathering almost 400 submissions. WWF-Indonesia facilitated a visit to Ujung Kulon National Park for the winners, where they learned about the challenges facing the Javan rhino.



# MARKETING

## CORPORATE PARTNERSHIP

The challenges that Indonesia's environment faces are too big, too interconnected and too urgent for any one organization to solve alone. Recognizing the scale and complexity of the challenges, WWF has chosen to engage in collaborative and collective action with businesses, investors, consumers, governments and other civil society organizations to drive positive change. Our cooperation with corporate sector partners is based on a common understanding of issues, shared ambitions or activities, and a willingness to speak out in public.

## FY16 CORPORATE PARTNERS

- LINE Corporation
- Bank Negara Indonesia
- PT Manggala Gelora Perkasa (Senayan City)
- PT Propera Dinamika
- PT Metrox Global (Rimowa)
- PT Panen Lestari Internusa (Galeries Lafayette)
- PT Warna Agung Tbk
- PT Synthesis Karya Pratama
- PT Uber Indonesia Technology
- Bintuni Wood Industry
- PT Wijaya Sentosa

## HIGHLIGHTS



### HSBC: EAST INDONESIA CONSERVATION PROJECT

There are five major components of this project: environmental education, waste management, sustainable fisheries, whale shark conservation and responsible tourism.



### HSBC: FRESHWATER PROJECT IN RIMBANG BALING

Protecting the quality of the river as a source of livelihoods in Rimbang Baling, Riau, in the province of Sumatra through community awareness raising and the establishment of a water testing laboratory.



### HSBC: SUSTAINABLE PALM OIL PROJECT IN WEST KALIMANTAN

Increasing the capacity of independent and small-scale oil palm farmers to achieve certified standards in Sintang district, West Kalimantan, through training in good agriculture practices and microfinance.



### PT UNILEVER INDONESIA: REFORESTATION PROGRAMME AND CONSUMER GOODS CAMPAIGN

Supporting WWF's Newtrees reforestation efforts by funding the planting and care of 10,000 trees in three locations across Indonesia. Unilever also supported the #beliyangbaik campaign to encourage consumers to be wiser in their consumption habits.



### PT BANK CENTRAL ASIA TBK: TURTLE CONSERVATION

Awareness raising in Pangumbahan, West Java and Aroen Meubanja (Aceh), Sumatra, about the importance of turtle protection and support for local conservation activities which aim to increase the number of turtle hatchlings.



### PT NUTRIFOOD INDONESIA: REVIVING THE REEF

Supporting the community to restore the coral reef's ecosystem function in Badul Island in Ujung Kulon, Java.

# PARTNERS IN CONSERVATION

## THANK YOU

We are grateful to the passionate individuals and organizations that are helping us achieve our vision and goals. We would like to acknowledge and thank the following people, businesses and organizations for their support. The time, resources and funds you've generously contributed are building a future where people live in harmony with nature. We deeply appreciate your partnership.

### WWF Global Network

- WWF-Australia
- WWF-Austria
- WWF-Belgium
- WWF-Denmark
- WWF-France
- WWF-Germany
- WWF International
- WWF-Japan
- WWF-Netherlands
- WWF-Singapore
- WWF-Sweden
- WWF-Switzerland
- WWF-UK
- WWF-US

### Government

- Directorate General for International Cooperation (Netherlands)
- The European Union
- International Climate Initiative (Germany)
- The KfW Development Bank
- Millennium Challenge Account Indonesia (MCAI)
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
- Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)
- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
- USAID
- Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs

### Foundations

- Margaret A. Cargill Foundation
- Moore Foundation
- Packard Foundation
- Fondation Segré
- Walton Foundation

### Non-profits

- The Climate and Land Use Alliance (CLUA)
- Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)
- The Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH)
- OXFAM
- TRAFFIC
- Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)

### Private Sector

- AVON
- HSBC
- Indo Kasih
- Krombacher
- LINE
- Lotte Mart
- PT BCA
- PT Indofood
- PT Indosat Tbk
- PT Nutrifood
- PT Siemens Indonesia
- PT Sarana Multi Infrastructure
- PT Tupperware Indonesia
- PT Nestlé Indonesia
- PT Sumalindo Lestari Jaya
- PT Bintuni Utama Murni
- XL Axiata



# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

THE WWF-INDONESIA FOUNDATION AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016  
(Expressed in thousands of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	AUDITED 2016			AUDITED 2015		
	Restricted	Unrestricted	Total	Restricted	Unrestricted	Total
<b>REVENUE</b>						
Donations	267,520,061	31,513,960	299,034,021	243,663,356	38,057,615	281,720,971
Foreign exchange gain/(loss), net	-	(2,891,424)	(2,891,424)	-	2,794,609	2,794,609
Interest income	-	2,131,886	2,131,886	-	1,375,134	1,375,134
Others	166,361	16,086,566	16,252,927	-	2,647,682	2,647,682
<b>NET ASSETS RELEASED FROM RESTRICTIONS</b>						
Fullfilment of restricted programmes	(19,479,006)	19,479,006	-	(18,634,638)	18,634,638	-
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>248,207,416</b>	<b>66,319,994</b>	<b>314,527,410</b>	<b>225,028,718</b>	<b>63,509,678</b>	<b>288,538,396</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>						
Project staff costs	(68,196,184)	(17,840,010)	(86,036,194)	(56,924,961)	(18,318,164)	(75,243,125)
Office and field operating costs	(54,421,823)	(24,564,485)	(78,986,308)	(55,840,390)	(20,793,992)	(76,634,382)
Travel, meetings, and training	(67,079,469)	(5,498,018)	(72,577,487)	(59,932,773)	(5,287,067)	(65,219,840)
Grants and professional fees	(58,509,940)	(11,360,108)	(69,870,048)	(52,330,594)	(10,614,973)	(62,945,567)
Provision for impairment of receivables	-	(3,850,154)	(3,850,154)	-	(1,246,655)	(1,246,655)
Interest expenses	-	(1,691,052)	(1,691,052)	-	(1,090,187)	(1,090,187)
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>(248,207,416)</b>	<b>(64,803,827)</b>	<b>(313,011,243)</b>	<b>(225,028,718)</b>	<b>(57,351,038)</b>	<b>(282,379,756)</b>
<b>NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN NET ASSETS</b>	-	1,516,167	1,516,167	-	6,158,640	6,158,640
<b>NET ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	-	50,600,279	50,600,279	-	44,441,639	44,441,639
<b>NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR</b>	-	52,116,446	52,116,446	-	50,600,279	50,600,279

## NOTES:

- The figures that appear in the financial summary shown are derived from the financial statements for the years ended 30 June 2016 and 2015 that have been audited by Public Accountant Firm "TANUDIREDA, WIBISANA, RINTIS & Rekan" (Member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers global network in Indonesia) and have received an unqualified opinion.
- The Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2015 and the Consolidated Statement of Activities for the year ended 30 June 2015 have been restated to reflect the changes in accounting policy of revenue recognition.

THE WWF-INDONESIA FOUNDATION AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2016  
(Expressed in thousands of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	2016	2015
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	52,414,930	54,033,666
Project advances	10,578,894	9,671,414
Contribution receivables	82,949,296	71,095,143
Other current assets	2,797,033	2,585,174
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>148,740,153</b>	<b>137,385,397</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Fixed assets	33,968,700	37,057,398
Intangible assets	4,328,225	4,407,810
Other non-current assets	457,358	-
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>38,754,283</b>	<b>41,465,208</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>187,494,436</b>	<b>178,850,605</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</b>		
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
Deferred revenue	77,831,721	72,284,902
Accruals and other payables	47,328,346	40,084,260
Current portion of long-term bank loan	5,801,302	5,476,775
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>130,961,369</b>	<b>117,845,937</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
Long term bank loan	4,416,621	10,404,389
<b>NETT ASSETS</b>	<b>52,116,446</b>	<b>50,600,279</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NETT ASSETS</b>	<b>187,494,436</b>	<b>178,850,605</b>









Working to sustain the natural  
world for people and wildlife

**together possible**™