



WWF

INDONESIA



# Yayasan WWF Indonesia Annual Report 2021

(July 2020 - June 2021)

# ABOUT US

Yayasan WWF Indonesia is a trusted independent conservation organization established on the understanding of the complex relationship between human activities and the natural environment, focusing on finding workable solutions and mobilizing 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 also work on forest, freshwater, ocean, and footprint.

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# TABLE OF CONTENT

<b>About us</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Table of Content</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Our Board</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>A Message from Our Board</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>A Message from Our Chief Executive</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Our Programs</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Marine</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Climate and Market Transformation</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Wildlife</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Forest</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Partnership</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Earth Hour 2021</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Communication, Campaign, and Youth &amp; Education</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Panda Lestari</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Financial Statement</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>List of Scientific Studies</b>	<b>40</b>

# 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

# A Message from Our Board



## **Alexander S. Rusli,**

Chairman of the Board of Yayasan WWF Indonesia

Indonesia ranked the 4<sup>th</sup> largest population in the world with rich biodiversity and natural resources. Due to concentrated demographics, especially in the urban areas, and a high rate of geographic mobility, Indonesia could not escape the impact of COVID-19. Therefore, many of our planned activities were canceled or postponed due to the Indonesian government's national lockdown and air travel restrictions.

We had to alter our approaches and adapt to the new normal during the pandemic. However, our belief in including every stakeholder, such as the government, private sectors, local communities, and indigenous peoples, is the core of every effort in our conservation works.

The driving force of our initiative is the collaboration between multiple partners from various backgrounds to improve sustainability which benefits both human and environmental interests.

# A Message from Our Chief Executive



**Lukas Adiyakso,**

25 september 2020 - 12 September 2021

As Covid-19 continued to be a challenge for Yayasan WWF Indonesia, we shifted our approach to conservation works. In 2020-2021, we maintained relationships with our partners and created new connections while carefully navigating our path to the new normal work environment during the ongoing global pandemic.

This Annual Report covers our work from July 2020 – June 2021. We strive to be a part of continuous efforts to live in harmony with nature. Our initiatives range from Climate and Market Transformation, Wildlife, Forest, and Marine across several locations in Indonesia.

We hope this Annual Report could bring you an overall understanding of our work. WWF Indonesia aims to make the world a better place to live: a long journey that never ends as long as humans want to coexist with nature.

# OUR PROGRAM

## Marine & Fisheries

Global warming threatens biodiversity and resilience of marine ecosystems, Mongabay, January 21 2021

(<https://www.mongabay.co.id/2021/01/21/merawat-wilayah-laut-nusantara-dengan-sains-dan-kearifan-lokal/>)

- 11 New MPAs
- Fishery and Aquaculture Improvement Program
- Signing Blue
- MPA Center of Excellence

© James Morgan / WWF-US

## Commodity Market Transformation

Plastic in Seas will nearly triple by 2040 if nothing is done, National Geographic, July 24 2020

(<https://www.kompas.com/skola/read/2020/04/11/160000669/hewan-langka-dan-terancam-punah-di-indonesia?page=all>)

- Sustainable Palm Oil
- Sustainable Finance
- One Planet City Challenge (OPCC)
- Plastic Smart Cities

© Yayasan WWF Indonesia / Des Syafrizal

## Wildlife

Poaching and environmental changes threaten wildlife existence, Kompas, April 11 2020

(<https://www.kompas.com/skola/read/2020/04/11/160000669/hewan-langka-dan-terancam-punah-di-indonesia?page=all>)

- Community-led Habitat Protection
- Sustainable Livelihood: Microfinance Against Poaching
- Tiger Monitoring

© Yayasan WWF Indonesia

## Forest

Ciliwung is among the world's most polluted rivers, The Jakarta Post, Mongabay, February 21 2020

(<https://www.thejakartapost.com/academia/2020/02/21/research-ciliwung-among-the-worlds-most-polluted-rivers.html>)

- Ciliwung River Cleanup
- Rattan Farmer Association obtains FSC Certification
- Integrated Village Planning
- Traditional Community Management Space

© Maxime Aliaga / WWF



# 1

# MARINE & FISHERIES

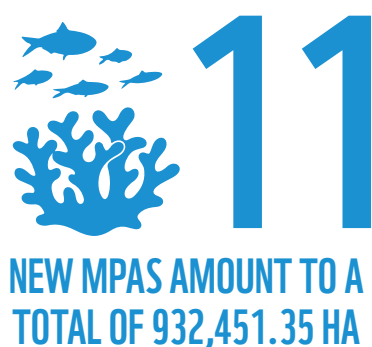
**SO3: Reducing over-exploitation of key fish commodities and improving management of marine ecosystems.**





# “GLOBAL WARMING, INCREASING CO<sub>2</sub>, AND DECREASING OXYGEN SOLUBILITY WILL BE THREATS THAT CAN HAVE AN IMPACT ON THE BIODIVERSITY AND RESILIENCE OF MARINE ECOSYSTEMS,” MONGABAY, 21 JANUARY 2021

(<https://www.mongabay.co.id/2021/01/21/merawat-wilayah-laut-nusantara-dengan-sains-dan-kearifan-lokal/>)

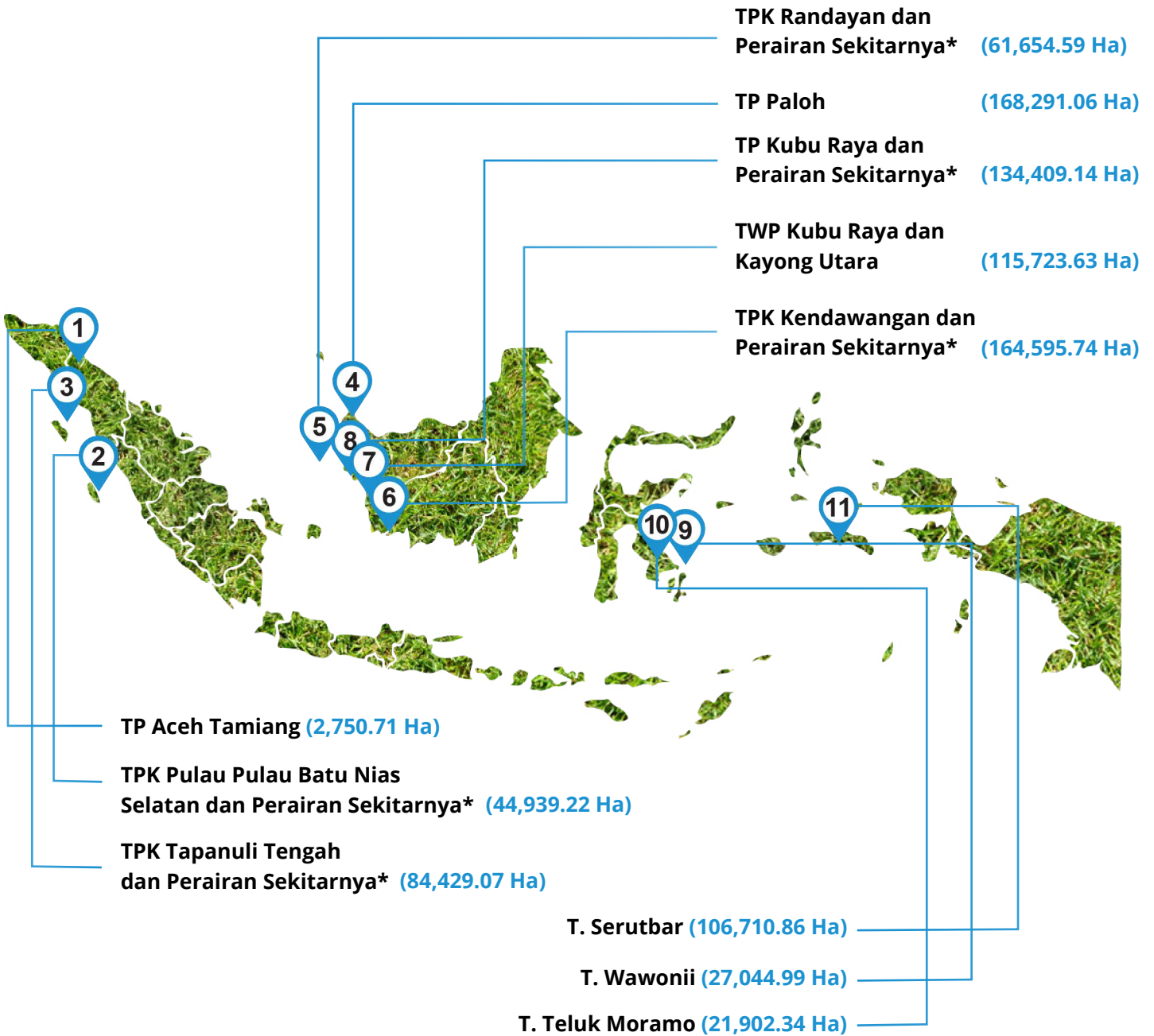


**Indonesia’s efforts to achieve the target of 10 percent of marine waters for conservation continue.** At the end of 2020, the size of marine conservation areas nationally reached 23.918 million hectares. The target is determined through the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

During this period, WWF Indonesia supported the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) in establishing 11 new Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) to further protect Indonesia’s oceans. The 11 new MPAs are located in 5 provinces: Aceh (Aceh Tamiang), North Sumatra (South Batu Nias Islands, Central Tapanuli), West Kalimantan (Paloh, Randayan, Kendawangan, Kubu Raya and North Kayong, Kubu Raya Island), Southeast Sulawesi (Wawonii, Moramo Bay), and Maluku (Serutbar). Combined, the 11 new MPAs amount to a total of 932,451.35 Ha.

This is a great milestone bringing Indonesia one step closer to achieving the target of 10 percent of marine waters for conservation as part of CBD and SDGs. Yayasan WWF Indonesia assisted the MMAF and local government by providing technical assistance such as the identification of high biodiversity areas, zoning system map development, creating an MPA management plan, and conducting training on MPA development and management. WWF Indonesia evaluates the effectiveness of MPAs through monitoring indicators such as biophysical habitat quality, socioeconomic benefit, and governance adequacy.







Furthermore, Yayasan WWF Indonesia has facilitated the assessment of the Jeen Womom Coastal Park, West Papua, through the Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Management of the Marine, Coastal and Small Islands Conservation Areas (E-KKP3K) system. This was done in collaboration with Coastal and Marine Resources Management Workshop Sorong (LPSPL Sorong), the Technical Services Implementation Unit in Jeen Womom Coastal Park (UPTD Jeen Womom), and the Research and Community Service Institute at the University of Papua (LPPM UNIPA).

WWF Indonesia is anticipating the establishment of more MPAs by the MMAF in East Flores, Southwestern Maluku (MBD), Tanimbar, and South Sorong. The processes are underway in accordance with MAF regulation of Permen-KP No. 31/2020 concerning the Management of MPA. WWF supported the MPA development through providing spatial information, facilitating public discussion, and reviewing processes with the government (MPA working group, district, provincial, and national levels).

Currently, WWF Indonesia is developing the MPA Center of Excellence (CoE) in Wakatobi and Alor. The MPA CoE will act as a hub to learn effective MPA management (development, corporation, biodiversity, governance) and facilitate participation from the community, government, and students. In Wakatobi, the MPA CoE will be under the Marine and Fisheries Community Academy Wakatobi and in Alor, under Tribuana University in Kalabahi.

Through partnership and collaborations, we have brought attention to Endangered, Threatened, and Protected (ETP) marine species to the national government. The 3rd National Symposium of Sharks and Rays' Conservation was conducted online from 7-8 April 2021. Additionally, we conducted marine mammals conservation seminars offline and online on March 4 and June 30, 2021.



© Yayasan WWF Indonesia / Jibril Firman

WWF Indonesia continues to monitor sea turtle nests in Paloh, Buru, and Kei. As a result, sea turtle nest loss in Paloh has reduced from 16% in 2018 to 11% in 2019-2020. Additionally, sea turtle egg poaching decreased by 55% from 2017 to 2020 in Buru Island, while leatherback turtle consumptive utilization in Kei Islands decreased by 87%.

Commodity producers who joined the Fishery Improvement Projects (FIP) for sustainable fisheries have increased more than 3 times from a baseline in 2017. The capture fisheries program involved 4 companies and 6 small-scale community groups. Five companies show improving compliance scores to ASC standards with a total volume of 1,253.7 tons/year of aquaculture commodities. Furthermore, 17 new fisheries committed to applying and joining the Seafood Savers program, whereas 9 members implemented Aquaculture Improvement Projects (AIP), and 8 members implemented FIP.

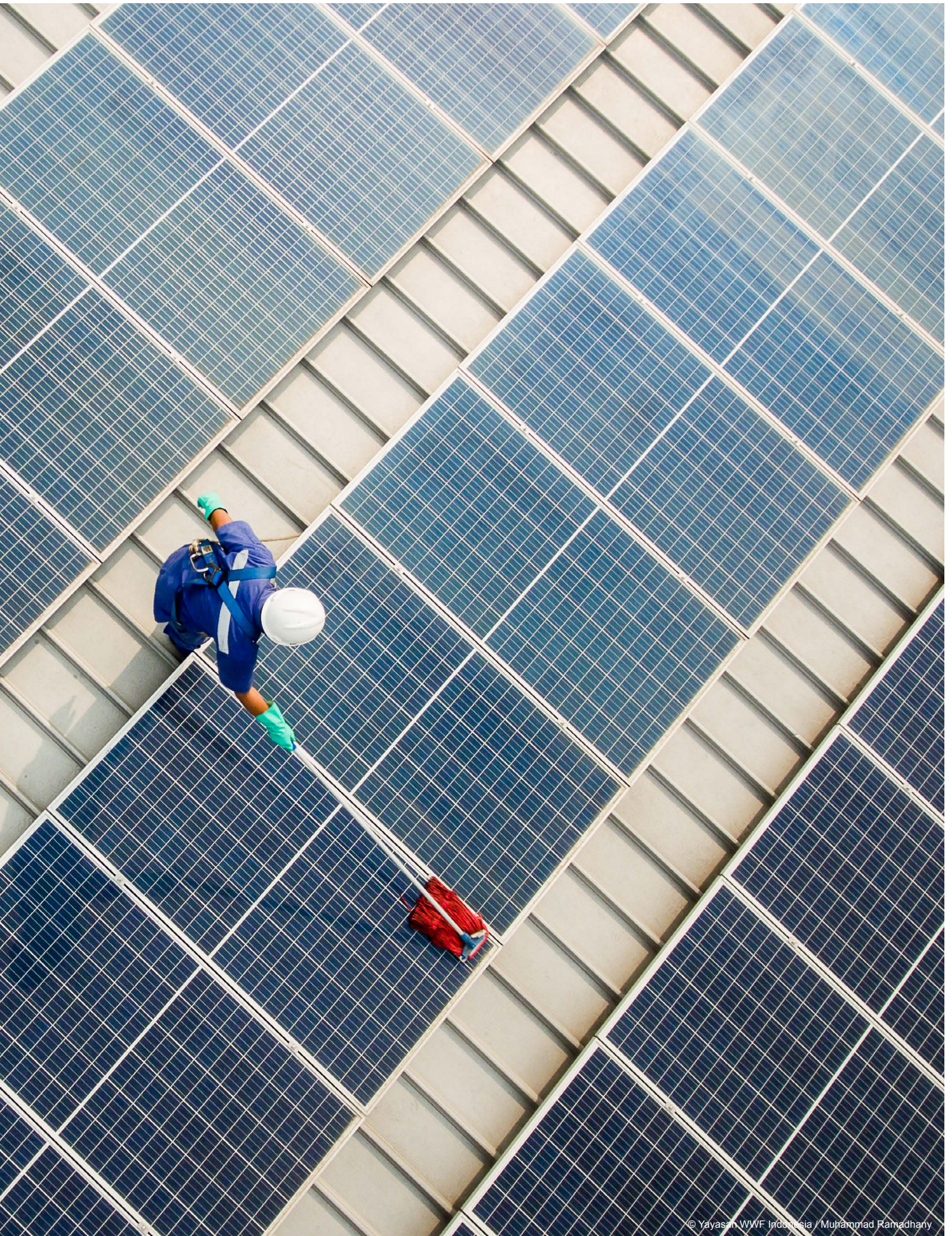
**120**   
MEMBERS WHO JOINED THE  
SIGNING BLUE PLATFORM

There were 120 members who joined the Signing Blue platform, which signifies that more private sector actors have been implementing better management practices for responsible marine tourism. Community-based tourism also showed positive progress, such as in Paloh (Sebus Village), Wakatobi (CBT Koncu Patua and Pangilia), East Flores (Mekko), and West Manggarai (Rangko and Repi).

# 2

# CLIMATE AND MARKET TRANSFORMATION

**SO4: Improving carbon stock and climate resilience through sustainable industries, renewable energy, and a circular economy.**



# “PLASTIC IN SEAS WILL NEARLY TRIPLE BY 2040 IF NOTHING IS DONE” NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC, JULY 24 2020

<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/science/article/plastic-trash-in-seas-will-nearly-triple-by-2040-if-nothing-done>

**Climate and Market Transformation is an integral part of our conservation efforts for sustainable practices in numerous aspects. Yayasan WWF Indonesia collaborated with prominent Indonesian radio networks on a public awareness campaign for sustainable palm oil from October 2020 to April 2021.**

Generally, public conservation enthusiasts deem that palm oil is the villain of the environment. However, little did they know about other palm oil derivative products ranging from body soap and shampoo to mascara and lipsticks. It's impossible in today's life for Indonesian people to live completely free from palm oil derivate products. Therefore, sustainable palm oil is the solution to ensure that palm oil products are guaranteed to be legal, traceable, and not cultivated in conservation areas.





Indonesia Business Council for Sustainable Development (IBCSD) and Yayasan WWF Indonesia formalized an agreement to increase awareness and commitment towards Sustainable Production and Consumption (SCP) through implementing IBCSD's Green Lifestyle platform. The platform aims to support corporate stakeholders in implementing SCP principles in their businesses.

In 2020, the Financial Services Authority (OJK) joined the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS). Leading financial institutions recognize that climate-related risks could also affect the financial sector. This led to the launching of the Sustainable Finance Roadmap Phase II in 2021, authored by the OJK with WWF Indonesia's assistance.

On the topic of Sustainable Banking (SUSBA), there's an increase of 16,7% on the Sub-indicator Process Pillar to measure the sustainability performance of its clients. Furthermore, BRI, BCA, Bank Mandiri, BNI, Bank Muamalat, BJB, BRI, and CIMB Niaga have all met more than 30 of SUSBA's criteria, an improvement of around 10,5%.



**LAUNCHING OF THE  
SUSTAINABLE FINANCE  
ROADMAP PHASE II IN 2021,  
AUTHORED BY THE OJK WITH  
WWF INDONESIA'S ASSISTANCE**





The One Planet City Challenge (OPCC) is an initiative that supports the creation of cities that enable people to thrive in balance with nature now and in the future. The initiative was a collaboration among the Association of Indonesia Municipalities (APEKSI), the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI), the Sustainable District Association (LTKL), and Yayasan WWF Indonesia in.

There were 24 cities/districts that joined the OPCC initiative following a series of workshops and discussions participated by representatives from various districts and provinces. The 17 cities include: Balikpapan, Bekasi, Blitar, Bogor City, Bontang, Jakarta, Jambi, Langsa, Malang, Mataram, Medan, Probolinggo, Semarang, Sukabumi, Tangerang, Tarakan, and Yogyakarta. And the 7 districts are Bogor, Gorontalo, West Lampung, West Pesisir, Sanggau, Sumbawa, and Trenggalek.



**THERE WERE 24 CITIES/  
DISTRICTS THAT JOINED THE  
OPCC INITIATIVE**



© Yayasan WWF Indonesia / Dissy Ekapramudita



Working with cities worldwide to keep plastic out of nature by 2030

The Incubation Network (TIN) and Yayasan WWF Indonesia worked together through the Plastic Smart Cities (PSC) Program, creating the Pre-Incubation and Entrepreneurship Mentoring (PIEM) program, which runs from December 2020 – May 2021. The program provides assistance to entrepreneurs who are developing solutions to tackle plastic waste problems with the opportunity to enhance their skills and build their capacity through specialized mentorship, webinars, and classes.

Connecting entrepreneurs with experts from innovation ecosystems in Indonesia provides an opportunity for knowledge exchanges from different organizations as a base for future collaborations. TIN and WWF Indonesia agreed to appoint an Impact Hub to implement the assistance program in Indonesia's 8 selected start-ups.



**8**  
**START UPS SELECTED TO DEVELOPING SOLUTIONS TO TACKLE PLASTIC WASTE PROBLEMS WITH THE OPPORTUNITY TO ENHANCE THEIR SKILLS AND BUILD THEIR CAPACITY**



# 3 WILDLIFE

**SO1: Improving population of endangered species and critical habitats**



## “POACHING AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES THREATEN WILDLIFE EXISTENCE”, KOMPAS, APRIL 11 2020

<https://www.kompas.com/skola/read/2020/04/11/160000669/hewan-langka-dan-terancam-punah-di-indonesia?page=all>

**Yayasan WWF Indonesia continued its commitment to monitoring wildlife populations and developing sustainable alternative livelihoods. Information concerning the activities and presence of active poachers have been shared with relevant authorities, such as forest management units (FMU) and provincial forestry departments of Lampung and Bengkulu.**



Yayasan WWF Indonesia strives to activate social mechanisms that benefit both local communities and wildlife conservation. We support biodiversity protection in the Southern Sumatra, landscape by developing alternative livelihood methods and awareness-raising activities that strengthen local communities stewardship towards the forest ecosystem and its biodiversity. We also facilitated the development of village-based microfinance (save and loan) cooperatives that oblige the borrowers to sign a written declaration to stop poaching or encroaching.

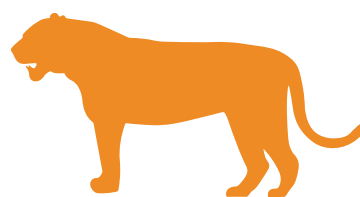
Moreover, we supported a series of awareness-raising activities in Southern Sumatra such as Forum Dai Konservasi (Forum of Islamic Preachers for Conservation) establishment in 9 villages (Pemerihan, Margo Mulyo, Ulok Mukti, Sukabandar, Labuhan Mandi, Panengahan, Teba Liokh, Bumi Hantatai, and Sukamarga). The goal of these activities was to reach the hearts of local communities to strengthen their feelings of stewardship towards the remaining natural capital and biodiversity around them.





PT. ABT's Restoration Concession Block 1 is one of the remaining tiger habitats in Jambi, besides Bukit Tigapuluh National Park. Yayasan WWF Indonesia and PT. ABT work together to conserve tigers and their habitat in PT. ABT's concession areas. From September 2020 to March 2021, the estimated density data of tigers and the presence of other wildlife species in Block 1 has been made available through a joint monitoring initiative (especially the Forest Security and Protection/PPH and Survey and Forest Restoration/SFR units) involving camera trapping and SMART patrols.

To estimate tiger density and prey abundance, WWF-Indonesia implemented the Closed Population Capture Mark Recapture (CP CMR) method using a 2x2-km grid of cells for a monitoring period of three months. As a result, we identified 5 different tiger individuals with an estimated Maximum Likelihood Spatial Explicit Capture-Recapture (ML SECR) density of 3.48 ind/100 km<sup>2</sup>, the highest amongst other tiger heartlands (Rimbang Baling and South Bukit Barisan).



**HIGHEST RECORDED TIGER DENSITY OF 3.48 IND/100 KM<sup>2</sup> IN INDONESIA**

Therefore, it is highly possible that more tigers could be found in PT. ABT's Block 1 compared to other locations. The abundance of prey species is evident, as indicated by the high trapping success rate of prey species per 100 km<sup>2</sup>, such as the pigtailed macaque (*Macaca nemestrina*) 8.68 (SD 10.85), barking deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*) 11.59 (SD 18.00), sambar deer (*Rusa unicolor*) 0.14 (SD 0.34), wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) 2.00 (SD 2.66), and the bearded pig (*Sus barbatus*) 0.97 (SD 2.94). Consequently, it is highly recommended to further monitor and obtain more up-to-date data on the population of tigers and their prey.





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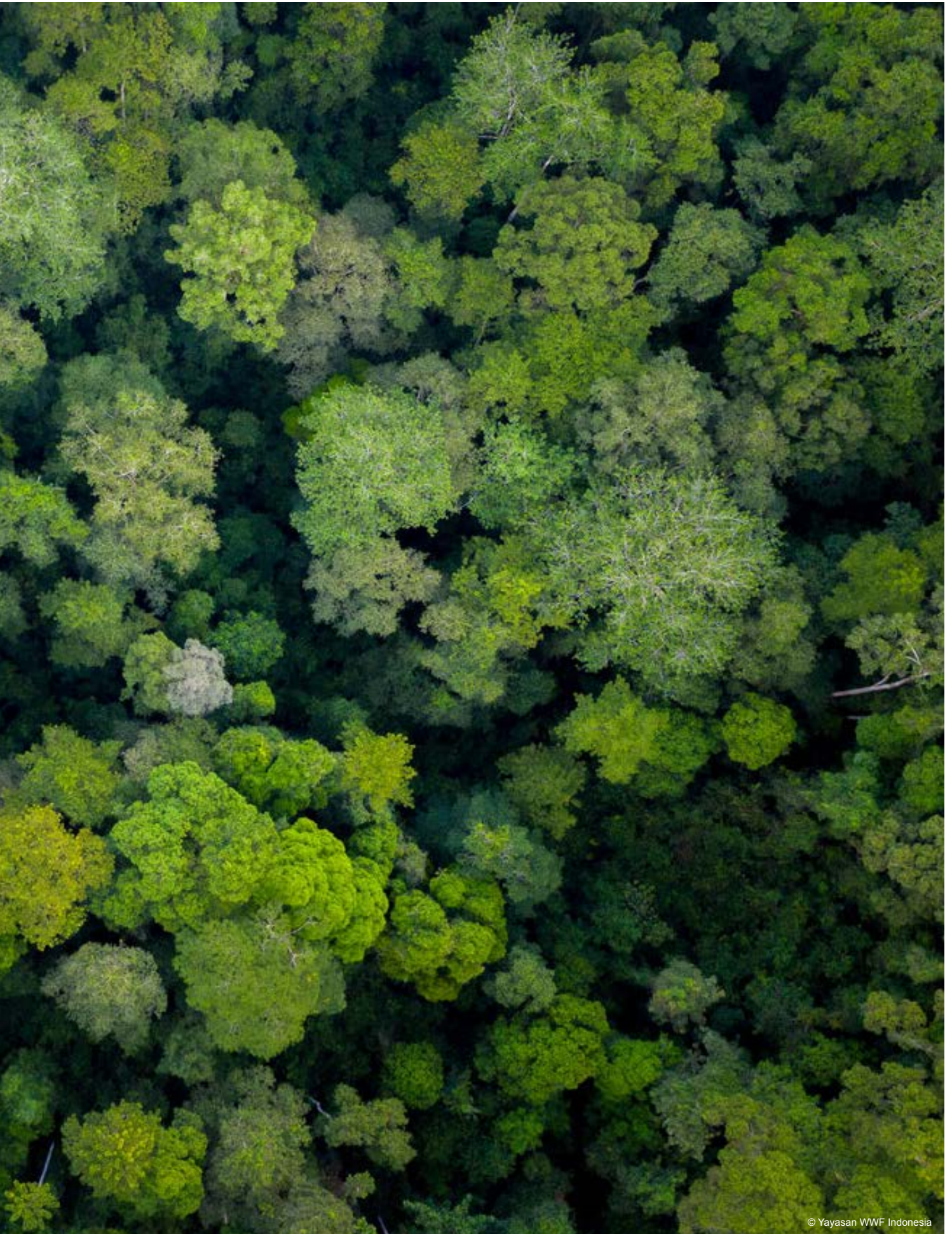
Location		Year of Survey	No. of Camera Stations	No. of Trap Nights	Density (ind/100Km <sup>2</sup> )	Source
Rimbang Baling	Northeastern	2012	20	1688	0.19 (SE 0.16)	Widodo et al, 2017
	Northeastern	2014	31	3169	0.23 (SE 0.14)	Widodo et al, 2017
	Southern	2015	32	3268	0.51 (SE 0.22)	Widodo et al, 2017
Bukit Barisan Selatan		2015	122	7774	0.28 (95% CI 1.7-4.4)	Pusparini et al, 2017
PT. ABT Block I (Bukit Tigapuluh)		2020	19	2051	3.48 (SE 1.79)	This current study

Table. Comparison of survey effort and tiger density in 3 heartlands: Rimbang Baling, Bukit Barisan Selatan and PT. ABT's Block 1



# 4 FOREST

**SO2: Improving forest management and  
empowering indigenous and local communities**



# “CILIWUNG IS AMONG THE WORLD’S MOST POLLUTED RIVERS”, THE JAKARTA POST, FEBRUARY 21 2020

<https://www.thejakartapost.com/academia/2020/02/21/research-ciliwung-among-the-worlds-most-polluted-rivers.html>

**Yayasan WWF Indonesia, in collaboration with the regional government, relevant stakeholders, and the Hakekat Ciliwung Community, aimed to reduce plastic pollution in Jakarta and West Java Province. Together, we conducted a Ciliwung River Cleanup campaign to raise public awareness, following the momentum from World Rivers Day. As of 2021, around 4.4 tons of waste has been removed from the Ciliwung River in West Java and Jakarta. This initiative contributed to plastic pollution reduction for a healthier river ecosystem. We also supported coffee farmers surrounding the Ciliwung River by equipping them with better plantation management practices and assisted with training and establishing a coffee farmer cooperative.**



WWF Indonesia has piloted an Early Warning System (EWS) for deforestation in collaboration with the University of Palangka Raya and the Forest Management Unit (FMU XXVII) in Katingan and Sebangau National Park. The system is the latest technology that is easy to operate and efficient in terms of saving resources (manpower and financial) in the field. Implementing this system can notify relevant authorities in permit overlap and encroachment cases. The Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning (ATR BPN) has accepted the EWS pilot, and the Forestry Province Agency's official adoption of the system is undergoing.

We supported the Katingan district government in Central Kalimantan in strengthening the Rattan Farmer Association (P2RK) capacity and their commitment to securing high biodiversity values in the Katingan Corridor. The P2RK's FSC-grade rattan has been acquired by both IKEA and H&M. Additionally, the Katingan district government agreed to add more areas to apply for FSC standards.





We also provided assistance at the grassroots level. For example, we supported Rimba Harapan, a farmer group from Sintang, West Kalimantan that consists of 75 members to acquire the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) certification for 109.35 Ha by conducting training on management practices for farmers, and other assistance like building warehouses for the farmer group. The RSPO certification is currently in the process of verification.

109.35 Ha



75 MEMBERS ACQUIRED THE  
ROUNDTABLE ON SUSTAINABLE  
PALM OIL (RSPO) CERTIFICATION  
FOR 109.35 HA

The Sebangau Kuala sub-district in Central Kalimantan, supported by Yayasan WWF Indonesia, promoted the Integrated Village Planning model in 5 villages. Plans are currently in the drafting process where all villages agreed to incorporate holistic aspects of village planning from the economic aspect and peatland management.

In April 2021, the University of Papua and Yayasan WWF Indonesia signed a 5-year MoU on research and development of natural resource management. This collaboration aims to improve the management of natural resources, education, and involvement of students in supporting Yayasan WWF Indonesia programs in Papua related to sustainable development and conservation in Papua.



© Yayasan WWF Indonesia

The Traditional Community Management Space in Boven Digoel, South Papua, covering an area of 391,175.83 hectares, has been integrated into the map as an area reserved for customary forest management. The map is a part of the Technical Material and Draft for the Spatial Planning Regulation (Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah/ RTRW) in Boven Digoel.

Initially, the space was allocated for oil palm plantation and was modified to a non-palm oil commodity smallholder plantation. The people's plantation space covers an area of 57,110.86 hectares. The Boven Digoel Spatial Planning Regulation (RTRW) protected area increased from 18% to 26%.

Currently, the Spatial Planning Regulation (RTRW) in Merauke and Boven Digoel Districts of South Papua has reached the submission stage by the Regional Government and awaiting approval from the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning (Kementrian ATR/ BPN). Yayasan WWF Indonesia contributed to ensuring the proper management of the area contained in the Spatial Planning Regulation (RTRW) materials. This was done by navigating the General Provision for Zoning Management regulates the direction of use for the area.



## PARTNERSHIP

Corporation is one of prominent partners for Yayasan WWF Indonesia to achieve our mission and vision in conservation journey. Together with the support of corporate partners in our conservation works, we continue to spread conservation messages and values to corporate staff, public and other relevant stakeholders. We encouraged the implementation of more environmentally friendly business practices and Better Management Practices (BMP). Signing Blue for Responsible Marine Tourism and Seafood Saver for Sustainable Fisheries are some of the examples of BMP implementation supported by Yayasan WWF Indonesia to promote sustainable business practices.



# Our Corporate Partners (July 2020- June 2021)

1. Alexa Scuba
2. Amaris Hotel Kupang
3. Artotel Batu
4. Artotel De Braga
5. Artotel Haniman Ubud
6. Artotel Sanur
7. Artotel Semarang
8. Artotel Surabaya
9. Artotel Thamrin Jakarta
10. Artotel Yogyakarta
11. Bintang Flores Hotel
12. Biz Hotel Ambon
13. Blue Bird Lombok
14. Bunaken Oasis Dive Resort
15. CV Dinis Putra
16. CV Indotropic
17. CV Mandiri Alor Lestari Alam
18. CV Santrian Beach Cottages/Griya Santrian
19. CV Tinabo Indo Wisata
20. CV Y2N Wakatobi/Wakatobi Dive Trip

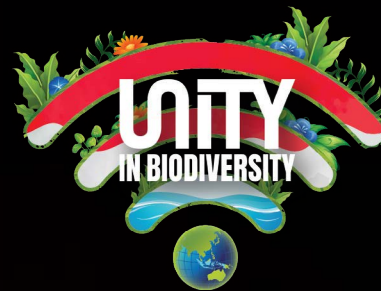
21. Fairmont Hotel Jakarta
22. Fairmont Sanur Beach Bali
23. Fave Hotel Gatot Subroto Jakarta
24. Fontana Hotel Bali
25. Gangga Island Bungalow/Lotus Group
26. Harper Perintis Makassar
27. Harris Hotel Sunset Road
28. Holiday Resort Lombok
29. Hotel Grand Santhi
30. Hotel Vila Lumbung31. Ibis Styles Cikarang
31. Ibis Styles Cikarang
32. Izifill
33. Kasuari Valley Beach Resort
34. Kommunal 88
35. Kuningan City
36. Lokha Legian
37. Lokha Ubud
38. Lotus Bungalow/Lotus Group
39. Plaza Inn Kendari
40. PT Alfa Goldland Realty

41. PT Angkasa Pura I (PERSERO)
42. PT Artotel Indonesia
43. PT Balinusa Windumas
44. PT Bank Central Asia Tbk
45. PT Bank HSBC Indonesia
46. PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
47. PT Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Syariah Tbk
48. PT Blue Bird Tbk
49. PT Bogatama Marinusa
50. PT Bumi Menara Internusa
51. PT Cahaya Adrian Flores/Flores Diving Centre
52. PT Caputra Bumi Bahari/Quicksilver Cruise
53. PT Cassanatama Naturindo
54. PT Celebes Seaweed Group
55. PT Chriswiyon Rejeki/Swiss Bell Hotel
56. PT Dive Komodo
57. PT Eco Diver Manado
58. PT Faber-Castell International Indonesia
59. PT Fairmont Sanur Beach Bali
60. PT Flores XPI

61. PT Garap Sukses Abadi/Tripinto Tour
62. PT Golden Bird Bali
63. PT Hikvision Technology Indonesia
64. PT Ika Nusa Windutama
65. PT Iroha Sidat Indonesia
66. PT Jalam Terus Indonesia/Butik Trip
67. PT JITH Rajasa Indonesia/Travacello
68. PT Johnson & Johnson Indonesia
69. PT Kemilau Bintang Timur
70. PT Kurabesi Nusantara Indonesia
71. PT Lambeu Mina Utama
72. PT Lion Super Indo
73. PT Lombok Asri/Santika Hotel Mataram
74. PT Marij Divine Diving
75. PT Matsyaraja Arnawa Stambhapura
76. PT Mega Marine Pride
77. PT Metro Makassar Gemilang
78. PT Mitra Inovasi Gemilang
79. PT Monster Entertainment Indonesia
80. PT MRT Jakarta (Perseroda)
81. PT Mustika Minanusa Aurora
82. PT Natura Seafood
83. PT Nuha Kepa Kai

84. PT Nutrifood Indonesia
85. PT Oriental Indah Bali Hotel/Conrad Bali
86. PT Pahala Bahari Nusantara
87. PT Pesona Aura Bali/The Sanctoo Villa & Spa
88. PT Pini Duta Bahari/Sea Trek Sailing Adventures
89. PT Planet Merah Bekasi
90. PT Planet Merah Dua
91. PT Planet Merah Dua Belas Solo
92. PT Planet Merah Enam
93. PT Planet Merah Lima Surabaya
94. PT Pondok Satu Hati/The One Villa
95. PT Primo Indo Ikan
96. PT Red Planet Hotels Indonesia
97. PT Samsonite Indonesia
98. PT Samudera Eco Anugerah Indonesia
99. PT Samudera Ekowisata Indonesia
100. PT Samudra Eco Anugrah
101. PT Selayar Dive & Adventure
102. PT Surya Alam Tunggal
103. PT Trinusa Travelindo
104. PT Wallacea Jalesveva Lestari
105. PT Winson Prima Sejahtera
106. PT Wisata Jalan Laut/Seawalker Sanur

107. PT Wiyata Saba Indonesia/Jelajah Pulau
108. PT. Pulau Bawah/Bawah Reserve
109. Pullman Central Park Jakarta
110. Puri Sari Hotel
111. Raka Dive Centre /Rekan Dive Centre
112. Red Planet Makassar
113. Representatives Offices of Agoda International Pte. Ltd.
114. RSPO Indonesia
115. Seahorse Paradise/Lotus Group
116. Seed Resort
117. Selayar Marine Dive
118. Tandiano Dive Centre
119. The Haven Bali Seminyak
120. The Haven Berawa
121. The Lokha Umalas Villas & Spa
122. The One Legian Hotel
123. Tomia Scuba
124. Villa Almarik/Lotus Group
125. Villa Ombak
126. Wicked Diving



## EARTH HOUR 2021

Earth Hour 2021 has been successfully conducted both online and offline, with numerous participants joining the celebration, such as individuals, communities, companies, public media figures, religious communities, and government both at the local and the national levels.



**INITIATED BY EARTH HOUR COMMUNITIES IN 200 CITIES ALL OVER INDONESIA**



**SUPPORTED BY 7 PROVINCES AND 150 CITIES/DISTRICTS**



**SUPPORTED BY MORE THAN 150 PUBLIC FIGURES AND INFLUENCER**



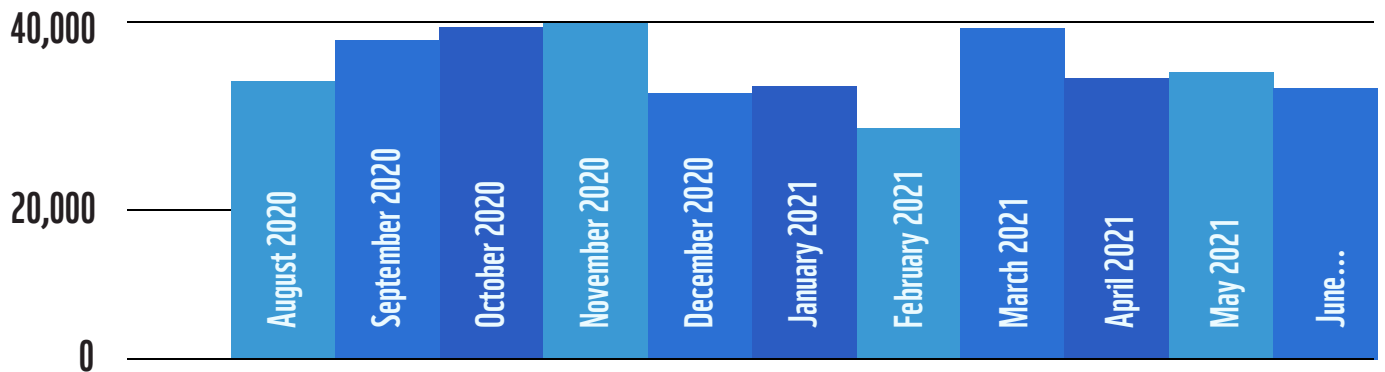
**SUPPORTED BY MORE THAN 100 COMPANIES 7 BUSINESS SECTORS**



# COMMUNICATION, CAMPAIGN, AND YOUTH & EDUCATION

## OUR SOCIAL MEDIA @GLANCE JULY 2020-JUNE 2021

### Websites



**TOTAL VIEWS 384,833**  
**UNIQUE PAGEVIEWS 301,634**  
**AVERAGE TIME VISIT 00:01:39**

#### TOP VISIT PAGES:

1. GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION - WWF INDONESIA
2. DONATION
3. PUBLICATION
4. ABOUT US

### Social Media

Facebook	Instagram	Twitter	YouTube	Line
Followers: 321.647 Likes: 313.323 Points: 177 Content Reach: 420.056 Page Reach: 13.551.116 Total of Engagements: <b>11.004</b>	Followers: 267.477 Posts: 1319 Reach: 4.623.785 Impressions: 4.826.814 Engagements: <b>217.240</b>	Followers: 1.092.944 Tweets: 578 Impressions: 3.130.226 Total of Engagements: <b>86.367</b>	Subscribers: <b>8.268</b>	Friends: <b>2.511.056</b>



**PandaLestari**  
Think Green 

## PANDA LESTARI

**Panda House** established in 2016 is a social business unit owned by WWF-Indonesia located in the WWF 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 is committed to preserving nature using an eco-friendly lifestyle.

**Panda Shop** is the authorized distributor of the original WWF-Indonesia merchandise. People might be able to contribute and give more support to WWF conservation works in Indonesia while having more opportunities to spread 'green messages' into wider communities by buying Panda Shop Products ranging from apparel, community products, stationery, souvenir, plush toys & eco-lifestyle products.

**Panda Hub** provides functions room for meetings, seminars, and workshops providing Indonesian local food from Panda Catering. Panda Catering also provided lunch boxes, rice boxes, and snack boxes all using local ingredients.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT (AS PER WEBSITE 2021)

## THE WWF INDONESIA FOUNDATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

<b>CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021</b> (Expressed in thousands of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	70,759,782	82,983,521
Project advances	6	8,084,736	6,182,453
Contribution receivables	7	10,593,769	22,812,026
Other current assets		783,809	1,547,470
		<b>90,222,123</b>	<b>113,525,470</b>
<b>Non-current Assets</b>			
Fixed assets	8	35,898,131	41,019,621
Intangible assets		3,960,907	4,028,249
		39,859,038	45,047,870
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>130,081,161</b>	<b>158,573,340</b>
<b>Liabilities and net assets</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Deferred revenue	9	51,346,938	45,909,365
Accruals and other payables	10	16,845,751	50,568,288
		68,192,689	96,477,653
<b>Net assets</b>		60,752,181	62,095,687
<b>Non-controlling interest</b>		1,136,291	-
<b>Total liabilities and net assets</b>		<b>130,081,161</b>	<b>158,573,340</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

# THE WWF INDONESIA FOUNDATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR

THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021 (Expressed in thousands of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2021	2020
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Net decrease in net assets		(1,343,506)	(20,913,434)
Adjustments to reconcile changes in net assets to cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	8	7,320,156	6,584,375
Amortisation of intangible assets		67,342	79,585
Loss/(gain) on disposal of fixed assets		99,324	(369,401)
Foreign exchange gain		(332,601)	(34,615)
Finance income		(1,314,905)	(1,214,493)
Provision for impairment receivables		36,531	13,846,366
		4,532,341	(2,021,617)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Project advances		(1,902,283)	6,627,555
Contribution receivables		12,180,609	22,477,380
Other assets		763,661	267,279
Deferred revenue		5,437,573	(7,138,927)
Accruals and other payables		(33,153,392)	(2,687,)
Receipts of finance income		1,314,905	1,214,492
<b>Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities</b>		<b>(10,826,586)</b>	<b>18,738,824</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of fixed assets	8	(2,297,990)	(7,609,326)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		-	463,212
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(2,297,990)</b>	<b>(7,146,326)</b>
<b>Net cash provided by financing activities</b>			
Advance for share subscription for non controlling interest	13	567,146	-
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(12,557,430)</b>	<b>11,592,498</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year</b>		<b>82,983,521</b>	<b>71,379,105</b>
Effect on exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		333,691	11,918
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>		<b>70,759,782</b>	<b>82,983,521</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

# THE WWF INDONESIA FOUNDATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR

THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021 (Expressed in thousands of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

		2021		
	Notes	Restricted	Unrestricted	Total
<b>Revenue</b>				
Donations	11	181,722,129	21,239,893	202,962,022
Foreign exchange gain, net		-	2,563,646	2,563,646
Finance income		-	1,314,905	1,314,905
Others		-	5,370,132	5,370,132
<b>Net assets released from restrictions</b>				
Fulfillment of restricted programs	20	(16,096,473)	16,096,473	-
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>165,625,656</b>	<b>46,585,049</b>	<b>212,210,705</b>
<b>Expenses</b>				
Grants and professional fees	12	(55,391,865)	(11,696,711)	(67,088,576)
Staff cost	12	(52,994,946)	(17,364,186)	(70,359,132)
Office and field operating costs	12	(31,017,570)	(17,938,685)	(48,956,255)
Travelling, meeting, and training	12	(26,221,275)	(892,442)	(27,113,717)
Provision/reversal/write off for impairment of receivable		-	(36,531)	(36,531)
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>(165,625,656)</b>	<b>(47,928,555)</b>	<b>(213,554,211)</b>
<b>Net decrease</b>		-	(1,343,506)	(1,343,506)
<b>Net assets at beginning of year</b>		-	62,095,687	62,095,687
<b>Net assets at end of year</b>		-	<b>60,752,181</b>	<b>60,752,181</b>
		2020		
	Notes	Restricted	Unrestricted	Total
<b>Revenue</b>				
Donations	11	241,022,379	26,681,585	267,703,964
Foreign exchange gain, net		-	4,168,033	4,168,033
Finance income		-	1,214,493	1,214,493
Others		-	8,567,343	8,567,343
<b>Net assets released from restrictions</b>				
Fulfillment of restricted programs	20	(20,799,301)	20,799,301	-
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>220,223,078</b>	<b>61,430,755</b>	<b>281,653,833</b>
<b>Expenses</b>				
Grants and professional fees	12	(52,783,629)	(15,352,656)	(68,136,285)
Staff cost	12	(78,400,250)	(30,687,783)	(109,088,033)
Office and field operating costs	12	(41,822,279)	(17,384,596)	(59,206,875)
Travelling, meeting, and training	12	(47,216,920)	(5,072,788)	(52,289,708)
Provision/reversal/write off for impairment of receivable		-	(13,846,366)	(13,846,366)
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>(220,223,078)</b>	<b>(82,344,189)</b>	<b>(302,567,267)</b>
<b>Net decrease</b>		-	(20,913,434)	(20,913,434)
<b>Net assets at beginning of year</b>		-	83,009,121	83,009,121
<b>Net assets at end of year</b>		-	<b>62,095,687</b>	<b>62,095,687</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

## LIST OF SCIENTIFIC STUDIES, SURVEYS, ASSESSMENTS, GUIDELINES, BOOKS IN COLLABORATION WITH VARIOUS PARTNERS, AND STAKEHOLDERS

### BMP'S

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- Juvenile by-catch mitigation circular net fishing gear
- Better management practices guide for community-based ecotourism
- Responsible Marine tourism
- Carrying Capacity Marine tourism
- Reducing the ecological footprint in Marine tourism
- Community-based water management area (Baranusa Alor, Panglima Laot Aceh, Forum Pesisir Wakabibika and Sarano Wali Wakatobi, Mekko Flores Timur, Ohoi Evu, Ohoi Werka, Ohoirenan and Ohoi Wait Maluku Tenggara)

### EAFM Assessment Reports

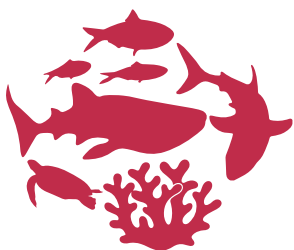
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- Performance trend of Fishery management based on Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) evaluation 2012-2019
- EAFM study report Derawan Island conservation area and surrounding waters

### MPA, Ecological, and Social Monitoring Reports

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- MPA Vision 2030 and Roadmap to MPA Management: Securing 10% of marine waters in Indonesia towards biodiversity protection and sustainable use (in Bahasa and English)
- Monitoring of coral reefs' health for evaluation of management impacts in the Pantar strait water sanctuary and the surrounding seas in Alor 2021
- Biophysical Monitoring for Ecological Impact Evaluation of Serutbar Marine Protected Area 2020
- Biophysical Monitoring for Ecological Impact Evaluation of Koon Marine Protected Area 2020
- Monitoring of coral reefs' health for evaluation of management impacts Derawan Island conservation area and surrounding waters 2021
- Rehabilitation of coral reefs using the rockpile method in Marisa village, Kange Island, 2021
- ACTIVITY REPORT: Household Monitoring T1 Seram Seas 2020 (SA2 – TA2) Koon and Serutbar

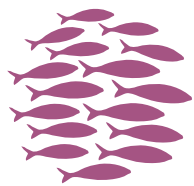


## Carrying Capacity Study Reports



- Study of the tourism carrying capacity of the Derawan Islands conservation area and the surrounding waters-2021

## Protocols



- Social and ecology monitoring protocol ecology in the community-based water management area
- Fisheries commodity data collection protocol-2020

## Publications/Symposium Papers



- Management of Marine Protected Areas in Indonesia: Status and Challenges (in Bahasa and English)
- Population Status of Two Wedgefish Species in Western Indonesian Inner Waters, Inferred from Demographic Models with Limited Data
- The Bird's Head Seascape Marine Protected Area network — Preventing biodiversity and ecosystem service loss amidst rapid change in Papua, Indonesia
- Catch composition and biodiversity fish community from some fishing gear of glass eel in the five rivers at Sukabumi, West Java. • Submitted in World Fisheries Congress Adelaide – Sep 2021
- A risk-based approach for assessing the status of tropical glass eel fishery in Western Java. Submitted in World Fisheries Congress Adelaide – Sep 2021

## Papua Program



- Paloh tourism carrying capacity study 2021
- Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) Operating procedure
- Ecotourism site design in MACP areas
- Ecological survey on birds' bioacoustics in MACP areas
- Social economic study in MACP areas
- Green village tools monitoring
- Non-timber forest product study and business plan on MACP areas

# OUR MISSION IS TO CONSERVE NATURE AND REDUCE THE MOST PRESSING THREATS TO THE DIVERSITY OF LIFE ON EARTH.



Working to sustain the natural world for the benefit of people and wildlife.

together possible™ panda.org

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