



INDONESIA



ADAPTING NEW NORM IN CONSERVATION

YAYASAN WWF INDONESIA ANNUAL REPORT 2020
(July 2019 - June 2020)

About Us

Yayasan WWF Indonesia is one of the trusted independent conservation organizations that was established on the understanding of the complex relationship between human activities and the natural environment, a focus on finding workable solutions and an ability to mobilize action from stakeholders and supporters. Our mission is to conserve biodiversity and to reduce human impact on nature for the well-being of present and future generations. Our works are not just about saving endangered species, forests, or coral reefs, but we are also working on forest and freshwater, ocean, and footprint.

Contributors:

Yayasan WWF Indonesia staffs

Editors

Dewi Satriani
Ency Mataniari
Jelfi
Muhammad Ridha Hakim
Nara Wisesa
Gugi G. Maulana
Dicky Sucipto

Graphic Designer

Ilham Andriansyah



© Yayasan WWF Indonesia / Jojon S. Nata

Table of Contents

2	•	About Us
3	●	Table of Contents
4	•	Our Board
5	•	Foreword
6	•	Conservation Works in Number and Graphic
8	•	Marine
10	•	Forest
10	•	Wildlife
12	•	Footprint and Market Transformation
16	•	Our Stories
22	•	Overview of Partnership and Stakeholder Engagement
23	•	Fundraising and Communication
29	•	Financial Statement

Our Board



Board of Trustee

Kuntoro Mangkusubroto
Kemal Aziz Stamboel
Arief Tarunakarya Surowidjojo
Shinta Widjaja Kamdani
Heru Prasetyo

Board of Supervisor

Betti S. Alisjahbana
Natalia Soebagjo
Jerry Ng

Board of Executive

Alexander S. Rusli
Najelaa Shihab
Ani Mardiasuti

Foreword

Indonesia is a country blessed with abundant natural resources, with the world population continues to grow and the sources of food and energy became scarce has put sustainable development in managing our natural capital is more crucial than ever. The Covid-19 emphasized the significant role of the environment with the global recession that soon followed and the shortage of food supply. We as humans must adapt for our survival with limited natural resources should think of ways to implement conservation principles into sustainable lifestyles, to contribute in the smallest ways to the environment from our food choices and our lifestyle preferences.



Alexander S. Rusli
Board of Yayasan WWF Indonesia

During this year, we are hatching several new collaborations with the government, NGOs, and private sectors to address sustainable development, environmental and conservation issues. We are investing with youth with various activities and many local communities both in the urban and rural areas. Yayasan WWF Indonesia tried Adapting New Norm in Conservation by being an agile organization that tried new things where can find a balance between human and nature.



Lukas Laksono Adhyakso
Acting CEO Yayasan WWF Indonesia

This Annual Report summarized our works between July 2019-June 2020. Throughout this period Yayasan WWF Indonesia has been through a lot of things, in early 2020 as the whole world also experienced, the Covid-19 has turned our world almost upside down. We suddenly faced a never-before challenge since the first time we started to work on the conservation issue in 1962. What was normal then seems farfetched nowadays. We began to realize the privilege that we have taken for granted and forced to change our lifestyle and our business as usual is merely in the past. We tried to adjust this by Adapting New Norm in Conservation, cemented our present virtually while face-to-face interaction is limited. Our approaches in conservation have shifted from merely focused on the wildlife to address the most important aspect of conservation which is human.

Our work mainly focused on collaborative efforts addressing local communities to be able to take part in managing their abundance of natural resources together with the government, innovative usage of technology in conservation, footprint and market transformation, forest, wildlife, and marine. With the holistic approaches and collaborative spirit addressing many aspects that encompassed human, government, environmental, and economic needs. We tried to be a bridge that provides a solution between nature and the people. Please enjoy reading this Annual Report to take a brief stroll on our journey where we make our dream come true, to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment, and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.

Conservation Works in

Where We Work (Jul 2019-Jun 2020)

Supporting Local Communities in managing their territories & natural resources



(Note: LMMA = ● Blue, Customary Forest and/or ICCA = ● Dark Green)

1. Alor (LMMA Baranusa)

- Facilitated development of Joint Regulation (No.5/2019) to support the empowerment of the Baranusa Adat Institution in marine resource management.

2. Flores Timur (LMMA Mekko)

- Facilitated development of two village regulations (No. 6 and No.7/2019) related to the management of sharks as well as marine tourism in Pledo Village.

3. Wakatobi (LMMA Desa Sombu, LMMA Desa Wali)

- Facilitated cooperation agreement between the National Park authority with communities in Sombu Village on shark tourism co-management.
- Facilitated partnership agreement between the National Park authority with communities in Wali Village (agreement no.1146/T.21/TU/KSA/08/2019) on access allocation for traditional marine resource use.

4. Seram Bagian Timur (LMMA Kataloka)

- Facilitated development of Koon MPA Management Plan which incorporates the customary marine resource management carried out by the Kataloka customary institution.

5. Hulu Kapuas (Hutan Adat Kelayam, Hutan Adat Kalibandung)

- Facilitated the establishment of customary forests based on agreements between local stakeholder representatives.

6. Mahakam Ulu (ICCA Long Tuyuq, ICCA Liu Mulang)

- Supported participatory mapping processes to identify carrying capacity, local wisdom, and carbon stock allocation using Participatory Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (P-MRV) method.

7. Kutai Barat (ICCA Laham, ICCA Linggang Melapeh, ICCA Minta)

- Supported participatory mapping processes to identify carrying capacity, local wisdom, and carbon stock allocation using Participatory Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (P-MRV) method.

8. Malinau (Wilayah Adat)

With partner BRWA, supported Indigenous Peoples for the documentation and registration of indigenous territories of over 1 million ha of Bahau Hulu, Pujungan and Pa' Kinayeh, now formally recognized through decree of Malinau District Head.

9. Tamberauw (Hutan Adat Womom, Hutan Adat Resye, ICCA Marga Yessa, ICCA Marga Jokson)

- Supported the management and official recognition process of Yessa clan and Jokson Clan Sasi areas
- Facilitated the inclusion of these areas into the district spatial plan as well as under the Jeen Womom MPA management plan.

10. Rimbang Baling (Hutan Adat Imbo Batu Dinding, ICCA Tanjung Belit, ICCA Pangkalan Indarung)

- Facilitated the process towards formal recognition for Imbo Batu Dinding customary forest in Tanjung Belit from local government.
- Facilitated the mapping of community conserved area in Pangkalan Indarung.

Number and Graphic

Where We Work (Jul 2019 – Jun 2020) Supporting MMAF's conservation work in the management, establishment, declaration, and initiation of 20 Marine Protected Areas

WWF supports field activity implementation and provides technical assistance

1. SAP Selat Pantar (Alor)
2. KKPD Flores Timur
3. KKP3K Kei Kecil (Maluku Tenggara)
4. KKP3K Koon (Seram Bagian Timur)
5. KKP3K Seram Utara Barat
6. Pulau Buru
7. KKPD Maluku Barat Daya
8. KKP3K Kepulauan Tanimbar
9. TP Jeen Womom (Tambrau)
10. SAP Seribu Satu Sungai Teoenebikia Sorong Selatan
11. KKPD Teluk Moramo Konawe Selatan
12. Konawe Kepulauan (Wawonii)
13. KKP3K TP Paloh, Sambas
14. KKP3K TP Aceh Tamiang

WWF provides technical assistance

15. KKP3K TPK Pulau-Pulau Batu Nias Selatan
16. KKP3K TPK Tapanuli Tengah
17. KKP3K TPK Randayan, Bengkayang
18. KKP Kubu Raya & Kayong Utara
19. KKP3K TPK Kubu Raya & Perairan Sekitarnya
20. KKP3K TPK Kendawangan

Note:

MPA (Field implementation & technical assistance) = ● Blue;

MPA (Technical assistance only) = ● Light Blue;

National Park = ● Dark Green



Where We Work (Jul – Dec 2019) Supporting MoEF's conservation work in 15 National Parks

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. TN Tesso Nilo | I. TN Rinjani |
| B. TN Bukit Tigapuluh | J. TN Komodo |
| C. TN Bukit Barisan Selatan | K. TN Wakatobi |
| D. TN Ujung Kulon | L. TN Teluk Cenderawasih |
| E. TN Danau Sentarum | M. TN Lorentz |
| F. TN Betung Kerihun | N. TN Wasur |
| G. TN Bukit Baka Bukit Raya | |
| H. TN Sebangau | |



Collaboration with Stakeholders in Conservation Efforts

Yayasan WWF Indonesia recognized the important role of people and communities in conservation. Therefore, we have invested our resources to collaborate with relevant stakeholders such as local government, corporations, and communities through various approaches in addressing conservation issues. Since 2020, we have shifted our focus to work outside conservation areas under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry's authority.

Marine

Supporting Various Approaches in Community Based Marine Tourism

Manggarai Barat, East Nusa Tenggara

- Supporting Feasibility study to develop ecotourism development strategy

Sombano Village, Wakatobi, Southeast Sulawesi

- Capacity building in Book-keeping, advocacy to access Village budget plan

Asandami village, Teluk Wondama, West Papua

- Technical advice on village government and the community establishing Kampung Aisandami Regulation No 1/2019 regulating several waste-related issues
- Capacity building in implementing responsible marine tourism practices, communication with guest and management

East Flores, East Nusa Tenggara

- Capacity building for local fisherman in alternative livelihood in tourism to reduce shark fishing
- Developing ecotourism village regulation by adopting Yayasan WWF Indonesia's BMP of Marine Tourism

Alor, East Nusa Tenggara

- Supporting ecotourism village development organized by Forum for Kabola Fishermen (FKNK)
- Facilitated training on local culinary and tour package development in Pante Deere and Munaseli village

Maluku

A collaborative multi-stakeholder conservation effort worked together to protect and conserve leatherback turtle populations in the Kei Islands (Southeastern Maluku) that involved the Natural Resource Conservation Agency (BKSDA) Tual Resort, Directorate-General of Surveillance and Control of Marine and Fishery Resources (PSDKP) Tual, and especially the religious

leaders in the Kei Islands as well as the Heads/Elders of the 11 Villages (Ohoi), as well as WWF. This collaborative approach has resulted in the decrease of leatherback sea turtle customary utilization in the area by 96 %, from 103 turtles in 2017 down to 4 turtles in 2019.

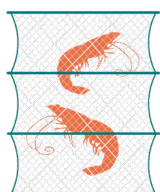
South-East Sulawesi

The MPA Center of Excellence (CoE) in Wakatobi has been declared by the Academy of Marine Community and Fisheries (AKKP Wakatobi), MMAF, and Wakatobi District Government's representative, in collaboration with the Wakatobi National Park Authority, Wakatobi District Government, and the Marine Technology Research unit (LPTK). Each stakeholder holds different roles and functions, where AKKP Wakatobi will integrate conservation-related themes and marine tourism into the education curriculum as well activities with a diving school, while LPTK will provide its input on science and technology. Yayasan WWF Indonesia provides technical support in

curriculum development, as well as capacity building for the AKKP teaching staff. The MPA Center of Excellence has been designed to serve three primary functions: (1) education: to become a center of education in an effort to improve competencies for program managers; (2) training: organize activities that improve and develop skills and knowledge in program management, and (3) development: organize activities to improve the program's capabilities for the interests of each institution's programs.

West Papua

The West Papua Provincial Regulation No. 13 of 2019 concerning Provincial Marine and Coastal Spatial Planning Policy (RZWP3K) for 2019-2039 has been enacted on December 31, 2019. Within West Papua's RZWP3K regulation, around 39% of West Papua's territorial water and small islands allocated for conservation purposes to protect the ecosystem and provide sustainable benefits for local people through sustainable use practices. WWF Indonesia Foundation supported in providing technical support to facilitate series of multi-stakeholder consultations to develop the regulation.



Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture (EAA) Guidelines -

The EAA guideline has since been legalized through the MMAF Director-General of Aquaculture Decree No. 154/PER-DJPB/2019. Yayasan WWF Indonesia supported the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) in the development of a technical guideline of the Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture (EAA). This regulation is expected to be a foundation for the implementation of EAA by Aquaculture producers and practitioners and provide a positive impact on their socio-economic conditions. In addition, as part of Aquaculture Improvement Programs that we facilitated during this period, 76.7 hectares of mangroves have been rehabilitated to fulfill the environmental responsibility of participating shrimp farms.

Forest

Central Kalimantan

Sebangau National Park, Police dan Indonesia National Armed Force (TNI), Local government of Katingan and Pulang Pisau district, 4 sub districts; Kamipang, Mendawai, Sebangau Kuala, Katingan Kuala sub districts and customary leaders developed a joint fire prevention annual action plan with the aim to prevent and to mitigate forest fire in the area. This action plan included a forest and land fire communication, coordination, and prevention system used inclusively

with community groups for quick responses in peat fire prevention by working closely with 12 fisherfolks from 10 villages in Sebangau Katingan peat hydrological unit. We supported in term of facilitating meeting of multi stakeholders mentioned above, providing trainings and fire prevention equipment, involved in advocating related regulation in fire prevention in villages and district level as well as supporting the zero-fire land management. These activities were conducted before the end of 2019.

We also collaborated with local communities living within Sebangau Kecil catchment area in building and monitoring dams to support the re-wetting process as part of the degraded peatland forest restoration efforts in Sebangau Katingan peat hydrological unit. Until the late of 2019, 27 out of 83 dams were monitored and maintained. In addition, collaborative reforestation work was also carried out in 100 ha of ex-burned area to revegetate the once degraded peatland, and at the same time to improve the habitat quality of orangutan by planting endemic plant species favored by orangutans, as well as reducing the risk of fires especially during the dry season.

Papua

We supported Boven Digoel District Development Agency (Bappeda) in providing technical support in facilitating the district spatial plan revision. The district spatial plan document revised the protected function area from 18.7% in the original document, rising up to 44% in the revised document.



NEWTrees Program - During June 2019-July 2020 has replanted 24.800 trees in 3 locations ±90 ha area.

Wildlife

Aceh

The Aceh People's Representative (DPR Aceh) enacted Qanun (Aceh Provincial Regulation) No.11 2019 concerning wildlife management. The Qanun regulated wildlife resource management based on Aceh Province's special autonomy rights, as well as outlining specific penalties and sentences for violating this regulation in Aceh. WWF-Indonesia, in close

collaboration with DPR Aceh, supported the Qanun development by providing technical data based on the case study, through a number of communication activities to help with the dissemination such as are series of media roadshows and radio talk shows, to increase public awareness of the new Qanun.

The Aceh Provincial Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) and the Aceh Environment and Forestry Service (DLHK) have developed a Sumatran Elephant corridor design, which was in the process to be formally acknowledged in the Essential Ecosystem Area gazettement. The design corridor would allow greater connectivity and movement between the pocket elephant population in Peusangan watershed in Aceh. Collaboration among stakeholders to which WWF-Indonesia had contributed, has resulted in a draft master plan document for the management of wildlife habitat in Peusangan watershed.

Jambi

The Bukit Tigapuluh Essential Ecosystem Areas (KEE) Forum was established and involved in supporting the management of wildlife habitats and populations in the Bukit Tigapuluh Landscape, Tebo Regency, Jambi Province. The initiation of this forum was supported by WWF Indonesia through a workshop on the preparation of SOPs for Conflict Mitigation which was held in May 2019 and a workshop on determining the draft of Forum members in August 2019, through a series of community meetings and dialogues with the government. One of the tasks of the members of this forum is expected to be able to collaborate on developing a draft of the Jambi provincial regulation for the management of wildlife populations and habitats.

There were still many Humans and Elephant Conflicts (HEC) in Kota Agung Utara and Pemerihan Resort. WWF-Indonesia documented 20 HEC incidents, zero mortality, and a total economic loss of IDR 121,750,000. We followed up on the findings, and together with local communities and other relevant stakeholders in Southern Sumatra, we were attempting to reduce the number of Human-Elephant Conflicts.

Southern Sumatra

We are collaborating with local communities and other relevant stakeholders in Southern Sumatra in the attempt to keep the number of Human-Elephant Conflict (HEC) induced mortality at 0 even though there were 20 HEC incidents documented in Kota Agung Utara and Pemerihan Resort with total economic loss of IDR 121,750,000.



Banten (Ujung Kulon)

We have facilitated a local community group, Cula Satu Group (KCS), who has worked together with the Ujung Kulon National Park for Javan rhino habitat enrichment activity. KCS provided 3,000 rhino food plants and around 2,911 seeds of 6 types of rhino food plant species that have been planted in 10 hectares of controlled area in Cigenter. This activity aims to improve rhino habitat conditions in the area and increase their carrying capacity to support the Javan rhino population.

We have also supported IPB in the successful attempt to carry out DNA profiling on Javan rhino. Based on the DNA profiling finding by IPB University team, 70% of FY20's target for DNA profiling has been completed in Ujung Kulon, and therefore the primer (a set of special DNA markers) is now available. The availability of this information ensures the effectiveness of future Javan rhino DNA analysis attempts.

East Kalimantan

In East Kalimantan the village leader, customary leader and the community of Nyaribungan village, Mahakam Ulu Environmental Service (DLH), East Kalimantan BKSDA, the head of Laham District and the Rhino Rescue Team which consist of Yayasan WWF Indonesia, Aliansi Lestari Rimba Terpadu (ALeRT), and Komunitas Pecinta Alam Damai (KOMPAD) have reached an agreement that the East Kalimantan rhino rescue survey team could continue to conduct survey and monitoring for Sumatran Rhinos in the area, by closely coordinating and involving local community members in monitoring and patrol activities. With increased involvement of local communities in the rhino monitoring activities, it is hoped that the community would develop a sense of ownership and belonging towards the rhino conservation effort in their area.

Footprint and Market Transformation

In May 2018, eight national banks with the support of Yayasan WWF Indonesia established Indonesia Sustainable Financial Initiative (IKBI)—a multistakeholder platform aimed at building a level playing field on sustainable finance at the national level. As of June 2020, in total, IKBI members comprise 14 banks, representing 64% of the national banking assets and 1 civil society. In 2020, together with IKBI partners and stakeholders, we have organized 4 workshops, 1 international conference, and 2 CEO dialogues in providing awareness on various sustainable finance topics.



Within this period, we have also trained 1129 banks' staff/senior management and 193 regulators including staff from the Financial Services Authority (OJK), Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), and Indonesia Clearing and Guarantee Corporation (KPEI), and provided technical assistance on sustainable finance-related topics. According to the third annual WWF Sustainable Banking Assessment Report (SUSBA) released in 2019, eight major Indonesian banks were assessed in the report (<https://susba.org/pdfs/report-2019-compressed.pdf>) and have made a 22% improvement in ESG disclosures compared to the previous year. On average, Indonesian banks have met 66% criteria for Strategy sub-indicators indicating that most of the assessed banks have integrated sustainability into their overall business strategy.



Sustainable Palm Oil - Yayasan WWF Indonesia has become a member of the National Interpretation Working Group of the RSPO PC 2018. As representative members of the Environmental NGO, together with other working group members, we were working to interpret and to define the RSPO PC 2018 in the context of the Indonesian situation. In addition, Yayasan WWF Indonesia is also a member of the RSPO working group standard for smallholders (RISS). From mid-2019 to the present, we were developing a pilot project traceability system to help transparency the supply chain of smallholders' Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) to mills called Hamurni Tools. Hamurni Tools combines the mapping of the location of the plantation from which FFB originated, the name of the farmer, the means of transportation, the date of the transaction, the volume of transactions, the transacting parties, and the development of an incentive traceability mechanism. The Hamurni tool is intended as an alternative traceability system that can mitigate the mixing of farmers' FFB with FFB originating from TN and/or forest areas, which are in the supply chain from farmers to mills. This project is located around the Tessonilo ecosystem.

List of Scientific Studies, Surveys, Assessments, Guidelines, Books in Collaboration with Various Partners and Stakeholders

MARINE

- 01 Status, Trends, and Impacts on Human Well-Being in Flores Timur MPA
- 02 Lesson Learn Paper on Community-Based Marine Resource Monitoring
- 03 The Future of Indonesia's MPAs: Building a Scientific Foundation for the Next 10-year MPA Implementation in Indonesia
- 04 Social-Environmental Drivers Inform Strategic Management of Coral Reefs in the Anthropocene
- 05 Setting the Biomass-Based Thresholds for Managing Indonesia's Coral Reef Fisheries
- 06 The Utilization of Sentinel 2A Imagery for Seagrass Mapping Distribution in Kei Island of Southeast Maluku
- 07 Tourism Assessments on the Willingness to Pay for Dugong Watching Studies, Economic Valuation, and Carrying Capacity for Diving



FOREST

- 01 The Environmental Status and Welfare of West Papuan People
- 02 The Environmental Status and Welfare of Merauke Community
- 03 Sustainable Development Goals Working Paper at the Habitat of Orangutan Tapanuli (*Pongo abelii* sp) in Batangtoru
- 04 Baseline Socio-Economic Conditions in Katingan Corridor



WILDLIFE

- 01 Preliminary Assessment of Abundance and Distribution of Dholes Cuon Alpinus in Rimbang Baling and Tesso Nilo Landscapes, Sumatra
- 02 Habitat Use and Management of Sumatran elephants Elephas maximus sumatranus
- 03 Elephant Occupancy Survey
- 04 Survey on Tiger Population in Central Sumatera



Footprint and Market Transformation

- 01 Study on Rubber Supply Chain in Kapuas Hulu
- 02 Oil Palm Plantation and Industry Financing/Credit Guidebook (QJK)
- 03 Sustainable Procurement Guidelines
- 04 Study of Sustainable Palm Oil: Trade and Key Players between Indonesia and China



Capacity Building

With the spirit of collaboration and coordination, many of our works were related with capacity building in strengthening and empowering our stakeholders such as local & indigenous communities, government officials, private sectors, NGOs, youth, religious communities, and many others to be involved actively in conservation efforts, alternative livelihood, and sustainable development. We believe that only by working together we can achieve sustainable future and find win-win solution between human and environment.

Craft Product Standardization training
1 Village Sungai Sena
1 (Tuah Menua Handicraft Women's Group)

Internal Control System (ICS) for sustainable rubber plantation management
2 Villages-Seberu & Pala Kota
2 farmer groups (Tembawang Mangkuk dan Gerai Nyamai),
50 farmers

Health, Safety and Environmental Management Training with PT. Paramitra Internusa Pratama (SMART Tbk.)
Sungai Sena Village

GPS operation training on customary forest mapping
1 Sub-Village -Kelayam
10 communities, 29 people

Biodiversity survey basic training
Dusun Maju terus, 12 People,
LPHD Framework formulation training
Dusun Maju Bersama, 6 People,
Agroforestry management
Dusun Pulau Maju, 8 People,

GIS basic training
KPH/FMU XVII Staffs
15 Staffs

good/wise use of peatland for agriculture & fisheries sector
2 Villages Sebangau Mulya & Sebangau Jaya



Rubber production Good Agriculture Practice
2 Village- Dharmasraya district
2 farmer group

KSU Development
4 Villages-Margomulyo, Suka Banjar, Paku Negara & Suka Marga
5 Micro finance groups, 175 people

Vocational training
1 location, 20 people

NTPF production and marketing
1 location, 120 people

Sustainable agriculture
5 buffer zone villages of BBSNP
287 farmers

BUMDES development
1 location, 20 people

ToT Da'1 Konservasi
1 location Lampung, 20 ustadz

Leadership & environmental education training
1 location Lampung, 35 scout members

Community patrol for customary forest protection
2 Villages-Tanjung Belit & Pangkalan Indarung

HEC mitigation
1 location -Southeast Tesso
30 community members

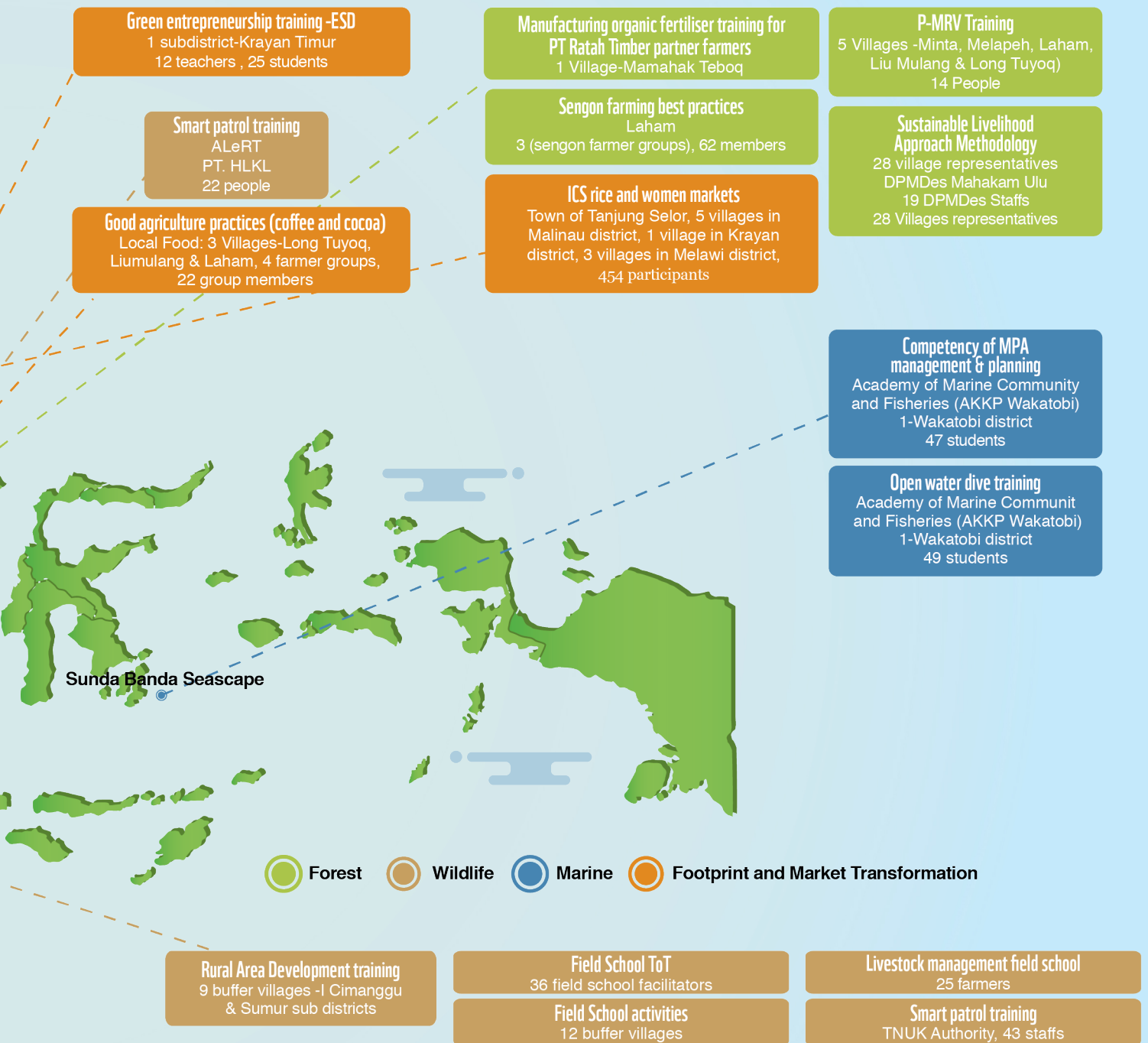
Organic pesticide training
3 Villages
3 women groups, 49 people

Sustainable rubber field school
5 villages, 67 people

RSPO Standards
76 Farmers under Asosiasi Mandiri

Community-based wildlife conflict mitigation with TPFF
3 locations-Cot Girek, Bireuen, East Aceh

SRE awareness - collaborated with Aceh Geothermal Forum (AGF)
8 Mukim (village groups)



Summary:

During this period, at least there were 39 capacity building activities covering 124 locations which involved 36 organizations/institutions/groups participated by around 1877 people who received training/capacity building with Yayasan WWF Indonesia and partners.



39 activities



124 locations



36 organizations



1877 people

Our Stories

A Story about Muslim, Ex-Poacher Turned Wildlife Protector



The Flora & Fauna Protection Team (TPFF/Tim Pengaman Flora dan Fauna) is a local organization operating in the villages of Karang Ampar and Bergang, Aceh Tengah, who are working closely with villages and law enforcement officials in the socialization and implementation of these regulations, with support and facilitation from Yayasan WWF Indonesia. TPFF's efforts have received support from law enforcement agencies (TNI and Polri), KPH/FMU II, and the district government of Aceh Tengah. In November 2019, representatives from TPFF were invited to Paris Peace Forum to share their organization's achievements in establishing coexistence with elephants and protecting forest and wildlife around their villages. This has become a source of pride and increase a sense of ownership among the villagers, knowing that their village has been showcased at the international level for their success concerning wildlife protection.

However, the story of TPFF's leader, Muslim, started from the opposite side of the law. In his youth, Muslim used to be a wildlife poacher as well as an illegal logger, who spent time in jail as a result of his actions. After repenting from these illegal activities, he became a farmer as well as raising cattle. As an ex-poacher who understands the area, WWF approached Muslim to collaborate in mitigating conflicts between humans and wildlife, especially in relation to Human-Elephant Conflict (HEC) which is a common occurrence in Muslim's village. Working together with WWF, Muslim gradually gained an increased understanding of the importance of wildlife conservation.

In 2017, Muslim established Flora & Fauna Protection Team. He then approached 22 ex-poachers from Karang Ampar and Bergang village to join. Muslim encouraged them to carry out intercropping in order to have a steady income as farmers, to ensure that they would not return to poaching and illegal logging. Muslim's strategy in approaching ex-poachers and changing them wildlife protectors has succeeded. Nowadays, TPFF has become a key partner for us, as well as for the local government, in mitigating HEC. They have established patrol stations, planted natural barriers such as lemongrass, and herded elephants that came to their village to safer places. The TPFF team has also conducted patrols and removed snares along their patrol routes.

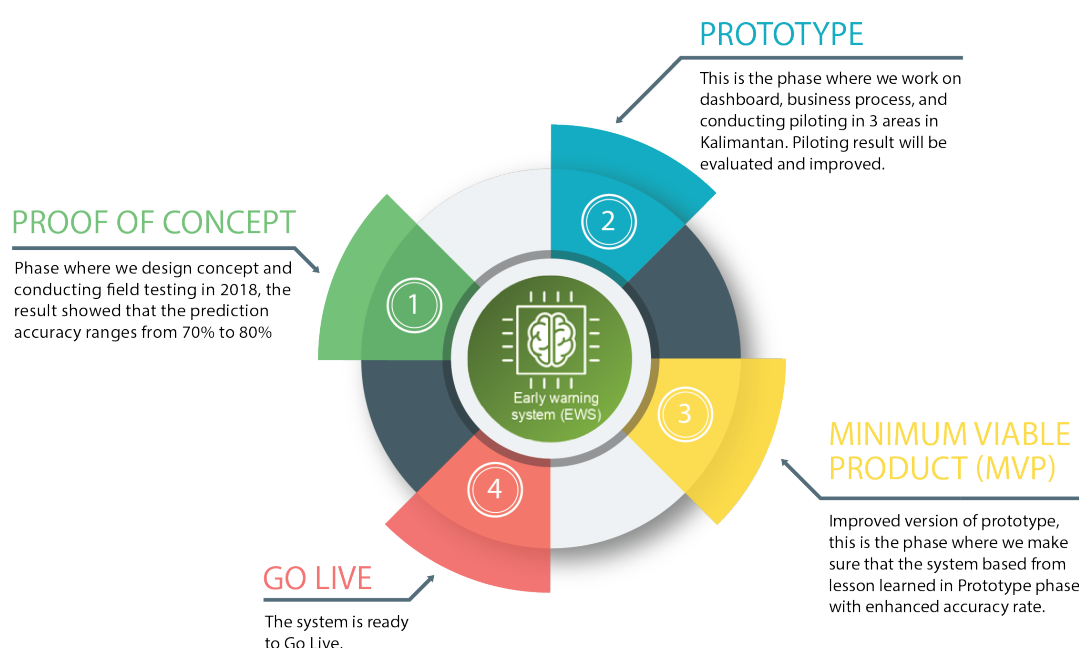
We also provided support in establishing a Gampong (Village) regulation concerning forest and wildlife protection in Karang Ampar and Bergang village. TPFF is currently working closely with these villages and law enforcement officials to socialize and to implement Gampong regulation.

Muslim hoped that in protecting wildlife and mitigate HEC we should stop blaming each other, wildlife coming to contact with human because they search for food. As human, we should work together to protect wildlife existence, and it could not be done by a single person or entity. Government, villagers, NGOs, media, law enforcers, and all related parties should collaborate and joint force to protect wildlife.

Early Warning System-Integrating Technology, Human and Environment in Reducing Deforestation

The advance of technology such as GIS, Artificial Intelligence, remote sensing, etc. nowadays has provided a breath of fresh air for continuous effort in conservation and sustainable land management. Early Warning System (EWS) is a system able to predict deforestation and conduct scientific analysis by using the technology mentioned above. Currently, this initiative is running under EWS Project Management Officer (PMO) team consists of the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (ATR/BPN), the Regional Land Office of Kalimantan Tengah Province, Palangka Raya University, and Yayasan WWF Indonesia. The system was launched in November 2019 by the Directorate General of Spatial Utilization Control and Land Mastery, the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency.

Medium term (6 months) EWS system development has 4 phases:



As for the Prototype phase we chose three different management mechanisms to find out how EWS could be fitted in. Those areas are Sebangau National Park, Forest Management Unit XVII, and Other Landuse Class areas in Pulang Pisau district. Business proses in the Prototype phase included Identification/Prediction, Prioritization, Investigation, and Intervention/Monitoring.



Forest Management Unit (KPH) XVII:
674,138.68 Ha



Sebangau National Park:
216,856.65 Ha



Other land Use (APL) Pulang Pisau:
44,911.76 Ha

We support the development of EWS to assist those area management authorities and landscape actors, such as governments, communities, and the private sector, to intervene before or in the early stage of unwanted deforestation. EWS marks Yayasan WWF Indonesia's works with the measurable scientific justification that needs collaboration and commitment from various entities and government authorities to address deforestation.

The Establishment of Marine Protected Area in Koon

Seram Bagian Timur (SBT) Regency is located in the eastern part of Seram Island and surrounding small islands, 72% of which is covered by the sea. The Marine Protected Area (MPA) in SBT Regency was recently established in Koon Islands. This area was first reserved by the Governor of Maluku Province in 2018 as an MPA before finally received formal establishment status from the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) in 2020. This MPA was established by the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries under the MMAF Decree of Kepmen-KP No. 65/KEPMEN-KP/2020 on 10 June 2020, formally named “Kawasan Konservasi Pesisir dan Pulatu-Pulau Kecil Pulau Koon, Pulau Gorogos, Pulau Nukus, Pulau Neden, dan Perairan Sekitarnya di Provinsi Maluku” with total area 9,900.87 ha. Alongside the official MPA management authority, the Negeri Kataloka traditionally rules the customary community and manages the natural marine resources in Koon Islands.



© Yayasan WWF Indonesia / Tommy Schultz

The potential of SBT Regency included fisheries commodities, natural assets comprising of coral reef, seagrass, mangrove, and marine biotas such as sea turtle, cetacean, dugong, and whale shark. Fishing is an important source of livelihood in these islands. Out of its nearly 115 thousand inhabitants, almost 9,000 of them are fishermen, while the quantity of fisheries products in SBT Regency reached 21,035 tons in 2019 with a value equal to about 1 billion rupiahs (Central Bureau of Statistics SBT, 2020). Yayasan WWF Indonesia has been working with the local community in the Koon Islands since 2010 to strengthen MPA management through periodic ecological, fisheries, and social monitoring, providing technical assistance to support local capacity building of the management authority and development of the local Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) scheme, strengthening the Kataloka community as a LMMA, strengthening sustainable fisheries through EAFM approach, as well as strengthening responsible marine tourism in the area.

The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, partners, and Yayasan WWF Indonesia have been working in Koon Islands since 2010 in supporting the establishment process of MPA, supporting community involvement in MPA management through strengthening LMMA, strengthening sustainable fisheries, and monitoring through EAFM, as well as strengthening responsible marine tourism.

Mandiri Association Years of Efforts to Meet the RSPO Standard

In order to help independent smallholders to meet the quality standard to sell their Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) since 2014, we assisted them to conduct identification for independent smallholders in the Kuantan Singingi district, Riau. Independent smallholders relied on themselves from the cultivation of palm oil and selling them to prospective buyers. Around 76 independent smallholders that consist of men and women teamed up together to form the Mandiri Association (Asosiasi Mandiri). In close coordination with the Plantation Service of Kuantan Singingi district, we provided them with technical assistance and capacity building such as work safety training, fire handling, internal control system establishment, emergency first aid training,

High Conservation Value (HCV), and Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) and other necessary training to meet the quality standard of Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO). In 2015, pre-audited and tryout were conducted to prepare the Mandiri Association to obtain RSPO certification.



However, due to a shortage of resources, the process was temporarily halted in 2016-2017 and then continued again in 2018. The audit process was conducted by PT.TÜV Rheinland in October 2018, and finally after 4 years of hard work the Mandiri Association obtain RSPO certification in September 2019. Around 150.93 ha of a plantation owned by 76 independent smallholders have met RSPO certification requirements with 3210 MT certified Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) and prediction of CPO 642 MT, Palm Kernel Expeller (PKE) 88.28 MT.

With RSPO certification the Mandiri Association has some benefits such as easier market access with more competitive price and by complying with GAP. However, during their first years, they still need support to be able to keep running and comply with RSPO standards. We hope that our approach with Mandiri Association smallholders in Kuantan Singingi can be a center of excellence that can be replicated to other places, to better improve independent smallholders and their livelihood.

Wildlife Integrated Protection

Traditionally, wildlife protection has the connotation of only based on law and order. Even within the theme of law, most people are still thinking that wildlife protection only refers to conservation law such as No.5/1990 on natural resource and ecosystem conservation, and Law no.41/1999 on forestry.

Nevertheless, poaching or illegal and unsustainable harvest of wildlife are a complex problem, driven by a variety of motives, interrelated with many factors, and involving many actors. We believe that integrated protection requires us to simultaneously address people's behavior including revitalizing the traditional culture and practices of high respect to nature, promotion of sustainable economy, and strengthening law and order that support wildlife protection and ecosystem restoration.

In implementing the programs and conducting the series of interrelated programs along those three main steps, Yayasan WWF Indonesia collaborates with other NGOs, communities, educational and research institutions, business sector, and government agencies. Our approaches are focusing in supporting authorities, promoting better policy, supporting actions on the ground by building local capacities and promoting role models, helping mobilize resources, continue innovating and promoting knowledge exchanges for replications and scaling of best practices in wider areas.

Various activities have been conducted in select places across Indonesia, mainly in regions where Yayasan WWF Indonesia already operates. We are hoping that interventions can be integrated, and impacts can be readily observed and monitored if we can give focus to certain species in specific landscapes or seascapes.

Our Activities Related to Integrated Protection of Wildlife June 2019 - July 2020



Strengthening wildlife protection on the ground by supporting local management authority to promote the effectiveness of area management, implementation of SMART Patrols, awareness including faith-based approach, business sector engagement, and alternative sustainable livelihood for local communities in

- Riau Rimbang Baling-Betabuh Landscape, Riau and West Sumatra Province
- Bukit Barisan Selatan Landscape, Lampung and Bengkulu
- Ujung Kulon, Banten (early initiation process)
- Kutai Barat, West Kalimantan (early initiation process)



Training NGOs members and select local communities

to monitor and gather information related to wildlife protection in various places in Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan, and Papua.



Supporting law enforcement agencies and key personnel to address illegal trade in various places specially in Central Sumatra.

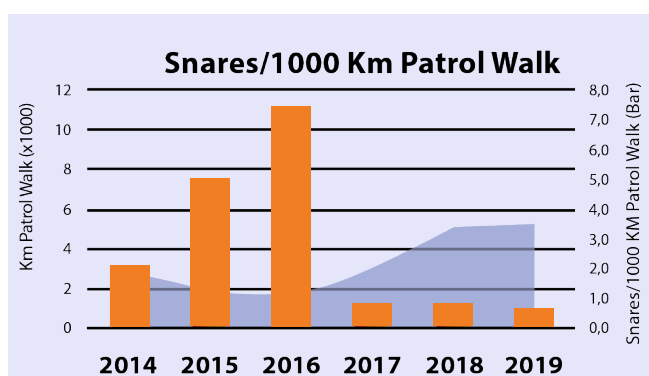


Conducting a series of campaigns

to reduce demand for wildlife parts as well as improve public knowledge and participation in addressing illegal trade in wildlife.

We started to measure and assess impacts of our integrated programs on the target wildlife especially in landscapes where we work quite intensively such as Rimbang Baling. In this landscape, we have implemented SMART Patrol and systematically documented the patrol efforts and finding since 2014. Conservation programs including patrol efforts in this landscape have been quite dynamic. From 2014 to 2016, patrol effort was generally declining (grey background shadow in the graph), but then steadily increasing and reached its highest intensity in 2018 and 2019.

The increasing patrol intensity in 2018-2019 was part of the implementation of an Integrated Tiger Habitat Conservation Program, a collaborative program among WWF, YAPEKA and INDECON in close coordination with the authority and local and national stakeholders. The program was especially supported by WWF Germany and International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources/ the German Development Bank (IUCN/KFW), and match funded by other WWF Networks including WWF Sweden, WWF US, WWF Singapore, and Tigers Alive Initiative (WWF International) as well as some external donors such as Hongkong, Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited (HSBC) and DEFRA. In addition to the intensified community-based patrol, other programs were conducted simultaneously including intensive biological monitoring, promotion of sustainable livelihood, village development planning, improvement in protected area management, and engagements of stakeholders such as local governments, universities, and business sectors/ concession holders.



Indication of reductions in snare index with implementation of an integrated protection programs.

The graph shows that rate of snare found were lowest the last three years when intensive patrols were conducted along with other programs described above.

A series of tiger breeding, and cubs growing in the core habitat suggest that intense patrol integrated with other supporting programs including approach to poachers, stricter law enforcement to traders, raising awareness including faith-based programs, and alternative sustainable livelihood for locals may help to recover tigers. If it takes a village to raise a child, it takes a landscape and the support of all stakeholders involved to recover tigers population.

Overview of Partnership and Stakeholder Engagement

Yayasan WWF Indonesia unceasingly nurturing relationship with our partners and stakeholders, growing our network by making joint collaborative efforts with many entities along the way. We believe that only by working together to address environmental issues with holistic approaches we can make a better place where people live in harmony with nature.

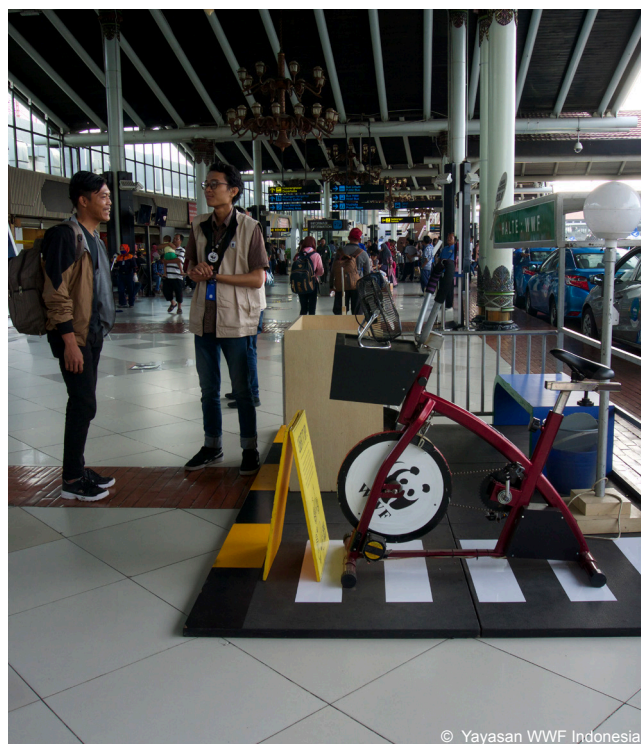
Yayasan WWF Indonesia's MOU with the Ministry of Village has been signed in November 2019, Yayasan WWF Indonesia is developing a cooperation agreement and work plan for the development of Desa Mandiri Hijau (Green Villages) for sustainable livelihoods. We are working with two units from the ministry: Directorate-General for Underdeveloped Regional Development and Director General of Village Development and Community Empowerment. Yayasan WWF Indonesia's action plan is to support development and community empowerment under the Green Village Program, with their ability to conduct sustainable livelihoods and protect the environment.

Yayasan WWF Indonesia is working with 78 villages in Banten (15 Villages), Lampung (10 Villages), West Papua (3 villages), and East Kalimantan (50 villages) on the green village, by developing piloting for villages that can manage conservation and livelihoods, in collaboration with the Directorate General of Rural Area Development. Our focus is to develop Village Middle Plan Development in Green Economy practices, to implement Good Agriculture Practices, eco-tourism, Payment Environment Services and Best Management Practice in Plantation.

Fundraising and Communication

Indonesia still maintains its position as a significant and strategic country for conservation and development funding and partnership. The segment of partnership with development partners and the network has become this year's semester's priority through segmentation, identification, response to call for proposals, and attending tendering processes held by the development partners and Yayasan WWF Indonesia network. This year we have started our attempt to tapping into opportunities that involve research and science, while also ensuring Environmental and Social Safeguard Framework (ESSF) implementation in every project, the involvement of women and young people, and aspects of added value such as circular economic and bankable nature solutions projects.

Some bilateral and multilateral conservation funding programs include MacP, DFID, IKI, USAID, HSBC, DFCD, ADB, K-CEP, and TVA Norway. Up to this year, the processed pipeline has the value of IDR 15,3 billion (34% from target). Aside from strengthening lobbying and relationship with the development partners and close collaboration with Yayasan WWF Indonesia network, Yayasan WWF Indonesia actively attended receptions held by foreign embassies in Indonesia such as the Netherlands Embassy, German Embassy, the U.S. Embassy, Norwegian Embassy, and Embassy of Singapore.



© Yayasan WWF Indonesia

Furthermore, for Individual Fundraising conducted several activations that expanded to several big cities such as Semarang, Bali, Bandung, Medan, Makassar dan Balikpapan. Unfortunately like every aspect of our life due to COVID-19, the activations and expansions were put on hold. Luckily Our digital online crowdfunding about “Community Based Tourism” garnered positive feedback from the public. We keep updated on Yayasan WWF Indonesia activities regularly through several channels both offline and online and sent “Tiger Papier Mache” a miniature tiger to our loyal supporters as a symbol of our appreciation for their contribution. We also keep conducting Conservation Discussion “Disko” thematically monthly that shifted to the online session since March 2020 due to the pandemic.



Total Annual Supporters:
138.264



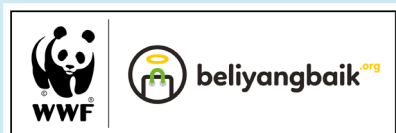
Numbers of Recruited Supporters FY20:
9.722



Numbers of Individual Donor Through Digital Platforms FY20:
1.422

Moreover, we got wonderful support from various corporate partners that have opened up new opportunities to continuously develop conservation programs for a better positive impact. Our collaboration with these corporates was driven by shared mission and vision carried out in numerous approaches such as encouraging sustainable business model by advocating business operational and value chain, increasing awareness through communication & campaign towards relevant stakeholders of our partners by philanthropic approach including CSR cooperation as well as synergizing cause-related marketing activities and digital platform.

Our Campaigns at a Glance



Better Consumption “Beli Yang Baik”

- Aim to encourage lifestyle changes for more responsible consumption by implementing sustainability principles
- Launching Better Consumption campaign video at “Ramadhan Web Talk” moment in National Consumers Day, April 2020.



Better Consumption-Sustainable Palm Oil

- Aim to encourage sustainable palm oil commodities production and to educate consumers regarding sustainable palm oil
- Campaign material productions such as information package and infographics in collaboration with Edelman in February 2020
- Journalist trip to South Tapanuli in collaboration with United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Conservation International (CI) and Edelman



Nature X Youth

- Aim to increase awareness and understanding of the importance of biodiversity among Youth
- Produced Nature X Youth playbook to help volunteers and influencer in creating biodiversity contents in social media.
- Since March 2020, 114 youngsters have applied to join this campaign, 43 were selected with the addition of 13 major influencers as volunteers to support Nature X Youth Campaign.
- Nature X Youth Campaign social media contents reached 2.646.757 and 106.087 engagements



Wise Foodways “Pangan Bijak”

- Pangan Bijak Nusantara is a public campaign under the Local Harvest project to improve consumers’ understanding and demand for local, fair, healthy and sustainable food
- The campaign was launched on May 22nd, 2019 and received immediate support by 5 celebrity chefs, 3 other top influencers and 2 Pangan Bijak ambassadors
- The campaign website at www.panganbijak.org where already over 400 people have signed up as activists and gained 450 supporters
- Since the launching of the campaign, 38 print media, online media, and TV have broadcasted news and events around Pangan Bijak Nusantara
- Yayasan WWF Indonesia social media with Pangan Bijak Nusantara content have achieved 3.697.099 impressions, engagement and reach

YOUTH AND EDUCATION



Earth Hour 2020

Thank you for your support and participation at the Earth Hour 2020. "Earth Hour at Home" was participated by total 64 million people virtually by individual, communities, companies, media, public figure, religious figures, and regional governments. After 1 hour let us continue our action for a healthier and sustainable environment in the future.

Initiated by Earth Hour Communities

in **40 CITIES**  all over Indonesia virtually

Supported by more than

 **100** Regional Government throughout Indonesia

Supported by more than

100 public figures and influencer 

Participated by more than

50 Companies and Business  sectors in Indonesia

World Wisdom Quiz (WWQ)

Yayasan WWF Indonesia participated in WWF-International World Wisdom Quiz (WWQ) in India on November 2019, Indonesia's Nature School took 4th place

Whole School Approach

Initiated Whole School Approach in 10 districts in the Heart of Borneo areas, 10 pilot schools were established in each district. SDN 10 Bongan, Kutai Barat district, East Kalimantan received first grade National Education Quality Culture school by the Ministry of Education and Culture in 2019.

Kumbang 2020

Kumbang 2020 Yayasan WWF Indonesia's volunteers from Earth Hour & Marine Buddies attended by 80 participants from 50 cities in Indonesia.

NatureXYouth

2 sessions of NatureXYouth Training of Trainers "Goes to School Program" participated by 59 youngsters' representative from Central Java, Jakarta, West Java, and Lampung

Beach clean-up

Participated in Facing the Sea beach clean-up action held by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries joined by our volunteers across Indonesia

Indonesia Scout movement

MoU signing with Indonesia Scout movement to engage more youth to protect biodiversity

Our Social Media Account



**127.184
Views**



From July 2019 up to June 2020, our website had 159,520 pageviews and unique pageviews reached with average time 1.47 per page. Additionally, Global Environmental Conservation Organization-Yayasan WWF Indonesia, Publication and about us are the top 3 section with the most visit from our audiences.



**1,098,291
Followers**

**1,442
Tweets**

**8,629,639
Impressions**

**238,639
Total of
Engagements**



**320.901
Likes**

**318,925
Followers**

**270
Posts**

**2,203,038
Reach**

**106,885
Total Engaged
USERS**



**227
Posts**

**8,675,431
Reach**

**12,614,885
Impressions**

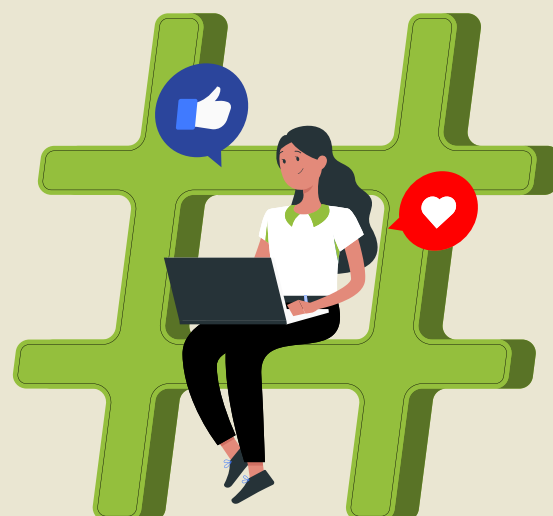
**898,535
Engagements**



**2,510,436
Friends**



**6.95K
Subscribers**



Panda Lestari



Panda House established in 2016 is a social business unit owned by Yayasan WWF Indonesia located in the Yayasan WWF Indonesia Tower 2 C Graha Simatupang. The place is also the showcase for the various conservation works from Sabang to Papua. Panda House serves Indonesian specialties in a relaxed café atmosphere and committed to preserving nature using and eco-friendly lifestyle.

Panda Shop is the authorized distributor of the original Yayasan WWF Indonesia merchandises. People might be able to contribute and give more supports to Yayasan WWF Indonesia conservation works in Indonesia while having more opportunities to spread 'green messages' into wider communities by buying Panda Shop Product range from apparel, community products, stationery, souvenir, plush toys & eco life style products.

Panda Hub provide functions room for meeting, seminars and workshops provided Indonesian local food from Panda Catering. Panda Catering also provided lunch box, rice box and snack box all using local ingredients.



Financial Statement

	2020 (Audited)	2019 (Audited)
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	82,983,521	71,379,105
Project advances	6,182,453	12,810,008
Contribution receivables	22,812,026	59,113,073
Other current assets	1,547,470	1,389,208
	113,525,470	144,691,394
Non-current assets		
Fixed assets	41,019,621	40,088,269
Intangible assets	4,028,249	4,107,834
Other non-current assets	-	425,541
	45,047,870	44,261,644
Total assets	<u>158,573,340</u>	<u>189,313,038</u>
Liabilities and net assets		
Current liabilities		
Deferred revenue	45,909,365	53,048,292
Accruals and other payables	50,568,288	53,255,627
	96,477,653	106,303,919
Net assets	62,095,687	83,009,119
Total liabilities and net assets	<u>158,573,340</u>	<u>189,313,038</u>



THE WWF INDONESIA FOUNDATION AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

(Expressed in thousands Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	2020 (Audited)			2019 (Audited)		
	Restricted	Unrestricted	Total	Restricted	Unrestricted	Total
Revenues						
Donations	241,022,379	26,681,585	267,703,964	298,006,487	27,793,088	325,799,575
Foreign exchange gain, net	-	4,168,033	4,168,033	-	29,068	29,068
Interest income	-	1,214,493	1,214,493	-	1,633,129	1,633,129
Others	-	8,567,343	8,567,343	-	14,449,795	14,449,795
Net assets released from restrictions						
Fulfillment of restricted programs	(20,799,301)	20,799,301	-	(24,515,647)	24,515,647	-
Total revenues	220,223,078	61,430,755	281,653,833	273,490,840	68,420,727	341,911,567
Expenses						
Staff cost	(78,400,250)	(30,687,783)	(109,088,033)	(80,033,786)	(21,868,074)	(101,901,860)
Grants and professional fees	(52,783,629)	(15,352,656)	(68,136,285)	(71,293,899)	(11,409,925)	(82,703,824)
Traveling, meeting, and training	(47,216,920)	(5,072,788)	(52,289,708)	(66,275,344)	(3,978,368)	(70,253,712)
Office and field operating costs	(41,822,279)	(17,384,596)	(59,206,875)	(55,887,811)	(13,962,838)	(69,850,649)
Provision/reversal/write off for impairment of receivable	-	(17,384,596)	(13,846,366)	-	(7,225,954)	(7,225,954)
Total expenses	(220,223,078)	(82,344,189)	(302,567,267)	(273,490,840)	(58,445,159)	(331,935,999)
Net increase in net assets	-	(20,913,434)	(20,913,434)	-	9,975,568	9,975,568
Net assets at beginning of year	-	83,009,121	83,009,121	-	73,033,553	73,033,553
Net assets at end of year	-	62,095,687	62,095,687	-	83,009,121	83,009,112