



WWF

REPORT

ANNUAL

2011

The background of the cover is composed of three vertical panels. The left panel shows a close-up of a woman's face, wearing a red headscarf with a blue floral pattern. The middle panel shows a close-up of a bird of paradise with a blue and yellow beak and a green eye. The right panel shows a close-up of a yellow fish with a blue stripe and a black eye.

TOWARDS FIVE DECADES OF CONSERVATION IN INDONESIA

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WWF is one of the largest and most experienced independent conservation organizations, with over 5 million supporters and a global network active in more than 100 countries.

WWF's mission is to stop the 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.



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Earth Hour supporters gathered in Kuningan, Jakarta. Earth Hour 2011 managed to "Switch off" 11 cities and 17 national iconic buildings in Indonesia.

REMARKS FROM THE BOARD



© B4E

Only a year after WWF was established in 1961, WWF in Indonesia started its first survey and research on the endangered Javan rhinoceros in Ujung Kulon National Park. Almost 50 years later, yayasan WWF-Indonesia has rapidly grown in size and geographic representation in protecting Indonesia's natural environment. WWF-Indonesia has now more than 350 staff working throughout Indonesia on an ever increasing complex agenda while building growing support from national and international supporters for our mission.

As we approach five decades of WWF conservation efforts in Indonesia, many inspiring and remarkable milestones have been achieved throughout these years. I am amazed by the constant growing influence and achievements of WWF-Indonesia, and the role we play in the country and the WWF global network.

One such influence could be seen this year where WWF entered a new era of collaboration with corporate sectors, marked by convening of the Business 4 Environment (B4E) Summit, where former US Vice President and Nobel Prize Winner Al Gore came to speak. Nearly 700 representatives from business, government and NGOs gathered in Jakarta to discuss the common challenge to fight global climate change. The summit resulted in the release of the B4E 2011 Business Declaration supporting Indonesia's commitment to reduce emissions between 26 percent and 41 percent by 2020.

All these achievements would not be possible without the trust and aid of our supporters and stakeholders, which we highly appreciate. I am also delighted to see the great accomplishments of our dedicated and enthusiastic staff which have helped protect Indonesia's rich biodiversity across the country from Sumatera to Papua.

I was especially encouraged during this year's Earth Hour, where with high spirits, a growing number of youth communities and students from participating cities united with WWF-Indonesia. Earth Hour 2011 managed to "switch off" 11 cities and 17 national iconic buildings. Earth Hour 2011 was supported by 18 public figures and 7 ambassadors including the Governor of Jakarta, Fauzi Bowo.

We at WWF very much realize that the major threats to our natural environment cannot be addressed overnight. We understand that many challenges and tasks are yet to be done and require constant vigilance. Species extinction, forest destruction and global warming are some of the greatest challenges facing our generation.

For this ongoing challenge we call on you all to support our mission and do what is in your possibilities to strive for a healthy planet.

Kemal Aziz Stamboel



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Geothermal pipes, Gunung Salak, West Java, Indonesia. Indonesia sits atop the Geothermal "Ring of Fire," the world's largest deposit of geothermal energy, which can be utilized as a renewable and environment-friendly energy source.

REMARKS FROM THE CEO

I am pleased to share with you the 2010-2011 Annual Report that highlights our continuous effort to conserve Indonesia's stunning biodiversity and natural resources.

This fiscal year has a very important meaning for WWF Indonesia. It is a year of reflection, a momentous occasion to look back to a soon to-be five decades of conservation efforts in Indonesia.

Almost 50 years since the beginning of our work in Indonesia in 1962, WWF continues its prominent role as a partner of the government in an important multilateral forum. During the Conference of Parties of the CBD Nagoya Japan, WWF was a key member of the Indonesian delegation; it co-hosted two important side events with the government of Indonesia promoting the Sumatra Ecosystem Road Map 2020 and the Heart of Borneo.

Conservation work in the field continues. WWF facilitated three provincial governments in Sumatra in developing a model to sustainable land use planning and addressed the fragmented ecosystem through promotion of the RIMBA Landscape conservation concept, covering important areas in the provinces of Riau, West Sumatra, and Jambi. This effort is critical in trying to protect iconic species such as the Sumatran tiger, orangutan and elephant, as well as forest dependant people such as the Talang Mamak and Orang Rimba communities.

It is worth noting that through the Global Forest Trade Network (GFTN), our corporate partner PT. Suka Jaya Makmur in Ketapang Kalimantan developed orangutan management plans as well as implemented globally accepted FSC certification standards.

As a follow up of 'The Year of Tiger' that was launched globally by the IUCN, WWF Indonesia participated as part of the Indonesian delegation, as well as the WWF network, in the High Level Tiger Summit in St. Petersburg Russia. WWF also facilitated participation of two youth representatives from Indonesia to be part of the global Youth Tiger Summit in Vladivostock Russia in November 2010.

This year, WWF's production "The Mirror Never Lies" co produced with Wakatobi government and Garin Nugroho, brought conservation into the public eye. The film won several prestigious awards both nationally and abroad, and became the talk of the town featuring scenic views of Wakatobi, one of the most diverse marine areas on earth.

In conclusion, we are very pleased to note the growing number of our supporters, which has now reached more than 40,000 financial supporters domestically since 2006. We thank you all for your generous support to achieve our important conservation mission.

Dr. Efransjah



LONG TERM CONSERVATION IN UJUNG KULON



Under collaboration between the Ministry of Forestry and WWF, a significant increase in numbers of Javan rhino was recorded from 25 in the mid 1960's to about 40 to 50 in a 1980's survey. However, it was also observed that the rhino population has stayed stagnant for the last 30 years.

WWF-INDONESIA IN UJUNG KULON

Conservation of the Javan rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*) is one of the success stories in the history of WWF-Indonesia. The conservation of the unique, one-horned rhinoceros in Ujung Kulon, the westernmost tip of Java, started in 1962.



In Ujung Kulon, rhinos have been hunted (for their horns) since the colonial days. By 1960, this species was almost extinct. WWF was highly concerned with the precarious situation of the species.

WWF dispatched Prof. Rudolf Schenkel to Indonesia to assist the Indonesian government in its conservation efforts. Poaching was controlled and two of the most notorious poachers of that time were successfully persuaded to turn in their weapons.

WWF has supported park rangers and also pioneered scientific research on these endangered animals; studying the ecology and behaviour of the Javan rhino and assisting the Indonesian government in tackling problems related to its protection and management.

Timeline: The Javan Rhinos of Ujung Kulon

The Rhino population doubled from 1967 to 1978, after rigorous protection was put in place. Since the late 1970s, population figures had appeared to increase. By the end of 1990, the population has stabilized at about 50 individuals.

WWF Indonesia had continued extensive research on the Javan rhino and collected information on population size, age, sex distribution and its habitat carrying capacity. DNA analysis from dung samples revealed important information on the population's genetic diversity. Camera traps were installed to collect photo evidence of individual animals, their size, age distribution, sex and health.



In 2006, four rhino calves were captured through camera traps while in 2008 the first video footage of Javan rhino was obtained.

In 2011, WWF released a Javan rhino video showing mothers and calves.



© WWF-INDONESIA/SAMEER

PARTNERSHIP WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES

With the deteriorating coral reef ecosystem, the livelihood of these people was at stake. Meanwhile farmers had entered the conservation area, clearing and damaging the forest.

As a response to this situation, in 1995, WWF started to work on community development initiatives. WWF focused on community awareness, sustainable agriculture, and economic development to help reduce the impact that local communities had on the area as well as preserving the long-term integrity of the rhino's habitat and Ujung Kulon marine resources.

Almost five decades of WWF's conservation work in Ujung Kulon has provided us a priceless lesson, which is that WWF needs to continue working at the intersection of conservation and social development. This project articulates the essence of conservation with the needs of nature incorporating the needs of people.

While trying to protect the Javan rhino and its habitat, the socioeconomic conditions of the area had expanded WWF's tasks. People living in the buffer zone around Ujung Kulon NP are mainly farmers and fishermen.

MANAGING BIODIVERSITY FOR PEOPLE'S WELL-BEING

Working directly with local and Indigenous people whose livelihoods are dependent on natural resources is an important part of WWF's mission. The range of interventions goes from supporting the design and development of sustainable income alternatives to strengthening local institutions and groups to be able to manage natural resources and biodiversity more effectively and equitably in and around important protected areas and conservation landscapes.



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A FAIR CHOICE FOR PEOPLE AND NATURE: THE GREEN AND FAIR PRODUCTS CAMPAIGN

WWF-Indonesia organized a six-month campaign for the “Green and Fair Products” an initiative that was started a few years ago to promote biodiversity-based economic enterprises and sustainable products from conservation areas and landscapes around Indonesia. The products called “Green and Fair Products” are promoted through fairs, exhibitions, media campaigns, documentaries and stories.

The products are called “Green” because they are produced or harvested naturally and sustainably by local communities, in respect to local traditions and regulations. They are “Fair” because not only they are sold at a ‘fair’ market price for the producers, and the profit is fully benefiting the local and indigenous people who produce them, but also because the cultural and local identity of the products is recognized and displayed.

The value of Green& Fair products is much more than their market price. Socially and environmentally responsible consumers can make a smart, healthy and wise choice by buying these products. “Green” and “fair” products are never “cheap” because they are sold at a price that reflects the good quality, name of origin, and value of the product. The products currently endorsed by WWF-Indonesia as Green and Fair include: wild honey from Tesso Nilo National Park and surrounding areas in Sumatra; wild honey from the Mutis mountain landscape in Timor; Cajuput essential oil from *Asteromytus* spp trees in the Wasur National Park in Papua; handicrafts (carved wooden rhinos) from Ujung Kulon National Park; accessories and handicrafts from the landscape linking the Danau Sentarum and Betung Kerihun conservation areas; organic Krayan Adan rice from the Krayan Highlands in the HoB; Aloe Vera products (tea and drink) from Sebangau National Park in Central Kalimantan; and coffee (robusta) from the buffer zone of the Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park in Sumatra. The products might not be very many, but the message of the campaign is strong and clear: There is a fair choice for people and nature, there are ways we can consume and choose products that tell a conservation and cultural story, and by doing so help sustainable management of natural resources and the economy of local communities.

RIGHT: *Ripe coffee fruit*

BELOW: *Green and Fair Aloe Vera Tea products made by Sebangau national park's local communities*



© WWF-INDONESIA/METARIUS



© WWF-INDONESIA/KOKOH HASRUL

TOMIA FISHERS MANAGING THEIR OWN MARINE RESOURCES IN WAKATOBI NATIONAL PARK

In March 2011, KOMUNTO was granted the Equator Prize from the Equator Initiative, UNDP, recognizing the organization for its advanced local sustainable development solutions for people, nature and resilient communities.

KOMUNTO is a community-based organization composed of representatives from fisherfolks groups from the Island of Tomia, Wakatobi District, Indonesia facilitated by the WWF-TNC and WWF-Lestari joint programs. The organization works to encourage the sovereign management of natural resources to improve the well-being of its member fisherfolks. The project was developed in response to shared community concerns regarding foreign commercial fishing, the use of destructive fishing methods, and a vacuum in local government leadership on the sustainable management of Wakatobi natural resources. KOMUNTO initiated the establishment of three protected areas around the island of Tomia, declaring these sites as “fish banks” safe from

exploitation and allowing for regeneration of fish stocks. The KOMUNTO “fish bank” model has been adopted by other local fishing communities.

KOMUNTO has been able to mobilize and organize previously isolated and scattered fisherfolks groups. Representatives of the organization are now leaders in their respective communities, encouraging the local population to manage catch sizes, stabilize fish prices, access capital for local development projects, and engage local government in management activities. The organization also strongly advocates community participation in zoning and spatial planning for the sustainable management and use of Wakatobi National Park.



CONSERVATION AND POLICIES FOR SUSTAINABILITY



(ALL) ©WWF-INDONESIA/KOKOH HASRUL

THE ECOSYSTEM APPROACH TO FISHERIES MANAGEMENT (EAFM)

FAO (2003) defines Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) as “striving to balance diverse societal objectives, by taking account of the knowledge and uncertainties about biotic, abiotic and human components of ecosystems and their interactions and applying an integrated approach to fisheries within ecologically meaningful boundaries.”

The decline of Indonesian and global fisheries highlights the urgent need for all parties to work in unison to reform and improve fisheries management. In Indonesia, fisheries management is an obligation mandated in Law 31/2004, and strengthened in Law 45/2009. Effective fishery management can not be separated from the three equal and interconnected dimensions of the ecosystem, socio-economy and fishery management systems. Conventional approaches to fisheries management only partially considered these dimensions.

The Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) introduces a series of modifications to conventional fisheries management to improve performance and contribute to sustainable development. It provides a framework for implementing the Ecosystem Approach outlined in the Convention on Biological Diversity. The National Working Group 2 of the Coral Triangle Initiative, led by the Fishery

Directorate under the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Indonesia, is spearheading the implementation of EAFM in Indonesia.

WWF, in cooperation with the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries and the Agricultural Institute of Bogor, has managed to set up the indicators and principles for EAFM in Indonesia. The process of preparation of this document is done through four steps: 1.) equal perception of the ecosystem approach to fisheries management; 2.) identification of key ecosystem indicators; 3.) integration of ecosystem indicators in monitoring and evaluation of fisheries resources; and 4.) implementation of pilot projects of EAFM.

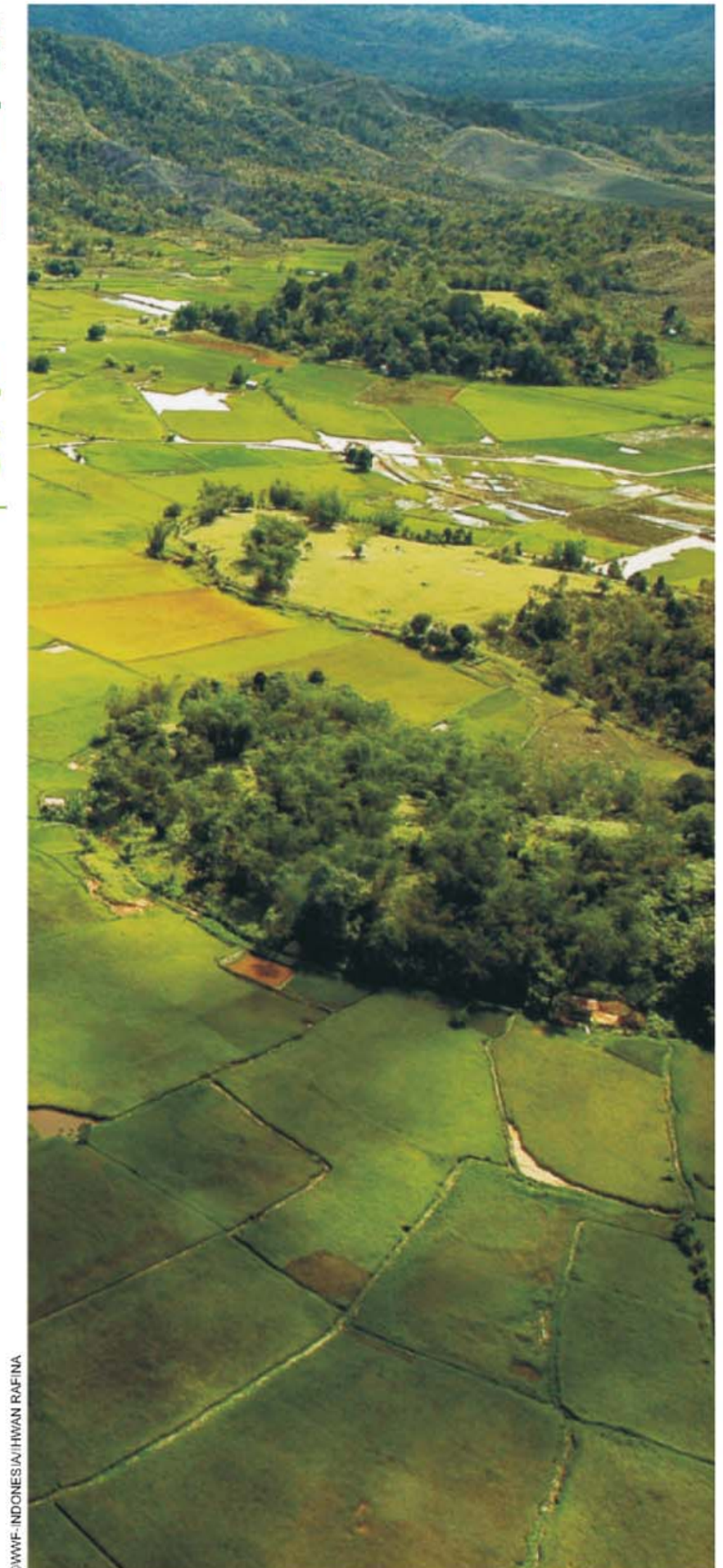
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH ECOSYSTEM- BASED SPATIAL PLANS

Four Indonesian Ministries and Sumatran Governors launched a document of “The Road Map for Saving Sumatra Ecosystem: Sumatra’s Vision 2020”. The document serves as a platform for the provinces in planning and implementing ecosystem based land use plans and low carbon economies as a follow up of 10 Sumatran Governors Agreement in 2008 on Saving Sumatra’s ecosystems.

The three important elements of the roadmap are:

1. Rehabilitation of critical areas and ecosystem functions in the high ecological values areas
2. Management of the areas which are still in good condition, using sustainable management models
3. Development of incentives and disincentive models for spatial plans.

RIGHT: *Green and lush farmland in Berian Baru village in Krayan Darat.*



©WWF-INDONESIA/IHWAN RAFINA



FOREST AND CLIMATE

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Land Degradation including forest carbon stock enhancement (REDD+) has become an important issue for Indonesia. Particularly in the context of the President's commitment to reduce emissions by a minimum of 26% in 2020, which for a large part will come from land use change and the forestry sector.

WWF Indonesia is also directly contributing to the development of the national REDD+ structure architecture

by conveying lessons learned from its on the ground experiences through the Indonesia REDD+ Task Force.

WWF Indonesia is counted as one of the Civil Society Organizations which has the capacity to provide inputs to the National REDD+ Task Force.

BACKGROUND: *Forest Fire in Riau Province, Indonesia*

PROMOTING RENEWABLE ENERGY

In West Kalimantan, construction of a 5 kW micro-hydro power plant has been completed in Sungai Long

Village supplying electricity for up to 11 households living in one traditional long house (betang). The installed system provides multiple benefits to the community and ecosystem; from creating opportunities for new income generating activities to protecting the forest in the upstream area. A feasibility study has also been conducted in Central Kalimantan – Harowu Village where a 15kW system is viable for construction to supply electricity for 60 households in the village.

WWF-Indonesia is now facilitating acceleration of the use of Indonesia's geothermal potential through the Ring of Fire program. A background geothermal vision report is published and will be followed by guidelines of sustainability criteria for geothermal utilisation in forest areas.

By having the new Directorate General of Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, it is expected government policy and actions towards the intensification of renewable energy will accelerate.

LEFT: Geothermal powerplant pipes at Gunung Salak, Java, Indonesia



©WWF-INDONESIA/NANCY ARIANI

SUSTAINABLE FINANCING FOR CONSERVATION

Conservation is still seen as a 'cost center' by policy makers as it has not produced financial feedback to finance its own operations yet. WWF is therefore working with the government to develop credible mechanisms to manage funds from different sources to support various conservation activities in Indonesia.

WWF participated in drafting the Government Regulation on Economic Instruments for Environmental Management, which is led by the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Finance. WWF's contributions are to provide expertise on the management of grants using the trust fund mechanism, Payment for Environmental Services and other financial incentives for conservation.

WWF is working with key stakeholders such as Majelis Rakyat Papua and Papua-based NGOs to create a Papua Trust Fund. WWF also works with conservation NGOs and the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries in creating a Marine Protected Area trust fund.

FEATURED: *Aloe Vera farming in Sebangau.*



(LEFT) ©WWF-INDONESIA/IRZA RINALDI



(TOP-RIGHT) © WWF-INDONESIA/SANDY RIZALDI, (BOTTOM-RIGHT) © EDWIN MERU



PUBLIC DEBATES IN THE HEART OF BORNEO OPEN NEW PERSPECTIVES IN SUPPORT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

"Timber is 'gold' but this is not the kind of gold that is good for us. I want to protect the forest in my area, as the forest provides us, Dayak people, with everything we need."

Anye Apui

Dayak Leader of Hulu Bahau

Since 2010, WWF-Indonesia has launched a new initiative in the Heart of Borneo to organize structures dialogues between civil society, experts, local government and active NGOs on issues related to green economy and sustainable development.

The dialogues are one platform to share information, improve understanding and strengthen civil society participation in political and decision-making processes at all levels, and help establish the basic principles and strategies in support of green and pro-poor development in

Kalimantan. The input by experts was well tailored to help bridge a common gap in understanding, information, and action.

Several dialogues have already been organized at district and provincial level in West, Central and East Kalimantan focusing on two main and related issues: Green Economy and Indigenous People's role in ensuring good governance of natural resources. More than 500 people representing civil society and government have taken active part in the event so far.

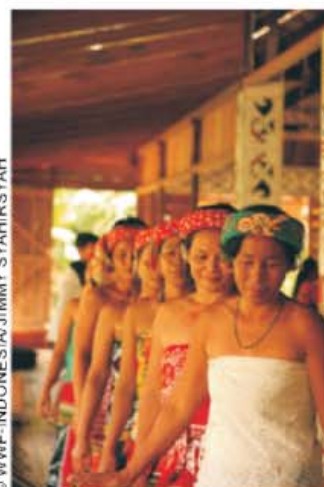
LEFT: Pavan Sukhdev, former special adviser and head of the UN Green Economy Initiative and leader of the UNEP's landmark study on The Economics of Eco-systems and Biodiversity

TOP-RIGHT: Noerso Wahyudi, Head of Research in the Climate Change management team in the Indonesian Ministry of Finance.

BOTTOM-RIGHT: Anye Apui, Dayak Leader of Hulu Bahau in East Kalimantan speaks in one of key meeting promoting role of indigenous people in the HoB.



FEATURED: A Dayak Man in the jungle of Borneo



INTERNATIONAL POLICIES

WWF participated in the Indonesian Delegation during the Conference of the Parties to the CBD for its tenth Meeting in Nagoya, which resulted in the breakthrough of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing. Now, 2020 Biodiversity Targets increasingly accommodate and integrate dimensions of poverty, Equitable Benefit Sharing, traditional knowledge and community conservation.

At the CBD meeting in Nagoya, WWF supported the participation of two representatives of the Dayak Lundayeh indigenous community from the Highlands in the Heart of Borneo to present their vision for conservation, sustainability, and prosperity in their homeland in Indonesia and Malaysia, a vision that complements and strengthens the HoB initiative. The representatives also attended several sessions and events organized with indigenous people from across the world.

TOP and LOWER-RIGHT: Scenes from the Dayak community in HoB.

LOWER-LEFT: Adam Tomasek, WWF's HoB Team leader.

LOWER MIDDLE: WWF supported two important side events at the CBD Nagoya, promoting the Sumatra Ecosystem Road Map 2020 and the HoB.



YEAR OF TIGER CAMPAIGN

Using the momentum of our Year of the Tiger Campaign 2010, WWF Indonesia played a critical

role in ensuring the adoption of six tiger priority landscapes in Sumatra, as well as the RIMBA landscape, within Indonesia's official National Tiger Recovery Plan. The landscapes are Ulu Masen, Kampar-Kerumutan, Bukit Tigapuluh, Kerinci Seblat, Bukit Balai Rejang Selatan, and Bukit Barisan Selatan. WWF works in all these landscapes except Ulu Masen. The national plan feeds into a Global Program endorsed by 13 tiger range countries and officially announced during the International Tiger Forum in St. Petersburg, Russia, 21-24 Nov 2010. The global program aims to double the total tiger population by the next Year of Tiger (2022).

Over 220,000 people were reached during school visits by our Panda Mobile and various exhibitions during the campaign period. WWF-Indonesia also used an online campaign to promote the protection of Sumatran tigers, which resulted in over 430,000 interactions in social media and the website.



Some of the members of WWF's Tiger Survey Team explore the treacherous path of Sumatra's forest searching for tiger trails and setting up camera traps.

©GEEKO VOICES/LUTFI PRATOMO



"We hope these tiger images can help us promoting the protection of their habitats."

Karmila Parakkasi
Coordinator
of the Tiger Survey Team

On the Frontlines of Conservation

Tiger Survey Team, Striving to Save Tigers and Their Habitat

Comprehensive surveys and hard work of the Tiger Survey Team has proven to be fruitful this year. Number of tiger images obtained from camera traps surveys, provided evidence that Sumatran tigers exist in the wild and they need a healthy ecosystem to survive. Between March and April 2011 alone, WWF camera traps recorded 12 tigers in the central Sumatra landscape of Bukit Tigapuluh, including two mothers with cubs. A video camera trap captured footage of three young tiger siblings playfully chasing a leaf.

"It was definitely one of the best moments for the team," said Karmila Parakkasi the coordinator of WWF's Tiger Survey team. "This video confirms the extreme importance of these forests and wildlife corridor. We hope these tiger images can help us promoting the protection of their habitats."

Currently there are 16 members in the survey team - consisting of WWF staff, trained local community members and volunteers - some may stay for weeks or even months in the forest when conducting surveys.

SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE BUSINESSES



"We really appreciate this initiative as this is the first unique example in Indonesia where a forest concession integrates production and conservation aspects for the benefit of orangutans. It sends a positive message that managing production forests in a sustainable way can support biodiversity conservation outside protected areas. We thank WWF Indonesia and all related partners that facilitated this process. I hope such management system can be replicated in other similar concessions in Indonesia."

Iman Santoso

Director General,
Ministry of Forestry's
Bina Usaha Kehutanan (BUK)

WWF never stops working to promote sustainable practices, including in the business sector. In the forestry sector, the Global Forest and Trade Network (GFTN) Indonesia assists forestry companies in reaching gold standard sustainable practices. Recently, a WWF's corporate partner, PT Suka Jaya Makmur (SJM), a forest concessionaire located in Ketapang, West Kalimantan managed to develop orangutan management plans and is ready to implement globally accepted FSC certification standards. This is the first time in Indonesia that a forestry company has developed an integrated plan for certified timber production and endangered species conservation management, particularly the orangutan.

Through this initiative, over 170,000 ha of orangutan habitat - with an estimated 600 to 700 orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus wurmbii* subspecies) - will now be protected, even though this habitat is not in government-regulated protected areas. WWF surveys show Orangutans can thrive in logged forests if logging is done sustainably, fruit trees are kept intact, and hunting is prohibited.



© WWF-INDONESIA/JIMMY SYAHIRSYAH

WWF's marine program now also includes a strong focus on market-driven fisheries improvement, community outreach, and collaboration with buyers and sellers of valuable seafood, including tuna, grouper, snapper, as well as shrimp and tilapia. WWF in collaboration with the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries has conducted a workshop on market - based Incentive Mechanism for the Live Reef Fisheries; Bali on 1 to 3 March 2011.

The workshop resulted in a number of recommendations to be further discussed at the APEC (Asia Pacific Economic Forum) Fisheries Working Group. Some recommendations are: the need to exchange data between buyers and producers to be more transparent controllable; the need to adopt international standards for responsible fisheries, and the need for public-private partnerships for responsible fisheries.

WWF's Seafood Savers initiative, which helps Indonesia companies to adopt corporate sustainability practices, has signed MoUs with companies, namely Pulau Mas, Sea Delight, Arta Mina Tama and Panca Mitra Multi Prime.



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© WWF-INDONESIA/WAHJU SUBACHRI

TOP-LEFT: Orangutan in its habitat in West Kalimantan

TOP-RIGHT: Ripe cocoa fruits (*Theobroma Cacao*) from Ngudi Rukun Village, Lampung.

BOTTOM: Tilapia Aquaculture in Toba Lake, North Sumatra.

ENGAGING THE PUBLIC



This street sign in Lampung, Indonesia, marks an area where Sumatran Elephants pass through.

CLIMATE WITNESS

This is my world, what is yours?



© WWF-INDONESIA / A KAMILA PARAKKASI

In order to obtain information on how climate change impact Indonesia and effect people's lives, WWF-Indonesia recruited climate witnesses from Berau (East Kalimantan), Wakatobi (South East Sulawesi), and Lombok (West Nusa Tenggara). The witnesses were asked to report on issues like sea level rise, sea temperature rise, coral bleaching, and changing planting and fishing seasons.

They will be part of the global Climate Witness platform where the many true stories are gathered from all over the world of the climate change challenges we are facing today.

EARTH HOUR: BEYOND THE HOUR

How would you go beyond one hour?



© WWF-INDONESIA / DES SYAFRIZAL

Earth Hour is considered to be the biggest public campaign on changing behavior ever initiated by WWF-Indonesia. Since 2009 to 2011, the participating cities of Earth Hour has grown beyond Jakarta to Jabotabek, Bandung, Yogyakarta, Semarang, Surabaya, Pekanbaru in Sumatra, Pontianak and Banjarmasin in Kalimantan, and Manado, Makassar, Sorowako in Sulawesi. With high passion, youth communities and students from participating cities are uniting with WWF-Indonesia to initiate and coordinate movements in their own districts and cities. Moreover, WWF-Indonesia with overwhelming support from mass media, businesses, and local governments, send out Earth Hour messages and reminders to their respective staff, partners, and stakeholders. Earth

Hour 2011 managed to "switch off" 11 cities and 17 national iconic buildings with the support of 7 ambassadors, 16 sponsors, 18 public figures, 89 building groups, and the Association of Billboard Owners in Indonesia.



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© WWF - INDONESIA

SUPPORTERS OF WWF-INDONESIA

Number of our supporters from Indonesia is growing, which has now reached more than 40.000 financial supporters since 2006.

TOP LEFT : Enviromental campaign in public areas and schools.

TOP RIGHT : WWF-Indonesia supporter HINO Motor build an educational vehicle called "Panda Mobile" that is currently being used as a mini library and mini stage.

BOTTOM : By 2011, PT Bank Negara Indonesia (BNI) launched WWF affinity Credit Card.

CHOOSE YOUR SEAFOOD RIGHT!



© WWF-INDONESIA/SEAFOOD SAVERS PROGRAM

During the Sustainable Seafood Campaign WWF-Indonesia issued a new edition of the Seafood Guide in April 2011. The current Seafood Guide has a longer list of marine species (75 species), added with an explanation of the fishing gear and its impact on ecosystems and the population status.

The Guide has become the main tool of the Sustainable Seafood Campaign, other tools are the BMP (Better Management Practice) Guides for tuna, reef fish, grouper aquaculture, shrimp farming, bycatch mitigation and turtle bycatch handling in the tuna longline fishery.

The Seafood Guide is also promoted through an in-store campaign with retailer Ranch Market in its 7 outlets in Jakarta and Surabaya. In two of the outlets (Pondok Indah and Grand Indonesia) responsible seafood products were provided for sale from several fishers groups and farmers assisted by WWF.

The campaign has collected more than 10.000 petitions supporting responsible fishing practices, and has distributed at least 40.000 copies of the Seafood Guide.



© WWF-INDONESIA/SEAFOOD SAVERS PROGRAM



THE MIRROR NEVER LIES

Bringing the story of Sea Wanderers
onto the Big Screen

“People in the island often refer to the sea nomadic tribe as perpetrators of fish intoxication or bombing. This is not true. We hope that by watching this movie, people will acknowledge the true values of our culture, that we only catch fish for daily food needs. Bajau has a life at sea, has a garden in the ocean and spend time at sea. If the sea is destroyed, what will we do for a living?”

Sadar
Vice Chairman of Bajau Community
of Southeast Asia

A collaboration between the Wakatobi Government, WWF-Indonesia, and SET Film Workshop has produced a movie titled “The Mirror Never Lies” which spotlights the marine biodiversity with stunning underwater scenery in the Wakatobi islands, Southeast Sulawesi, also part of the Coral Triangle. Directed by the young, talented female director Kamila Andini, the film tells the story of the Bajo (or Bajau) Tribe in Wakatobi whose way of life coexists with the ocean.

Now, the existence of the Bajau people in Wakatobi is under threat since thousands of key marine resources are on the brink of extinction due to destructive fishing practices. Moreover, climate change is predicted as one of the factors which poses large risks and challenges for the socio-economic conditions of the Bajau people.



(FEATURED LEFT AND RIGHT TOP) © SET FILM

The film was produced by Nadine Chandrawinata (WWF-Indonesia Honorary Supporter) and starred Atiqah Hasiholan, Reza Rahadian, and three young Bajaunese (Gita Novalista, Eko, and Zainal). "The Mirror Never Lies" was officially launched in April 2011 in conjunction with Earth Day. It was screened for the public on 5 May 2011. The film had won an "Honorable Mention" by the Global Film Initiative on 14 April 2011, based on the categories: art aspect, the story telling, and its cultural perspective.

ABOVE: Various scenes from the movie.

BELOW: Movie premiere with WWF endorsement.



© WWF-INDONESIA/IRZA RINALDI

WWF-INDONESIA HONORARY SUPPORTERS



TOP: Nugie performing in Tokyo University, Japan, by invitation of the Wonder Eyes Project and WWF-Japan to promote the conservation of Sumatra's forests.

RIGHT: Davina with a marine turtle in Manado, North Sulawesi.

ABOVE: Jamaica Café performing at WWF Corporate Gathering in Jakarta.

LEFT: Davina, Nadya Hutagalung, and Nadine Chandrawinata participating at the B4E Summit in Jakarta.

BELOW: Nadine Chandrawinata on the set of the music video for the song "Jika Bumi Bisa Bicara" (If the Earth Could Speak), co-written by musicians and brothers, Nugie and Katon Bagaskara.

(TOP-LEFT) © KIKI SETIAWAN, (TOP-RIGHT) © MARINE PROGRAM WWF-INDONESIA, (MIDDLE) © WWF-INDONESIA/MSR ARDIANSYAH, (LEFT) © B4E GLOBAL INITIATIVE, (BOTTOM) © WWF-INDONESIA/SYAIFUL SIAGIAN

CONSERVATION IN PRACTICE

From left to right: A spiny tortoise, a black-spotted rock frog, and a whale shark

(LEFT) © WWF-INDONESIA/RIZAL BUKHARI, (RIGHT) © WWF-INDONESIA/SEBANGAU PROJECT



BORNEO REFORESTATION

Over 3000 hectares of critical land in Kalimantan are reforested under private and government partnership management schemes.

During FY11, a total of 3035 hectares were reforested in Sebangau National Park in Central Kalimantan. Thirty five hectares were planted through the NewTrees initiative and another 3,000 were planted through a program from the Ministry of Forestry. WWF's role was to identify planting locations, organize community working groups, and give technical training about planting in peat swamps to Sebangau's field staff and members of the local community. To aid further actions in forest restoration, WWF completed a map of areas within Sebangau National Park that were deforested between 2001 and 2007. The total deforested area was 66,000 hectares. With agreement from Sebangau national park authorities and

the regional Forestry Agency, WWF has prioritized sites for reforestation in Mendawai (16,000 ha), Muara Bulan (10,000 ha), Kanal-21 (750 ha) and Habaring Hurung (200 Ha).

These areas will be subject to reforestation under the NewTrees initiative as well as through local government projects. WWF also completed a study on the survival rates of the planted trees and the potential for carbon sequestration. Survival rates for government plantings are typically below 50%; at one WWF site the survival rate reached 81%, though at another site it was only 30%.

TOP LEFT: Young *Kalampayan* (*Antochepalus cadamba*) trees in PT Hendratna's nursery. The seedlings are given for free by the company to the local communities.

TOP RIGHT: Young trees for replantation.



CENDERAWASIH BAY NATIONAL PARK (CBNP)



(TOP) © WWF-INDONESIA/BENY RAHADIAN, (BOTTOM) © WWF-INDONESIA/KARTIKA SUMOLANG

Cenderawasih Bay National Park is the habitat of the whale shark (*Rhincodon thyphus*). The world's largest fish is found foraging around floating fishnets in Kwatisore, Nabire. The presence of whale sharks could become a potential for CBNP tourism but further research is needed on the existence and behavior of the fish. WWF is working with the CBNP Authority and the District Government of Nabire to conduct training and installation of whale shark satellite tags to monitor the migratory patterns. At least 7 tags have been installed under supervision by Dr. Brent Stewart, senior biologist from the Sea-World Research Institute of San Diego. Tags are expected to provide data for the next 2-6 months.



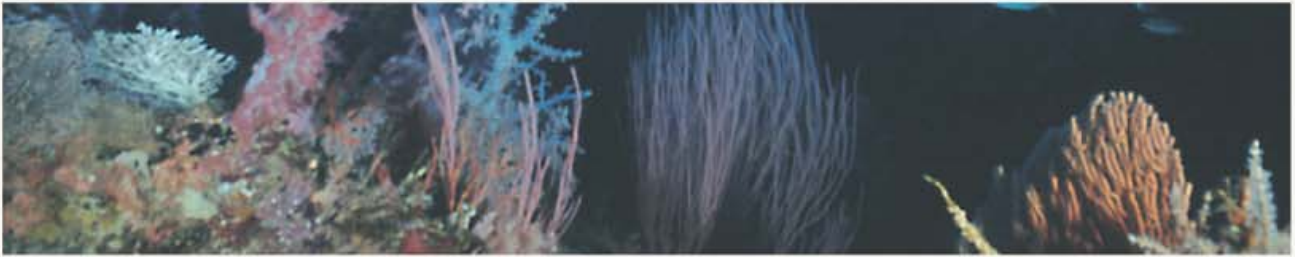
(LEFT) © WWF-CANON/ROGER LEGUEN

SCIENCE WORK: GENETIC STUDY ON MARINE TURTLES

WWF in collaboration with the Udayana University of Bali conducted a genetic analysis from turtles on nesting and feeding grounds in East Kalimantan. The results found that turtles nesting on Derawan have different genetics with turtles nesting on Sangalaki.

Further studies showed that the turtles nesting on Derawan will not lay eggs on Sangalaki, and vice versa. It can be concluded that if the population of green turtles on the island of Derawan are extinct; they can't be replaced by the populations on Sangalaki. Therefore,

protection of nesting beaches and feeding grounds is important and crucial to maintain the biodiversity in the area.

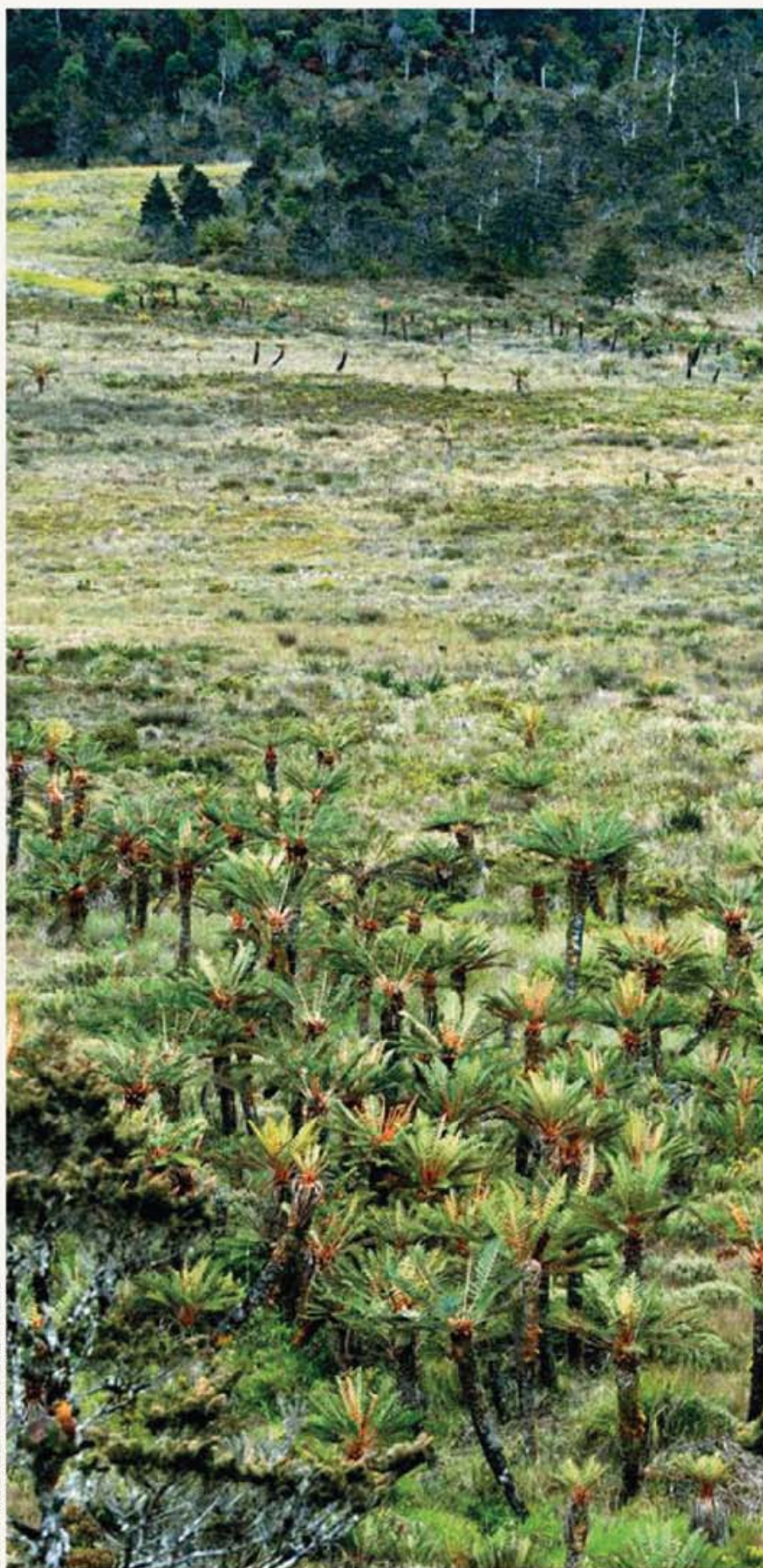


(ALL ON PAGE 1) © BRUCE MOORE

IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE: IDENTIFYING THE FIRST SIGNS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

WWF has been monitoring coral reef bleaching related to climate change in Cenderawasih, Berau and Wakatobi. This activity is carried out in collaboration with partners such as Wakatobi National Park Authority, Cenderawasih Bay National Park Authority Wildlife Conservation Society and The Nature Conservancy.

WWF is supported by the cosmetic company PT. Martina Berto. Reef check health monitoring in Wakatobi showed a stable condition. 85% of coral reefs that experienced bleaching in Wakatobi, had successfully recovered. Monitoring teams indicated the occurrence of coral bleaching on Cenderawasih reefs. Coral bleaching was not found in Berau waters.



© WWF-INDONESIA/LE TANGKEPAYUNG

LORENTZ NATIONAL PARK

WWF facilitated workshops and public consultations for the Lorentz National Park management and strategic plan. Community and civil society representatives from ten districts – as well as government and the business sector - were involved in designing a zoning proposal for the Lorentz National Park.

The main results from these discussions were recommendations for a core area of 467,000 ha, a forest zone of 988,000 ha, and a utilization zone of 268,000 ha.

In April 2011, the Papua Spatial Planning Coordination Agency agreed to integrate the Lorentz zonation plan with spatial plans at the district and province levels and to revisit plans of road construction in Wamena-Habema-Yuguru.

LEFT: *Habema lake, 3,400m above sea level, Lorentz National Park.*

© WWF-INDONESIA/OPERASI BELANG



PROTECTING FLAGSHIP SPECIES AND STOPPING WILDLIFE TRADE

Photo Story: A Tiger smuggler was arrested in Payakumbuh West Sumatra in March 2011 and a tiger skin was confiscated during the operation. The arrest was made by officials from the Conservation & Natural Resource Agency (BKSDA) West Sumatra, following a three day investigation by BKSDA Riau, with support from WWF-Indonesia's Tiger Patrol Unit.

© WWF-INDONESIA/CHAIRUL SALEH



Law Enforcement to Protect Orangutans

During the current reporting period, an illegal trader of orangutans was brought to court in Pontianak – the first time this has ever occurred in West Kalimantan. WWF monitored this case and coordinated with relevant parties such as Conservation

Board (BKSDA), the Environmental Board, Customs, Police, attorney associations, and local NGOs such as the Titian Foundation, the Palung Foundation, and WCS. Given this is the first illegal orangutan trader court case in West Kalimantan, WWF used

this case for public awareness and capacity building of both law enforcement and prosecuting attorneys. However, the trader was punished with a light sentence 8 months jail and a Rp 1 million fine on November 2010.

THE WWF INDONESIA FOUNDATION

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

JUNE 30, 2011 AND 2010

ASSETS	Unaudited (from WWF) 2011	Audited 2010
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	24,677,410,783	32,585,180,961
Project funds	9,046,623,815	7,320,622,096
Accounts receivable from donors	2,819,635,149	1,733,864,774
Inventories	0	0
Prepaid Expenses	0	42,688,000
Other Current Assets (Advances)	1,905,905,750	2,297,466,917
Total Current Assets	38,449,575,497	43,979,822,748
NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Restricted temporary investment	9,952,862,928	8,541,642,879
Property and equipment	59,796,675,308	18,359,742,285
Total Noncurrent Assets	69,749,538,236	26,901,385,164
OTHER ASSETS		
Paid in Capital	0	0
Total Other Assets	0	0
TOTAL ASSETS	108,199,113,733	70,881,207,911
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	1,154,201,374	493,979,358
Taxes payable	1,345,932,503	2,171,486,574
Accrued expenses	28,390,560,045	29,144,666,342
Unearned Revenues	0	0
Total Current Liabilities	30,890,693,922	31,810,132,274
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES		
Bank Loan	33,549,706,600	0
Bank Interest Loan	5,501,153,083	0
Total Long-Term Liabilities	39,050,859,683	0
NET ASSETS		
Unrestricted	8,121,180,272	7,934,839,505
Restricted	30,136,379,857	31,136,236,132
Total Net Assets	38,257,560,129	39,071,075,637
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	108,199,113,733	70,881,207,911

THE WWF INDONESIA FOUNDATION STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES FOR YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2011 AND 2010

	Notes	2011 (unaudited)			2010		
		Restricted Rp	Unrestricted Rp	Total Rp	Restricted Rp	Unrestricted Rp	Total Rp
REVENUES, GAINS, AND OTHER SUPPORT							
Donations	2b, 2i, 11	170,216,793,290	1,372,814,529	171,589,607,819	164,477,922,965	1,757,507,579	166,235,430,544
Interest income		0	583,320,695	583,320,695	-	643,024,243	643,024,243
Foreign exchange gain - net		0	646,826,225	646,826,225	-	-	-
Others		368,974,643	21,107,798,547	21,476,773,191	18,947,900	13,658,968,995	13,677,916,895
Total Revenues		170,585,767,934	23,710,759,996	194,296,527,930	164,496,870,865	16,059,500,816	180,556,361,682
EXPENSES							
Project staff costs	2b, 2i, 12	58,038,069,633.78		58,038,069,634	62,400,036,418		52,400,036,418
Grants to Non-WWF Entities		22,436,931,332.28	48,614,128.00	22,485,545,460	21,613,140,854	229,930,000	21,843,070,854
Office operating costs		10,692,276,433.37	7,603,858,456.51	18,296,134,890	13,932,849,886	5,342,775,102	20,275,424,988
Meetings and conferences		14,209,629,087.64	1,025,621,058.47	15,235,250,146	15,792,131,362	1,026,486,496	16,818,617,858
Professional fees		20,345,890,762.69	11,296,633,876.35	31,642,524,639	16,408,547,757	7,458,501,328	23,867,149,085
Education and training		9,693,254,911.98	413,920,034.60	10,107,174,947	12,473,428,305	213,200,726	12,686,629,031
Travel and subsistence		13,347,159,184.78	1,138,077,822.96	14,485,237,008	12,519,552,782	593,129,463	13,112,682,245
Field costs		10,150,482,383.58	140,395,198.00	10,290,877,582	7,496,170,995	2,428,579,498	7,496,170,995
Printing and publication		3,109,124,677.35	1,256,541,321.70	4,365,665,999	2,480,212,067		4,908,791,565
Depreciation		6,842,858,102.17		6,842,658,102	4,645,768,034		4,645,768,034
Vehicle and equipments		1,803,542,086.00	37,561,333.00	1,841,103,419	2,395,480,532		2,395,480,532
Non-project staff costs		778,036,657.00		778,036,657	1,011,676,340		1,011,676,340
Audio/Video production		138,568,955.63	563,196,000.00	701,764,956	479,704,943		479,704,943
Foreign exchange loss - net						3,977,404,504	3,977,404,504
Total Expenses		171,585,624,208	23,524,419,230	195,110,043,438	163,648,500,275	22,270,107,117	185,918,607,392
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS							
	2k, 9	(999,856,275)	186,340,766	(813,515,508)	848,370,591	(6,210,606,301)	(5,362,235,710)
NET ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR							
		31,136,236,132	7,934,839,505	39,071,075,637	30,287,865,541	14,145,445,806	44,433,311,347
NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR							
		30,136,379,857	8,121,180,272	38,257,560,129	31,136,236,132	7,934,839,505	39,071,075,637

See financial notes to the financial statements, which are an integral part of the financial statements.

PARTNERS IN CONSERVATION

We would like to extend our gratitude to all our partners in conservation:

Funding Partners

Aage V. Jensen Charity Foundation	PT Hino
ACIAR	PT Indosat
Arcus Foundation	PT Martina Berto
Avon	PT Monika Hijau Lestari / The Body Shop
Bank Central Asia (BCA)	PT Nokia
BMU	PT SGS
BMZ	PT Siemens Indonesia
Cadburys	PT Surya Palacejaya
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	PT Toyota Astra Motor (TAM)
Conservation International	Sall Foundation
Credit Suisse	Savcor Indufor, Finland
Crown Foundation	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)	Standard Chartered
DGIS - Dutch Government	Tahija Foundation
Edeka	The Body Shop
European Union	The Henry Foundation
Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs	TRAFFIC
Ford Foundation	UNESCAP
GIZ	USAID
H&M	University of Copenhagen
Hewlett Packard Asia Pacific Pte	United State Aid for International Development (USAID)
HORNBACH-Baumarkt AG and DEG	United State Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC)	Wal-Mart Foundation
IKANO	Walton Foundation
ITTO	Wetland International Indonesia Programme
KfW	WWF-Denmark
Krombacher Brewery	WWF-Finland
Kimberly-Clark Corporation	WWF-Germany
Ministry of Foreign Affairs Environment and Water Departement, The Hague, The Netherlands	WWF-International
NPL	WWF-Japan
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA - USA)	WWF-Netherlands
NORAD	WWF-Philippines
OAK Philanthropy Ltd.	WWF-South Pacific Program Office (SPPO)
OXFAM NOVIB	WWF-Singapore
Packard Foundation	WWF-Sweden
PT Federal International Finance (FIF)	WWF-Switzerland
	WWF-United States
	WWF-United Kingdom

Program Partners

Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (AMAN)	Pemda Kota Tarakan, Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan	SEAMEO BIOTROP- Southeast Asian Regional Centre for Tropical Biology
Asosiasi Petani Madu Hutan Tesso Nilo (APMTN)	Pemda Kabupaten Teluk Wondama	Universitas Lampung
Balai (Besar) KSDA that are working with WWF in Indonesia	Pemda Kabupaten Nabire	Universitas Mulawarman
Bandara Tjilik Riwut	Pemda Kabupaten Manokwari	Universitas Negeri Papua (UNIPA)
Conservation International (CI)	Pemda Kabupaten Malinau	Universitas Gajah Mada - Fakultas Geografi, PUSPICS
Departemen Kehutanan	Pemda Kabupaten Pandeglang	Universitas Nasional - LPPM
Dirjen Rehabilitasi Lahan dan Perhutanan Sosial (RLPS), Dephut	Pemda Kabupaten Tambraw	Universitas Hasanuddin
Direktur Penegelolaan DAS, Ditjen RLPS, Dephut	Pemda Kabupaten Maluku Tenggara	Universitas Haluoleo
Departemen Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata	Pemda Kabupaten Kutai Barat	Universitas Pattimura
Dewan Kehutanan Nasional	Pemda Jayapura – ITB – Universitas Cendrawasih	Universitas Kristen Artha Wacana
Dirjen Perhubungan Udara, Kantor Bandar Udara Tjilik Riwut, Palangkaraya	Pemprov Nusatenggara Barat	Universitas Udayana
ESD School TB Masao	PemdaKota Kabupaten Seram Bagian Timur	Universitas Palangka Raya Fakultas Pertanian
Ecosecurities	Provincial and district governments in all WWF Indonesia work sites	UD Pulau Mas
FOCIL	POSSI Jaya	Yayasan WATALA, Lampung
Forum Komunikasi Penyelamat Hutan Lampung (FKPHL)	PT. Arta Mina Tama	Yayasan Dana Mitra Lingkungan
Hubbs Sea World Research Institute San Diego, USA	PT. Garuda Indonesia	Yayasan Badak Indonesia (YABI)
ICRAF	PT. Indosat Tbk	Yayasan Hivlak
Institute Pertanian Bogor	PT. Ratah Timber	Yayasan Unilever Indonesia
ICTA (Universitas Barcelona)	PT Inti Indosawit Subur	Yayasan Menkaisor
Indonesian Tuna Longline Association (ATLI)	PT.Merah Putih Priwara	Yayasan Reef Check Indonesia
Jalur Pendidikan Lingkungan (JPL)	PT. Jaya Kencana	Yayasan Taman Nasional tesso Nilo
Jikalahari	PT Arun Natural Gas Liquefaction	Yayasan penyelamatan Orang Utan Borneo (BOS Foundation)
Kelompok Tani Kaliwung Kalimuncar	PT. Seng Fong Moulding – PT.Pandu Wahana- Bangun Sarana	Yayasan Pertanian Alternatif Nusantara Sumatera Utara (PANSU)
Kebun Raya Bogor	PT. Intertrend Utama – PT.Jaya Raya Trasindo	Yayasan Papua Pro
KOMPAKH	PT. Smart Wood Indonesia/ Rainforest Alliances	Yayasan Rasi
Koperasi konservasi Mitra Tani (KOMIT)	PT. Panca Mitra Multi Perdana	Yayasan Telapak
Koperasi KAGUM	PT. Panda Lestari	Yayasan Inovasi Pembangunan Daerah (YIPD)
Koalisi untuk Advokasi laut Aceh/ KuALA	PT.Tiki Jalur Nugraha Ekakurir	YASCITA
KEHATI	Pusat Kajian Sumberdaya Pesisir dan Lautan - IPB	Wana Aksara (GFTN)
Lembaga ecolabel Indonesia (LEI)	Politeknik Perikanan Tual	Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (WALHI) Riau
Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (LIPI) Ekonomi	P4KSI	Media Networks
LMMA Indonesia	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited (HSBC), Indonesia	...
Masyarakat Aquakultur Indonesia	The Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency	And all our local partners and local communities that are working with WWF Indonesia in all program locations
Pandu Mustika Wana	The Borneo Initiative	
Pemda Kota Tarakan, Dinas Lingkungan Hidup & Sumberadaya Alam	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)r	
	Transparency Indonesia	
	Turtle Guards	
	Standard Chartered Bank	
	SG Global Support	
	Sea Delight, USA	

Corporate Partners

Airport Sukarno Hatta
Arya Duta Hotel Manado
Bayu Buana
Bantex
Bintaro Plaza
BCA
BNI
Bellagio
Bintaro Jaya Sektor 3A
Bintaro Plaza
Bank Mandiri
Carrefour
Coca cola
Central Park
Citibank
Cambridge City Square
Cibubur Junction
City of Tomorrow
DR TV
Duta Mall
Dyandra Expo
Elpam
Fokus Communication
Garuda Indonesia
Grand Indonesia
Grand City
Gajah Mada
Grand Indonesia
Grand Palladium
Hotel Alia
HINO
Inresh Consulting
Indecon
IIMS - JiEXPO
Indosat Building
Intercontinental Hotel
Istana Plaza
Karebosi
Kyoei Price
Lembus Wana
Mall Arta Gading
Medan Fair
Menara Prima
Malang Town Square
Mall Olympic Garden Malang
Mirota Batik
Manado Town Square
May Bank
OSO Group

Plaza Semanggi
Pluit Village
PT. Martina Berto
PT.Nusa Satu Inti Atha
PT.Resik Alami
PT.Fed Insight Indonesia
PT. Transis Maxima Selaya
PT.Pos Indonesia
PT.Nestle
PT.Supraboga
PT.Indodev Niaga Internet
PT.Karya Jasa Fundraising
PT.Telkom
PT.Sinde
Plaza Ex
Palembang Indah
Paris Van Java
Pejaten Village
Perumahan Janur Elok
Pacific Place
Plaza Medan Fair
Plaza Semanggi
Pluit Junction
Pluit Village
Puri Indah Mall
Ratu Indah Mall
SHARP
Sonny Ericsson
Santa Fee
Senayan City
Sriwijaya Inter Expo
Sun Plaza
SKA
Solo Square
Sriwijaya Inter-Expo
Surabaya Town Square
TERAS
The Body Shop
Tanjung Lesung Resort
Taman Impian Jaya Ancol
Travel Qifaya
Tour and Travel Golden Internusa
Tangcity
Teras Kota
Toko Buku TogaMas
Toko Buku Hokky
Ultrajaya
Wisma BNI 46

FEATURED : Flying squad mahout playing with Nela the young member of the squad.



WWF has trained elephants and local people to form a "flying squad" that drives wild elephants away from farms and back into the forests.

100%
RECYCLED

WWF Indonesia by the Numbers

1962

WWF started working
in Indonesia

+400

WWF-Indonesia has more than 400
staff working all over the Indonesia
archipelago



+40,000

WWF-Indonesia is supported by more
than 40,000 supporters since 2006

28

WWF-Indonesia delivers conservation
from more than 28 field offices
from Aceh to Papua



Why we are here

To stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and
to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.

wwf.or.id