



TOGETHER FOR NATURE EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES FOR A THRIVING FUTURE



WWF-Indonesia at a glance

WWF-Indonesia is a national non-governmental organization working to protect nature and support sustainable development across the archipelago. With the backing of more than 100 WWF supporters, we are creating solutions that help people and nature thrive together.

Our journey began in the 1980s with efforts to conserve the critically endangered Java rhino. Today our work spans Indonesia's forests, rivers, seas, wildlife, and the communities whose lives depend on them. Since becoming an independent foundation in 2010, we have combined local insight with global expertise to drive change that matters.

Our mission is to stop environmental degradation by conserving biodiversity, promoting sustainable natural resource use, and reducing pollution. We do this through practice, science-based solutions, in-collaboration with government, business, and communities.

We lead by example, set with courage, and speak courage to every segment of society. This collaborative, rights-based conservation and support the voices of those most closely connected to the ecosystems we need to protect.

Through innovation and partnership, we set at the scale the challenges ahead. Because real, lasting impact takes all of us.







Our Ambition

WFP's unwavering vision for climate action will lead to nature, oceans, and forests the sustainable and equitable management of Indonesia's ecosystems and biodiversity for the benefit of people and planet.

This ambition aligns closely with Indonesia Vision 2045, which emphasizes integral ecosystem protection, sustainable forest and peatland management, renewable energy, resilient food, and a thriving maritime economy.

Through our founding mission, we are contributing to national priorities while delivering on global commitments for climate, biodiversity, and sustainable development. Together with partners, we will realize the vision and measurable progress ...for nature, for communities, and for generations to come.





Where We Work



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This document represents preliminary findings and the participation of the WHO members is understood during the discussion of the participants. It is clear, participants stress on changes in general mental performance from this document. Participants did not have the understanding purpose of the WHO.

Participants have indicated that they do not have the right to any income received by their families based on the WHO document. (p. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830,

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Our Year in Review



Jaguar reserves

104,000 ha

(expanding by 10,000 ha)



Forest lost each

30%

of conservation forest landscape



Elephant reserves (ha)

45,000 ha

(expanding by 10,000 ha)



Elephant reserves (kilometers)

220 km

(expanding by 100 km)



Tiger reserves (traps)

4,000+
trap nights

(expanding by 1,000)



Wildlife populations (Pope)

Stable
populations

in 100+ species



Smallholder farms

1,042
smallholders

(expanding by 100)



Water protection

5.4 million ha

(expanding by 100,000)



Actors in action

350+ actors

(expanding by 100)



Young life

410 members

(expanding by 100)



Fisheries

215 fishers

(expanding by 100)



Plastic reduction

10% coastal
waste reduction

(expanding by 100)

Indigenous Peoples and Community Consociations



Over 100,000 members of indigenous nations throughout southern Mexico gathered in 2010 to demand indigenous governance systems be restored. A commitment to community empowerment, community development, community autonomy, and the right to be consulted was affirmed.

Indigenous nations across southern Mexico have been working to strengthen, reorganize, and unify existing community-based governing structures, strengthening

General Governance and Institutions

Thompson-Shugart Institute Study



100,000 members of the Thompson-Shugart Institute's primary governance organization gathered to demand indigenous governance be implemented and restored throughout southern Mexico (2010).

The Institute's International Movement for Southern Mexico (IMSM) report (2010) on Southern Mexico's development is available at www.thompsonshugart.org. Thompson-Shugart Institute's participation in meetings with Southern Mexico, Mexico Society, and Mexican federal government in December 2010.

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OUR CONSERVATION ACHIEVEMENTS

From 2010 to 2020, WWF Indonesia navigated the global pandemic, funding constraints, shifting donor priorities, and institutional change in state-level strategies. This was a conservation decade focused on conserving biodiversity and ecosystem services, building climate resilience, and promoting nature-positive and sustainable development. The past decade marked a period of significant progress in addressing the root causes of biodiversity loss—unsustainable resource use, climate change, and overexploitation of ecosystem diversity in protected areas. Working in tandem through agreements, WWF Indonesia fosters partnerships for nature through its Impact Report, leading efforts to conserve and restore species and supporting their use in sustainable development. The theory of change provides a clear roadmap to meet these interconnected challenges and opportunities.

Advancing Inclusive Action for Species and Ecosystems

By 2030, 2030's outcomes were for better efficiency, equitability, safety, and agricultural sustainability in the food sector to be environmentally responsible, climate-resilient, socially secure, and sustainably managed across their value chains. Progress in 2018 demonstrated this integrated approach in action. In priority landscapes, human-wildlife conflict mitigated natural resources and advanced community-based conservation. Critical habitats were secured through new protected area designations, spatial plan integration, and biodiversity corridor management. Restoration initiatives—combining watershed mapping, community stewardship, and agroforestry—rehabilitated degraded forests and pastures. In ecosystems, mangrove rehabilitation, kelp aquaculture, and dryland restoration improved marine ecosystem health. Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' rights were strengthened through customary forest recognition, tenure security, and enterprise development. Civil society partners influenced policy reforms, embedding inclusive conservation into national biodiversity strategies. Together, these actions demonstrate how 2030's outcomes link production, protection, and people to deliver measurable benefits for nature and communities.

Community Attitudes Toward Tigris in Sumatra

A recent survey reports survey across eight villages by WWF Indonesia revealed forest community participation in tiger conservation. However, local residents viewed tigers as a source of cultural significance rather than threats. The results call for forest groups to refine conservation strategies in the Hutan/Hutanik, Bukit, and Hutan/pekan landscapes in Sumatra forests.

Baseline for Inclusive Conservation

In two villages, WWF Indonesia completed a conservation baseline survey using social landscape mapping and a faith-based engagement approach. The process involved 18 community groups and two local forest management units (Kawasan Pengeluan Hutan). Findings will support the exchange of human-wildlife coexistence strategies in designated priority and emerging landscapes.

Human-Wildlife Conflict & Coexistence: 30% reduction in human-wildlife conflict by 2030

Policy Alignment in Preserving Landscapes

Following technical consultations with WWF Indonesia, the Director General of Forest/Forest Conservation is integrating key conservation and coexistence into its action plan. They also agreed to pursue the formal designation of a Great Forest Park (Kawasan Hutan Raya) to help restore long-term habitat and reduce conflict in the Preserving Landscapes.

Public Awareness Through Storytelling

In February 2024, WWF Indonesia launched its storytelling campaign to raise awareness about human-wildlife coexistence. The campaign featured public figures, artists, and social influencers and used social media platforms to engage the public in supporting wildlife protection.



Habitat quality & connectivity:
improved quality and secured connectivity of critical habitats and pathways by 2030

Abstract

With 100% national support, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry designated the Great Forest Park (Gran Reserva Biológica del Parque Nacional Barro Colorado) in the buffer zone of Barro Colorado National Park. This reserve enhances protected components and strengthens protection for Barro Colorado province. The designation complements the recognition of 18 customary forests (BR/BRF) including 6.7 within the Barro Colorado National Park, an potential habitat connectivity areas. Prior to the designation, 100% national customary forests in Barro Colorado National Park (wildlife, vegetation, and socio-economic conditions, providing critical evidence for the park's conservation.

At 18,000 m, mangroves contain four
invertebrate families: two have formerly
occurred in the coastal freshwater system
but, primarily for climatic reasons, the
former mangrove high
conservation status (HCS) areas within
P1, Apud Forest Reserve (1,000 ha) and
P1, Mangrove Inter-forest (1,000 ha)
conservation status (HCS) will work with the
Barro Colorado Forest Reserve and
part of adjacent lowland rain
forest and adjacent forest, connected

SAHRI has developed a number of tools incorporated into the tool that is their business and will be designed as a Sustainability Tools (Sustainability Tools) under process management. SAHRI members and the provincial environmental agency have agreed to construct an EcoDesign Centre (EcoDesign) and to ensure that the sustainability of further quality and a wider use to promote the first stage.

Advanced Technology for Orangutan Salvage

In partnership with Pangsap Hays University (PHU), Indonesia applied aerial and deep learning to select orangutan nests with 98.9% accuracy. This method is faster and more cost-effective than conventional salvaging and will inform population estimates, movement patterns, and corridor planning.

Community-Based Wildlife Monitoring in West Kalimantan

Eight community groups, trained by WWF Indonesia, conduct patrols at community-identified areas (fishing and company concessions). Monitoring recorded 141 instances of forest use, 118 cases of illegal logging, six fishing activities, six wildlife poaching incidents, and 48 non-timber forest product harvests. The West Kalimantan Wildlife Forum, with WWF Indonesia as a member, is developing a practical monitoring database to improve data sharing and enforcement.

Orangutan Population Stability in Kalimantan-Lampung Corridor

Through continued with partners forest management practices maintain 8.9%–11.4% colonization, consistent with stable levels. Forty-five per cent of forest habitat remains in good or very good condition (good/very). This is the most recent change



progressive population estimates available and has been shared with PHN for national conservation planning.

Orangutan Monitoring National Parks, North Kalimantan

WWF contributes to the conservation of 1.41 million ha of forest, safeguarding orangutans, Sumatran pygmy elephants, and other threatened species, while supporting sustainable livelihoods for Indigenous Peoples and forest communities. The landscape connects to the forest of Borneo Initiative within the National Landscape in West Kalimantan.



Vegetation Survey in Barman Nagpoor Habitat

WRII, Chappala Barman, and local partners surveyed 40 plots across five habitat types along the Agniva and Tibhuta Rivers, identifying 140 plant species...40 of which are potential elephant food sources. These findings will inform habitat management and conservation strategies.

Village & Landscape Protection in Barman Nagpoor

Surveys in Tibhuta River confirmed the presence of 14.7 elephants in village forest areas. It also found frequent human-elephant conflict was documented

in village pastures. In Barman Nagpoor, WRII facilitated the integration of an elephant management plan into the village development plan approved by the village barman.

Tiger and Wildlife Monitoring in Barman Nagpoor

WRII and PT team Barman Nagpoor conducted point camera mapping to monitor tigers and other wildlife, covering over 100 km². Since 2016, two individual tigers have been documented in the corridor.

Habitat Survey- Barman Nagpoor-Along Barman Nagpoor

Forest cover remains high at 88.1%, 95% till 2019, with minimal annual loss. Despite forest expansion, the preservation of infrastructure & WRII management is scheduled for 2025.

Habitat Survey- Barman Nagpoor-Along Barman Nagpoor

Through multi-institution partnering, the PT team Barman Nagpoor has been recognized with Protected Strategic Area (PASA) Strategic Project, WRII and Barman Nagpoor Area (PASA) Strategic Management. WRII is focused to ensure that the best healthy elephants habitat outside protection areas in the project.

**Targeted efforts against the
Bakongan Damages (BMD) plan damage
caused by forest logging activity
(PDA) analysis to identify priority sites and
direct restoration to consider areas taking
forest from forest type and Bakongan
national parks. Efforts to respond, 170 ha
were reported and 100 ha were under
active restoration plan work. 100 ha
existing site in Tanjung Lela stage was
restored using agroforestry with rice, rice,
banana, grass, rubber, and pineapple
between the region of the Gunung
Merapi Government, the plan has been
submitted for a provincial restoration
award.**

Restoring and restoration in Lamban-Bakongan district

In Kapuas Regency, West Kalimantan, BMD
and community teams restored 100 ha
through enrichment planting of 10,000
native trees. These efforts contribute to the
country's wider programs, which aims
BMD has reported 100,000 and protection
of 100,000 ha. Restoration is integrated with
community ownership to ensure habitat
conservation and maintain sustainability for key
wildlife species in the transboundary forest
landscape.

Agroforestry and habitat rippling Restoration in Pontang Bakong-Bakongan-Bakong

In critical degraded areas, 100 ha have been
reported with species that achieve habitat
quality and offer long-term benefits to local

**Restoration:
800,000 ha
degraded and
deforested
important forest
ecosystems by
2030**

communities. BMD plans a
synergistic approach combining forest
restoration with vegetation and
terrestrial steps to deliver both
ecological and economic gains.
Restoring and expanding forest cover is
essential to support wildlife viability and
community across the important
Bakongan landscape.

103.4 ha

**of forest restored
in Kapuas Reg,
West Kalimantan**



Restoration Partnerships in Haiti **Tippuwa**

In the north-west Tippuwa Restoration Corridor (PR 1007), 200,000 ha, 10% of the total target for reforestation, is forested and 90% high community forest. Farmer groups (Association des Habitants, AHD) contributed nearly half the cost through the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) process. Agreements covered 100 households to avoid land clearing and all paid planting in exchange for seedlings, planting support, and non-timber forest product (NTFP) development, strengthening both ecological restoration and community livelihoods.

Strengthening Local and Marginalized Rehabilitation in May River

WWF's extensive mangrove multi-year coral rehabilitation also in the May River Corridor (PR 1010) was for 100% planted by local groups, and contributed two coral structures to activities (PR 1010, 10 parallel). The programme supported mangrove rehabilitation in May River (planting and maintenance) as well as aquaculture (fish mangrove) also across the peninsula (North Saint-Paul, West and Central coast, and South Peninsula). Overall, WWF's extensive contributed to restore the effective natural habitat rehabilitation.

**Marine Conservation
Areas determination:
6 million ha protected
and sustainably
managed through
MPA, LMA and
OECM by 2030**

Advancing New Marine Protected Areas: NOAA scientists supported the establishment of five new Marine Protected Areas. *April (two) / Winter (two)* *domestic conflicts, approximately 1.1 million hectares. During the period, April (two) / May, one hemisphere proposed to Stage 1 (implementation and management) of the MPA development process, while Winter (two) remains at stage 1 (initiation and integration). Marking steady national commitment to protect biodiversity.*



Strengthening National Sea Turtle and Whale Shark Conservation

WWF Indonesia contributed to the development and full implementation of the National Plan of Action for Whale Shark and Sea Turtle Conservation. In 2018, green turtles nest poaching declined to 6.18% (of all 188 nesting sites) down from 8.88% in 2015. In Bali, southern green turtle poaching reached zero, while Minangkabau poaching fell to 0.80% (of all 188 nesting), compared to 8.19% last year.

WWF Indonesia also supported the publication of the 2018 National Sea Turtle and Great Frigate Symposium proceedings, which convened more than 200 participants.

Advancing National Knowledge and Policy on Sharks, Rays, and Marine Wildlife

WWF supported the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries in organizing the National Shark and Ray Symposium at Universitas Indonesia, which featured more than 100 abstracts on critical habitats, fisheries dimensions, and threat mitigation approaches. WWF also assisted the ministry in developing national guidelines for handling captured marine wildlife, strengthening policy consistency and national science-based management.

Strengthening Community Capacity to Protect Marine Species

During this period, 208 citizens from eight sites participated in training on safety handling practices and shark caught on

Reduction of threats to marine ETP species: 30% reduction in IWT, poaching and bycatch for sea turtle, shark & rays, dugong, cetacean by 2030

bycatch, with 141 participants (68.8%) from priority areas. WWF also convened two fish responder team events, training more than 70 participants on conservation regulations, standard species size studies, species identification, and permits for handling standard and bycatch marine wildlife.

10



IPGLC Rights Recognition: At least 40 governance models of IPGLC supported by 2030

EMF supporter financial literacy groups managing 18 minutes (9% increase) and taking 15 minutes from 18 minutes, 4% decrease. Statistic indicates equity building in forest management, habitat protection, mapping and biodiversity planning. These efforts encompass watershed assessment and subsequent watershed analysis within the forest landscape.

[illegible]

First, independent (pregroup) issues—homework assignments and meetings (pg. 107)
 Then... completed verification for student completion is: Pre-1, 100% and others
 Revisited agreement procedures in feedback, and group feedback (group verification)
 Discussion... (pg. 108) are being translated to



Abstract

These proposed activities, based on the two component administrative verification by staff. First verification is conducted for study sites, ensuring the communities close to legal recognition and natural habitat for biodiversity conservation.



Recognition of Indigenous Territories in Rural Areas

Four indigenous territories totaling 40,000 ha received district recognition.

Applications for 1,000 ha of customary forest have been submitted to MINTF, with support from MINTF and local agencies, strengthening tenure security and community-led sustainable forest management.

achieve consensus before formal recognition.

Advancing Customary Forest Recognition in Regional State

Three proposed customary forests (c. 100 ha) completed administrative verification by MINTF. Final verification is scheduled for July 2018, moving the communities closer to legal recognition and secure tenure for long-term forest management.

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Mapping Custom Forest in Village Villages

MINTF and Village Village mapped 1,000 ha of forested riparian forest, distributed by local trust and tenure to protect ecotourism. The forest owners have testimony, a title for community diploma, making it a forest conservation area in forest management.

Custom Forest Benefits for Forest Protection

Three village-owned MINTF Custom Forests are in the process of receiving forest

in addition to indigenous women in Papua, part of a line of initiatives being proposed and is currently in progress. WWF also contributed to the identification of IP conservation areas that have been integrated into Papua Province's spatial plan to protect WWF's efforts, including extensive primary forest.

Strengthening Community Resilience in Papua

WWF's community resilience in community enterprises across 17 villages. Results: WWF established 1 new company, and WWF moderately developed 10 new public enterprises in roads, bridges, and business capacity to ensure sustainable local livelihoods.

Building of WWF Capacity on Wildlife and WILDLIFE

WWF Wildlife received training on indigenous and community conservation issues (including traditional rights-based approaches (TBA), WWF) and partners delivered services to strengthen rights-based, conflict-sensitive, and gender-inclusive conservation advocacy.

Wild Policy Influence Achievements
WWF achieved several policy initiatives, including new protection regulations, human-wildlife conflict mitigation plans, and regulation of 10 WWF wildlife. WWF's facilitator strengthened local governance and business conservation policies.

Wild Engagement with Policy-makers
WWF Wildlife engaged national and regional policymakers, influencing Indonesia's National Strategy to Integrate Indigenous and Community-based Conservation, respect rights, and strengthen financial and technical support mechanisms for local conservation actors.

Wild Wildlife Advocacy Through Government

These rights-based initiatives improved governance and benefit sharing, accelerating indigenous recognition, raising forest issues, and monitoring





the national rights-holder network often
activity is among community voices in
conservation decision-making.

Wildlife Registration and Sustainable Livelihoods

Communities registered 14 different
wildlife, including peacocks, crocodiles, and
ferns. Initiatives included forest agricultural
Practices certification and integrating
sustainable community production with
conservation goals to enhance community
resilience.

Government Commitments to Indigenous Conservation

National and regional agencies committed
to enhance conservation in Indonesia's

forest. WWF supported forest
mapping, village profile documentation,
and registration. Funds will support
environmental initiatives and
community capacity-building with
forest programs planned for forest
management accepted by the local
forest.

Ministerial Decree for Sustainable Forests in Aceh

WWF supported 1,000 ha of
sustainable forests in Aceh National
Park—the first in Aceh Province. The
achievement through WWF
collaboration, including indigenous
rights and protection sustainable forest



Programmatic Highlights

Where Elephants Roam: Aceh Protects 45,000 Hectares for Elephants

Conservation International (CI) recently announced that it has secured a 45,000-hectare area in Aceh, Indonesia, to protect the Sumatran elephant. The area, known as the Aceh Elephant Reserve, is the largest protected area for elephants in the world. The reserve is located in the Aceh province, which is home to the Sumatran elephant, one of the most endangered species in the world. The reserve is a critical habitat for the Sumatran elephant, and its protection is essential for the survival of the species. The reserve is also home to other endangered species, including the Sumatran rhinoceros and the Sumatran tiger. The reserve is a testament to the commitment of Conservation International and the government of Aceh to protect the Sumatran elephant and its habitat.

As part of this agreement, the district and project propose the formal designation of wilderness areas from lands that are designated under the National Conservation Lands Act. This proposal protects areas important to the important natural resources, the frequency and severity of human-caused conflicts in the landscape.

These commitments build on past measures to ensure the effectiveness of the project. The project commitment to ensure that the project will protect areas across 10,000 hectares of the Project area. The project provides a legal and policy framework to guide national conservation efforts across district and jurisdictions.

In operation, the project will, the local (National Development Planning

Agency) (NDA) is preparing a series of local development strategies in the. These strategies will focus on increasing the policy and practice by identifying natural areas, studying institutional requirements, and assessing mechanisms for investment and resource allocation. **Indigenous Area Distribution in Nepal** (2018)

The Indigenous Peoples' Association (IPA) and National IPA (NIPA) completed certification for district designation in 2018. IPA and NIPA have agreed to provide a series of support and guidance to the project. The project is being conducted in



Building Climate-Friendly and Equitable Market Systems

In 2019, 1,000+ enterprises achieved the third target to ensure 80% of forests, riparian areas, farms, and agricultural communities are environmentally and climate-friendly, socially secured, and sustainably managed. Progress in priority strategies included FSC certification of 1,000 ha of native forest; FSC® certification for two construction projects; cooperatives expanded efficiency, efficiency, and climate-smart agriculture adoption in their stages. Priority partnerships engaged 100 farmers under social forestry schemes, while independent auditor monitoring in sustainable palm oil plantations grew to 100. In parallel, forest farming systems generated 1,000+ tonnes of bioproducts, expanded to 100+ tonnes of bioproducts, and recovered 100+ tonnes of plastic. These achievements reflect integrated work with communities, government, and private sector partners to strengthen sustainable production systems, safeguard critical ecosystems, and realize economic benefits through inclusive, market-based solutions.

IFM Identification Status in Kelantan
in Kelantan, 19,600 ha of forest managed by 170 farmers across 20 villages, earned IFM certification under Kelantan IFM. Annual harvests total 180 tonnes, with 10 tonnes of dry rubber produced monthly. A IFM assessment will explore market expansion and offset funding under the Kelantan Nature Solutions programme to strengthen sustainable rubber value chains.

IFM Identification for Forest MLI
Dispersions
Five smallholder cooperatives, Kuala Terengganu, Japa and Kuala Terengganu Association, earned IFM certification, the first and second respectively. Certification incentivises sustainable practices and strengthens adherence to riparian and peatland management. Farmers now recognise the need to protect high conservation value areas and avoid converting forests to plantations, supporting the preservation and biodiversity conservation.

Indonesian Coffee Agri-hubway in Maluku
in Hengulakaka, 1,411 ha of Indonesian coffee (3,000) managed by 10 farmers is proposed for Geographical Indication Protection. Moreover, neighbouring villages engage regularly with coffee and rubber value chains and Kelapang business schemes for community groups aim to diversify incomes, conserve local forests and promote sustainable commodity production.

Sustainable Commodities (palm oil, rubber, pulp & paper, cacao, coffee): 30% of 3 major agricultural and forest products adopting and implementing sustainability principles and/or deforestation and conversion-free commitment by 2030



in 1998, meeting the need of these, IFF must maximize gains in income, which is supported due to the importance of illegal poaching activities in forest estate areas. IFF's continuous training and awareness raising programs compliance with legal and sustainability standards.

Advancing Climate-Smart Agriculture

IFF's cooperation established three sub-structure posts for Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA), training 100 farmers in their villages. Activities engaged 100 farmers in CSA adoption, also engaged farmers' production, and live in organic pesticide training. Support from local government engaged these agricultural extension officers, since the village communities

developing village-based enterprises as tools for sustainable, diversified community businesses.

Priority Partnerships with Farmer Groups

Forest-based farmer groups (FFG) with 100 members partnered with IFF, IFF under social forestry, reducing conflicts and promoting sustainable forest use. These activities will be used to build income, farmers benefit from community development programmes, including health, education, social progress, improved agriculture, and joint marketing of local forest-based products and shops.

Sustainable Capture and Aquaculture Fisheries: percentage of sustainably and responsibly managed capture and aquaculture fisheries doubled by 2030.

Boosting Sustainable Fisheries Production

In FY19, WWF Indonesia facilitated 28,170 fish farmer access of sustainable seafood that met WWF's MS standards.

Fisheries and Aquaculture Improvement Programme (FAIP) requirements, or Best Management Practices (BMP) scheme represents 80% of the programme's direct target. Making steady progress toward expanding market access for responsibly harvested and farmed seafood.

Strengthening Farmer Performance in Fisheries Improvement

WWF Indonesia expanded engagement with partners in Fisheries Improvement

Programme, which is engaged Sustainable and Responsible Sea (SRS) across from the FAIP baseline. Volume given extension of around 10 to 15,000, FY 19 fish farmer access to 10 to 15,000 and better supply chain to 10,000 and better supply chain to 10,000. These progress is very. The baseline extension of 10,000 was increased 100% verification through indirect programme support.

Expanding MS-Aligned Aquaculture Production

WWF Indonesia supported 10 companies—an increase of 80% from the FY19 baseline—in maintaining or improving aquaculture practices aligned with MS requirements. Beyond those newly supported supply chains, average compliance reached 80.80%, meeting the annual target. The programme helped sustain 1,000 MT of MS-certified shrimp production, and two thousand supply chains, totaling 10,000, achieved certification this year.

Strengthening Community Livelihoods in Healthy MSFs

WWF Indonesia advanced sustainable livelihood initiatives with local communities in the fisheries MSFs, engaging 80% of households (70% of MSF individuals) through direct support to groups such as MSF Cooperatives. WWF compliance improvement to 80% to 85.80%, and from 80.80% to 85.80% for MSF Cooperatives in the MSF MSFs.

Other network-oriented 70% of respondents (9% of the industry), 80% compliance issues reached 60.0%, for traditional insurance 60.0%, for small firms, meeting early progress meant stronger business performance and financial condition.

1. **Identify the main topic of the passage.**
 2. **Identify the main purpose of the passage.**

The *Management Approach to Fisheries* Management (MAM) approach was used to monitor the performance of 14 FPLs, using their 1998–2000 and 2001–2003. This approach reflects steady gains across these fisheries. For example, before

colleges, and environmental institutions over the past three years. Regulations issued by regional governments in China throughout existing conditions for further improvement by supporting resource management and sustainable use. The first resource domain score also improved, supported by a slight increase in productivity between 2010 and 2011, as measured in GDP data from the first three years.

Abstract *Background:* The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of self-reported depression and anxiety among a sample of young adults in the United States. *Methods:* Data were obtained from the 2007 National Survey of Adolescent Health, a nationally representative survey of adolescents and young adults. *Results:* The prevalence of self-reported depression was 10.1% and the prevalence of self-reported anxiety was 11.2%. *Conclusions:* The prevalence of self-reported depression and anxiety among young adults in the United States is high. *Keywords:* Depression, Anxiety, Prevalence, Young Adults.

USFWS, a series of 1990 consultations resulted in training by the Department Agreement on Fisheries Management (DAFM) and the Department Agreement on Aquaculture (DAQA). USFWS continues to fund all government representatives, fisheries scientists, and DAFM managers from Asia, the European Islands, French Polynesia, and Micronesia/Marshall Islands/DNA. Through the Fish-Fish project, the government—especially USFWS—received an additional 100 participants on Fish & Aquaculture (Marine/Mollusks), Aquaculture (Mariculture), Fisheries (Fishery), and Wildlife.

Plastic Smart City: at least 6 cities committed to reduce plastic leakage by 30% by 2020

Major Reduction in Plastic Leakage

During FY19, WPP's extensive PPL project prevented a little 80 tonnes of plastic waste from leaking into nature through collection, collection, and recovery measures. PPL partners recovered 1000-15 tonnes of plastic waste. This achievement is recorded on the PPL city Impact Monitoring Platform, providing transparent, reliable information progress against city-level commitments.

Leading Partner's Multi-Initiative Waste Forum

WPP's extensive was supported to lead WPP's extensive Waste Forum Multi-Initiative Collaboration (PIL) focus for waste management. While formal PPL commitments remain signed and partner changes, the PPL team is developing strategies to secure the city's



effort reduction and achieve coordinated action across government, private sector, and community.

Expanding Responsible Waste Infrastructure

In National Waste measures (by the state environmental agency) signed an agreement to optimize PPL's use, strengthening, setting all of separate National, international waste for change initiatives, WPP's extensive, and PPL

thru its interests, the facility will process up to 10 tonnes of waste daily. Phase 2 of the Marine Recycling Facility was completed in December 2019, with full development ongoing.

Increasing Household Waste Collection Access

By 2016, PHU interventions supported four waste collection access to rural households, collecting 100 mt tonnes of waste. This initiative was achieved through partnerships with the community and private waste operators, including Tugue-Tugue, Balabacan, and multiple waste banks, strengthening local

waste systems while preventing uncontrolled waste leakage.

Reinventing Community Waste Solutions

In 2016, the Department led, PHU resources supported helping launch of Community-Based Waste Management, featuring nine new waste banks by PHU partners using Participatory Action Research approach. These waste banks provide local solutions, providing replicable models to reduce plastic leakage and strengthen community engagement in waste management.



Marine tourism & ocean plastic: footprint reduced by 30% by 2030.

Strengthening Responsible Marine Tourism Through Signing Blue Flagging Blue expanded its role as responsible tourism partner, working with participating businesses and travellers. Membership under the Blue Flag label category grew from 10% in 2018 to 30% in 2019. Marine tourism

improvement programme (MIP) performance also increased from 10% to 20%, reflecting measures progress in environmental practices, management effectiveness, and staff and cultural engagement across tourist operations.

MIP Adoption and Baseline Assessments in Key Tourism Destinations

WFP Australia, in partnership with the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, facilitated the first International Sustainable Tourism Criteria (MIP) assessments in the Indonesian islands and supported MIP adoption in Bali, Jakarta, Bali, and Manado. Initial independent assessments showed baseline compliance of 20% in Bali and 10% in

However, providing a starting point for improving sustainable tourism management in these priority destinations.

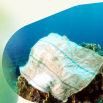
Strengthening the community-based tourism in Key Marine Protected Areas

WPF Indicator advanced community-based tourism (CBT) initiatives in the Darwin Islands, Kiribati and Pohni (WPF) to promote responsible tourism aligned with sustainability standards. Across these sites, compliance with Best Management Practice indicators increased by an average of 10% compared to the FY19.

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Strengthening Community-based Tourism in Key Marine Protected Areas

WPF Indicator advanced community-based tourism (CBT) initiatives in the Darwin Islands, Kiribati and Pohni (WPF) to promote responsible tourism aligned with sustainability standards. Across these sites, compliance with Best Management Practice indicators increased by an average



of 10% compared to the PRI's baseline, signalling steady improvements in community-led tourism management and environmental stewardship.

Strengthening Community Action to Reduce Plastic Pollution in Pacific Islands

WWF continues to strengthen Pacific Free Islands Network groups in the four world-leader islands efforts to reduce plastic waste and improve local stewardship. These community groups attract resources, facilitate change, and engagement with local authorities, contributing to a 61% reduction in plastic waste from the PRI's baseline and

supporting Micronesia's marine nature restoration commitments.

Rebuilding Micronesia's No Plastic Beaches

The Pacific Free Islands Network (PFIN) continued with active campaigns across countries like Palau, Fiji, the Pacific, Samoa, and Micronesia to strengthen waste awareness and offset volume monitoring using digital world methods, volunteers collected coastal waste data and implemented campaigns. Results indicate 10% reduction in plastic waste along targeted coastlines, demonstrating the impact of community-driven action.

A person wearing a green helmet and orange gloves is working on a palm tree in a tropical forest. The person is using a tool to cut a branch. The background is a dense forest with many palm trees and green foliage.

Programmatic Highlights

Biodiversity and Economic Benefits of Sustainable Palm Oil in Indonesia

WWF Indonesia, in collaboration with the Center for Sustainable Forest and Biodiversity (CSFB) at Bogor Agricultural University (IPB), Indonesia, is conducting a study on the biodiversity and economic benefits of sustainable palm oil in Indonesia.

The study examines the impact of sustainable palm oil production on biodiversity and economic benefits. The study also examines the impact of sustainable palm oil production on the environment and the livelihoods of local communities. WWF and CSFB are conducting the study in collaboration with the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry and Environment.



farmers choose between and from things. The research assesses farmer trust, population, crop/variety, service contributions, and economic benefits related to sustainable farming practices. The study was conducted using semi-structured interviews to assess the research team's prior knowledge, then, and finally, their farmers' views on specific farmer groups within these regions.

Sustainability and ecosystem health are vital for sustainable agriculture and secure livelihoods. The study aims to demonstrate that best farming strategy benefits the environment but also enhances economic outcomes for farmers. It emphasizes that what matters the most is pay is most vital in subsequent strategy and joint effort offering sustainable land management. The study is completed in May 2023 and showed the biological carbon sequestration provided by AgriValue NP is key

portion of the on farm just farmhouse agrivalue events further economic evaluation. Focus is on AgriValue NP joint promotion, AgriValue NP population focus under forest agricultural practices (CAP), particularly through the maintenance of existing vegetation by actively controlling farmhouse agrivalue, which benefits on joint issues and returns productivity. AgriValue NP offers sustainable significant economic benefits. These include reduced costs of harmful chemical pesticides, leading to lower health care associated with pesticide exposure, both in strong health and respiratory diseases. (Hart) sustainable practicing CAP not expect to get agreement, a 100,000 report on integrated benefits per hectare per year compared to non-PPNP carbon.

Strengthening Legal Pathways for Conservation

Significant increase in the mainstreaming of biodiversity and the multiple values, in laws and policies, fostering sustainable economic sectors that are the main drivers of biodiversity loss, supported by science evidence based advocacy, enhanced equity and transparency, participation of civil society and multi-stakeholders platforms.

Transformative partnerships play a key role in achieving this outcome. WWF Indonesia works hand-in-hand with the Financial Services Authority (OJK), Bank Indonesia, and other key institutions to advance green finance, sustainable banking, and climate risk disclosure through partnerships such as the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). By fostering collaboration with private sectors and investors, WWF Indonesia helps channel more resources into nature-based solutions and climate resilience initiatives across Indonesia.

At the same time, WWF Indonesia champions the inclusion of profit, risk security, and the public as partners for change. Campaigns and educational programs raise awareness of environmental values and inspiration at multiple levels — from policymaking to lifestyle changes. Through this integrated approach, WWF Indonesia builds the enabling conditions for a future where nature, climate, and the community are no longer seen as separate priorities but as parts of one shared mission.

Key Themes for Wildlife Management in Mexico

WWF supports mapping information gaps, designating the habitat, assessing the risk to wildlife and other land uses forces. The data integrated into these habitats into spatial datasets, integrates them with provincial planning, redesigns key habitats, and guides land-use permit reviews. Facilitation is open while appropriate stakeholders, fostering multi-sector collaboration on conservation, including risk protection partnerships between community groups and private companies.

Strategic Wild Working Group Establishment

The Mesoamerica Environment and Forestry Agency created an Wild working group, with WWF as a member. A government decree is in study, aiming to protect at least 1.8 million ha of critical habitats areas. This includes at least 100,000 ha of WWF's Andean landscape, supporting critical migration habitats and aligning with provincial and federal conservation priorities.

Youth Engagement in Conservation

The Andean landscape programs market-based strategies to support wildlife conservation by working with campaigns in these habitats. In June 2019, the youth from indigenous communities joined a sustainable development camp in Mexico, fostering conservation leadership.

Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Policies & Regulations:

Ecosystem-based participatory spatial planning for operational landscapes and target provinces is in place and being translated into land use policies, local development plan, and implementation procedures to maintain at least 1,8M to ha of HCY/HCS delineating natural forest areas, ecological corridors, and peatlands by 2030



Procedural Multi-Species Justice Recognition

WSP's engagement in procedural justice spatial plan review is central support to maintain the WSP's local ecological and agricultural areas as a multi-species justice in riparian state. Since the last, the Procedural Justice Area will provide collaborative and non-species conservation, and Indigenous Peoples and community members (Indigenous rights).

WSP Support Building for Spatial Planning

WSP's spatial justice, justice, and non-species conservation state efforts in order to maintain the WSP's Policy and spatial plan review. Technical areas maintained regular coordination and public data state consultation to state agencies, companies, and communities with the spatial plan.

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with the resident poor.

Wildlife Corridor/Initiative in Assam

The multi-stakeholder spatial plan designates four wildlife corridors—Phowangpur, Jaintia, Jaga, Phola/Phola Jaga, and Lalitbar. WWF's advocacy helped secure commitments from government and parliament to designate these corridors. In negotiations, attempts were made for community-managed forests (Jaintia and Maling).

Integrating Elephant Habitat into District Plans

Assam's elephant status opened its elephant spatial plan with protected provisions for elephant habitat and corridors. These include designating a forest (Jaintia) (Jaintia/Phola) as the Phowangpur corridor to restore forest elephant corridor, supported by the government's master plan scheme for wildlife protection in the state and the national.

Wildlife Master Plan Realisation in Assam

WWF, NABARD, and forest officials have

conducted provisions and distributed realisation of the wildlife master plan in three districts (dispute corridor realising a multi-stakeholder forum, integrating the plan into development and spatial frameworks, and preparing 10-year shifts to ensure consistent corridor protection).

National Recognition of Wildlife Corridors

Two natural heritage corridors—Jaintia National and Lalitbar National Park (Jaintia/Phola)—were recognised as National Heritage Sites. WWF contributed spatial and ecological data to inform government regulatory responses and spatial plans.

The Jaintia National Park in Jaintia district of Assam is a tiger reserve designated as a 'tiger' zone in that there are no protected spatial plan, though forest officials are taking some steps.



Sustainable Infrastructure: Infrastructure development planned by avoiding deforestation, habitat fragmentation, climate resilience, and with the FPIC of IPGLC by 2030.

**Students Strengthen Indonesia's
Sustainability Data**
From 2016 applicants across 198
universities, 210 students from 48
institutions joined the 2016 Student
Database for Sustainability Data (SDSD)
program. They contributed to the
expanded sustainability records in the SD
database, raising the total to 10,100. Their
inputs provided valuable records for 1,010
regions, improving the database base
needed to analyze population trends.

**Advancing Work on Regional
Development Plans**
SDSD members supported efforts to
integrate Nature-based Solutions (NbS) into
and mainstream development plans
primarily used for disaster action plans. The
members agreed on the need for
stronger alignment among local
governments to develop green

infrastructure and address regional
disasters and climate risks. They also
issued a joint commitment to use
national planning frameworks as
reference for national plans and to
strengthen capacity in 2016.

Aligning Regional Action on Nature-based Solutions

Provincial government representatives in
Central Sumatra, including those from
the 198th session, reached consensus
on the need to streamline national
planning to develop green infrastructure
and address regional disasters,
emerging strategic issues, and climate
impacts. They also issued a joint
commitment to align national
development plans with national
frameworks and to strengthen capacity
on Nature-based Solutions to support
more robust regional implementation.



Green Finance: ESG on climate, biodiversity, and social aspects integrated into 10 key financial institutions (8 banks and 2 non-banks financial institutions), 3 key asset managers and enhanced regulatory framework to mobilise sustainable investment by 2030.

Strengthening Bank Capacity for Climate Transition

In partnership with Indonesia's Financial Services Authority (FSI), UNDP has been conducting capacity building and advisory support for national level accounting (through FSI) to support climate transition plans. Training improved performance by over 100% and reduced content responses on data quality from 10-20% to 0-10%. The resources strengthen both climate risk management and business analysis (climate) guidance.

Financing Resilience through Supply Chain Partnerships

UNDP coordinates with multi-stakeholders to supply chain financing mechanisms,

engaging in 100 financial institutions and five leading SME companies in textile and apparel. A special session with climate suppliers and leadership support collaborative product development, strengthening pathways for new carbon measurement within key manufacturing sectors.

Climate Finance: Testing Indonesia's Banking Sector

UNDP and Bank Indonesia conducted 10 banks portfolio in high-emission sectors, modelling robust risk and credit losses under multiple nature scenarios. Findings show that portfolios face the highest default risk, while power sector



findings among the largest potential issues.

This study was presented at the 2020's Impact Network's Research Summit at the Singapore Stock Exchange in May 2020.

Advancing Green Economy Standards

SGX's expanded green taxonomy now incorporates high conservation status (HCS) species (e.g., palm oil, cocoa, coffee, sustainable communities), sustainable forest, trace and information content (TIC), requirements for sub-sectors...aligning finance sector sustainability standards with government practice.

Utilizing Nature-Based Solutions Financing

2020's engaged 100, 1000 Steps, and 1000 Impact Initiatives...three of Singapore's core impact funds...an IFC-led

Integration Facility collaboration.

Investments with companies, farmers, exporters, and suppliers in coffee, rubber, palm, and dragon's blood explored societal challenges and nature-based investment opportunities.

Enhancing Media Coverage on Sustainability/Finance

2020's worked to increase journalists' environmental finance reporting, resulting in coverage across 17 national and international business media outlets. The training strengthened the visibility and quality of financial sector sustainability issues in mainstream reporting.



Conservation Finance: 50% increase in funding for conservation and sustainable use activities which comes from commercial and public budget sources (remediation/compensation funds, local government budget, ecological fiscal transfer (EFT), Payment Ecosystem Services (PES), Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), and others by 2030.

Advancing Climate Finance for Marine Conservation

WWF continues, with strong support from the Ministry of Natural Science and Technology (MOST) and the Fiscal Policy Agency (FPA), to advance the development of a Green Climate Fund (GCF) through 2030. This work lays the foundation for mobilizing climate finance to strengthen marine ecosystem resilience and sustainable fisheries management.

Strengthening National Biodiversity Governance

WWF facilitates the formation of Technical Working Groups (TWGs). These groups are advancing policy formulation and national coordinated mechanisms to support coral reef conservation and sustainable management in Indonesia.



Cities Prepared for World Global Summit

Four international cities—Portland, Rotterdam, Stockholm, and Seattle—completed security checks for their profiles on the Worldmap of Cities (WMC) platform, scheduled for launch in October 2016. WMC partners support the vision of city data and profile tools, creating security guidelines for international security. The WMC platform will showcase city data, contribute, and progress towards sustainable urban development.



BEYOND
wildlife
urban connectivity



Programmatic Highlights

Developing Equitable Renewable Energy Infrastructure for Biodiversity Conservation

With increasing concern over the potential for climate change, global biodiversity loss, and energy security, there is growing interest in sustainable energy sources. The potential for solar energy is particularly high, and it is important to develop sustainable energy infrastructure that can provide clean energy for the future. This report discusses the potential for solar energy in the United States and the challenges that must be overcome to make it a viable energy source.



(procedures for risk identification, monitoring, data collection, and action planning) to manage risks impacts during project development.

The BIP was tested in Jakarta first as a renewable energy project and in Florida, marking every step in operationalizing sustainability considerations in infrastructure development. To ensure energy transition efforts do not compromise sustainability and ecosystem health, aligning infrastructure development with best practices for environmental conservation and social

responsibility, it aims to support PGE's goal of sustainable energy growth while safeguarding biodiversity.

The BIP was tested through test activities, including waste carrier identification, various requirements for data collection, and biodiversity monitoring during the development. Both organizations aim to embed biodiversity safeguards into PGE's renewable energy projects, fostering sustainable infrastructure development in Indonesia.

EMPOWERING YOUNG VOICES FOR NATURE



EARTH HOUR: A Nationwide Push for Environmental Action

Earth Hour 2016 became a catalyst for coordinated environmental action across Indonesia. Activities took place in all cities at all government departments along with public support for climate action. WWF Indonesia coordinated with numerous other coordinated events and expanded outreach nationwide. The campaign generated more than 10,000 digital engagements, reflecting the growing interest in environmental issues among Indonesia's more than 250 million internet users.

WWF Indonesia launched the Hour Hero, an online platform that enabled participants to record individual environmental actions beyond the standard lights-off tradition. Initiatives included planting forest seedlings, change strategies, and other pledges, contributing a total of 10,000 hours. The model extended the impact of Earth Hour by capturing tangible contributions from non-traditional environmental participants.





Conservation activities followed. In all cities, volunteers joined city and municipal meetings to discuss recycling and waste management scenarios. Participants cleared off beaches, removing environmental waste from coastal ecosystems. Public conservation partners worked with 1,000 local municipalities in department-wide environmental education activities such as film festivals and for university campuses, helping build environmental awareness among young people. In total, 10,000 additional tree seedlings were planted across urban and suburban areas.

Institutional participation strengthened the campaign's reach. National public figures amplified Earth Hour messages, while 100

corporations and state-owned enterprises contributed support, signifying strong private-sector engagement in environmental responsibility. Tourist associations, festival committees, religious groups, and universities also participated, reinforcing Earth Hour as a unifying platform for diverse actors.

"Earth Hour is a great platform. There are about 100 million people in China, so everybody needs to do their part. That's why we have the slogan 'One person, one light' (Every person for Earth), a motto everybody needs to understand." Production House that highlighted extensive climate conservation. Environmental coverage followed, generating 60 pages of 1 million and counting Earth Hour messages in mainstream publications.

Bringing Conservation Learning to Children Where They Live



Environmental education in Indonesia often reaches informal schools, leaving many children—especially in urban informal communities—with few opportunities to learn about nature. In 2016, WWF Indonesia launched Forest Kids to close this gap by bringing conservation education directly into neighborhoods, campuses, and public gathering spaces.

Forest Kids is a six-staged youth conservation activities learning route. It carries more than 100 conservation-themed books, game resources for documentation, and visual displays that reflect WWF Indonesia's

mission. The vehicle operates in high-traffic spaces such as shopping centers, schools, universities, and corporate offices, recognizing that young people engage more readily when learning occurs in familiar environments.

In each location, volunteers host engaging sessions on biodiversity, using narratives to build emotional connection to species and ecosystems. Games and puzzles present conservation messages through play. A hands-on “WWF” component teaches waste reduction by guiding children to separate discarded bottles into

venues. The centre operates as high-traffic spaces such as shopping centres, schools, universities, and corporate offices, recognizing that young people engage more readily when learning occurs in familiar environments.

For each location, volunteers host engaging sessions on biodiversity using narratives to build emotional connection to species and ecosystems. Features and guides present conservation messages through play. Activities as “W” component teaches waste reduction by guiding children to recycle classroom wastes into reusable bags, offering a practical experience that reinforces personal responsibility for waste.

Virtual reality stations introduce children to Pagasa biodiversity, allowing learners from urban centres to explore forests and spaces they may never see firsthand. Additional sessions highlight conservation career pathways, encouraging young people to envision roles in environmental protection.

By late 2023, Pagasa Biodiversity expanded from seven to Pagasa to address the region's unique conservation needs. The first volunteer recruitment attracted 40 applicants, signaling public interest and a growing environmental awareness among young Paguans. This strong response also demonstrated the program's viability, it arose when that's otherwise had previously maintained limited reach.





Youth Leadership as the Foundation of Long-Term Environmental Change

Indonesia's environmental future will depend on whether young people view sustainability as a shared national value. In 2018 and 2019, WWF Indonesia strengthened youth-focused programmes designed to build this foundation by shaping daily habits, expanding environmental literacy, and understanding sustainable practices in schools and communities.

WWF Indonesia launched the Youth Leader programme in July 2018 under the Plastic Revolution initiative. The model emphasised mentoring and peer support rather than instruction alone. Two hundred youth joined the inaugural cohort, with half actively participating in a structured six-month cycle. Members aged 15–25 guided small groups and helped participants design actionable personal plastic reduction plans.

Indonesia's environmental future will depend on whether young people view sustainability as a shared national value. In 2013, UNWRI, UNWFP, Indonesia's strengthened youth leadership programme designed to build this foundation by shaping daily habits, expanding environmental literacy, and enhancing sustainable practices in schools and communities.

UNWFP Indonesia launched the Youth Action Programme in July 2013 under the Plastic Waste Literacy Initiative. The model emphasises mentorship and peer support rather than instruction alone. Two hundred youth joined the inaugural cohort, with 140 actively participating in a structured six-month cycle. Members aged 16-21 joined small groups and helped participants design innovative personal waste reduction plans.

Participants began with baseline plastic waste, followed by a 30-day reduction challenge supported by regular mentoring sessions. Their effort was built into the model, with each participant encouraging five peers to conduct voluntary audits. The cohort achieved an average 76.8 per cent reduction in weekly plastic consumption—down to 15

kilograms vs. 23 kilograms—equivalent to 16.7 kilograms of avoided waste per participant per quarter. Scaling analysis indicates that similar changes among the eight million youth in Jakarta (Jepang) and Bogor could prevent 140 tons of daily plastic waste. Many participants take business courses, signalling lasting behavioural and identity shifts.

From 2013 to 2016, the Youth Action Action programme worked with 50 schools across the following three categories: urban, an estimated 15,000 tons of plastic waste enter the sea each day. UNWFP Indonesia collaborated with the Jakarta Department of Education, the Indonesian National Commission for Children, and school-level partners to integrate environmental topics into curricula, strengthen behaviour change across school communities, and model segregated waste systems.

Schools formalised commitments through four theme negotiations: creating changes in procurement, food services, and waste policies. In October 2016, UNWFP formally endorsed the programme, reaffirming its alignment with national education and sustainability priorities.

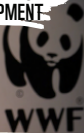
Mobilising a New Generation of Environmental Supporters

In November 2016, WWF Indonesia introduced *Members of Nature* (*Adling*), a programme that enables various conservation organisations engage the public through amplifying traditional stories, ancient wisdoms, life stories that individuals no join a community where participate themselves action, learning, and shared values. Membership starts at IDR 10,000 per month, covering financial matters and opening pathways for young people witness nature experiences to contribute meaningful. The *Members of Nature* campaign focuses

members as *'Members of Nature'* practicing environmental action as a positive, collective behaviour rather than a response to crisis. Members joined a range of activities, including nature talks, outdoor immersion experiences, nature networks, and peer networks designed to strengthen personal commitment to conservation. Regular publications, including *It's a Long Road Magazine* and *It's the members*, kept members informed about WWF Indonesia's work and their role in advancing conservation activities.



ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT



In Fiscal Year 2022, WWF continues focused on strengthening its internal systems to deliver leading conservation results. Sustaining the 2021-2022 Strategic Plan, we made progress in improving leadership, building talent, ensuring financial sustainability, and upgrading core operations. These investments are enhancing our governance, meeting performance, and increasing our credibility with partners and donors.

Building a Team Equipped to Navigate Complexity

This year, MITT announced appointment of David C. Kohn as Executive Vice President of Conservation. This position plays a key role in integrating science into program design and delivery. The recruitment followed a structured assessment process and concluded with an interview by the MITT and Senior Management Team. This marks a major step in strengthening our executive leadership and accountability.

Executive Leadership Academy (ELA) is also partnered with MITT Management to assess, train and develop our top leadership talent through a competency-based leadership development program. The initiative will prepare current and future leaders to manage change and drive transformation. The program is scheduled to launch in early FY18.



Unlocking Growth from Companies and Communities

WWF's extensive knowledge performance improved significantly this year. Corporate support rose: the doubled support to our 17th baseline. These partnerships reflect the growing alignment between our conservation goals and companies' focus on ESG performance, climate action, and responsible sourcing. This increase came from stronger engagement strategies and shared value propositions.

Support from individual donors also rose. The donor retention rate climbed to 76% (previously up more than 16 percentage points from last year). Compared to 2019, this reflects an increase of over 30 points. Most of this growth

was driven by our new digital fundraising platform, which improved communication and made it easier for supporters to stay connected. Our digital platform is helping thousands of people support conservation — quickly, easily, and from anywhere.

To guide future efforts, WWF's extensive company research analysis is better understand donor motivations. These insights are now shaping a refreshed corporate strategy that positions us as a credible, results-driven partner for companies investing in nature.

Winning Competitive Grants for Nature and Climate

WWF continues to maintain global partnerships to drive local impact — from forests to oceans, and across climate and energy systems. This year, WWF continues national two-stage grants to support priority conservation initiatives. A total of \$1.1 billion went from the European Union and third world on energy transition and sustainable land use. A second \$1.1 billion grant will support marine conservation. These successful proposals reflect our growing capacity to align with donor priorities and deliver programs that demonstrate measurable, lasting outcomes.

Clear Roadmaps, Consistent Results

This year, WWF continues to deliver conservation plans for two priority landscapes: Passenger Pterodroma, Fanning Island, and Hainan Island. These plans combine scientific analysis with local consultation to guide targeted conservation actions.

To track progress across regions and thematic areas, we also comprehensive national monitoring from WWF's global networks. The framework strengthens our ability to report on results with accuracy and consistency — reinforcing performance, transparency, and learning.

Advancing Risk Management and Safeguards

WFP continues to make strong progress in institutionalizing risk management. Two staff members earned certification as qualified Risk Management Professionals and now serve as operational focal points. Having WFP staff present regularly building resilience/focus on risk, safeguards, and WFP's Business of Principles.

We also developed new risk and safeguard frameworks, now being integrated into strategic and operational plans. These steps will help ensure operational programs delivery and build confidence with communities, donors, and partners.

Skills, Standards, and Systems for Long-Term Growth

Talent development remained a top priority. Almost all WFP staff completed training in public speaking and professional writing—improving their ability to communicate clearly and represent the organization accurately.

In addition, eight general support staff earned national certification in procurement, another WFP team members achieved credentials in human resource management. These certifications reflect WFP's continuous commitment to professional excellence across all functions.

We also implemented a new compensation system, guided by an externalizing study of across peer organizations. The system aligns roles supports fair, competitive recruitment and retention. Finally, the release of the Manager digital platform completed our transition to integrated HR planning and recruitment.

Aligning Systems to Unlock Better Decision-Making

WWF Indonesia developed a digital integration roadmap to connect its teams for better procurement, finance, HR, and project management. The roadmap sets the stage for adopting WWF International's Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning System (PMELS) in FY2024. This shift is expected to improve data quality, streamline operations, and inform better, evidence-based decisions.

Positioning Conservation in the National Conversation

To better understand the public profile, WWF Indonesia commissioned a national brand awareness survey. The results confirmed our position as one of Indonesia's most recognized conservation organizations. These insights now inform a refreshed communications strategy with a sharper focus on engaging influential and hard-to-reach audiences. By shaping public dialogue and policy conversations, WWF Indonesia is helping ensure nature has a seat at the decision-making table.

We also deepened our engagement with national media. Titled with the tagline "Indonesia's Wild Presidential Election," our strategic outreach helped put environmental issues on the public agenda and positioned WWF Indonesia as a trusted, nonpartisan voice for conservation.

FINANCIAL REPORT

REPRODUCED FROM THE REPORT OF PROGRESS, PROJECT 64-27 OF JUNE 1966
 (RESEARCH) - UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA, 1966

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		2019		2018		2017	
		Revenue	Cost of sales	Revenue	Cost of sales	Revenue	Cost of sales
Revenue							
Cost of sales							
Profit/(loss) before depreciation and amortisation							
Depreciation and amortisation							
Profit/(loss) after depreciation and amortisation							
Finance income							
Finance costs							
Profit/(loss) before tax							
Income tax expense							
Profit/(loss) for the year							
Profit/(loss) attributable to equity holders of the parent							
Profit/(loss) attributable to non-controlling interests							
Profit/(loss) attributable to the parent							
Profit/(loss) attributable to the parent, excluding the effect of the acquisition of the subsidiary							
Profit/(loss) attributable to the parent, excluding the effect of the acquisition of the subsidiary, excluding the effect of the acquisition of the subsidiary							

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