



for a living planet®



WWF-Indonesia

Annual Report FY 2008-2009





WWF-Indonesia Annual Report

Advisory Board

Pia Alisjahbana (*Chair Person*)
 Arifin M. Siregar (*Vice Chair Person*)
 D. Ashari
 Didin Sastrapradja
 Djamiludin Suryohadikusumo
 A. R. Ramly
 Erna Witoelar

Supervisory Board

Tati Darsoyo (*Chair Person*)
 Martha Tilaar (*Vice Chair Person*)
 John A. Prasetyo

Executive Board

Kemal Stamboel (*Chair Person*)
 Arief T. Surowidjojo (*Vice Chair Person*)
 Sjakon Tahija
 Rizal Malik
 Shinta Widjaja Kamdani

Directors

Mubariq Ahmad - *Executive Director*
 Klaas Jan Teule - *Conservation Director*
 M. Syafril - *Director of Operations*
 Devy W. Suradji - *Director of Marketing and Communications*
 Nazir Foead - *Director of Governance, Corporate and Community Engagement Programme*
 Dian Achmad Kosasih - *Director of Forest, Species and Freshwater Programme*
 Hadi Alikodra - *Deputy Director of Forest, Species and Freshwater Programme*
 Wawan Ridwan - *Director of Marine Programme*
 Fitriani Ardiansyah - *Director of Climate and Energy*
 Benja V. Mambai - *Director of Papua Programme*

Contributors

Rini R. ADRIANI
 Hadi ALIKODRA
 Fitriani ARDIANSYAH
 Israr ARDIANSYAH
 Nancy ARIAINI
 Rina ARYANTI
 Thomas BARANO
 Aditya BAYUNANDA
 Utari DARMASTUTI
 Cristina EGHENTER
 Wiwin EFFENDY
 Nazir FOEAD
 Fathi HANIF
 Mamiek HARTAMI
 Sudarsono KIMPUL
 Dian Achmad KOSASIH
 Benja V. MAMBAI
 Desmarita MURNI
 Fazedah NASUTION
 Teresia PRAHESTI
 PRIMAYUNTA
 Verena PUSPAWARDANI
 Paramita Mentari K PUTERI
 Dita RAMADHANI
 Wawan RIDWAN
 Irza RINALDI
 Dudi RUFENDI
 Aulia RAHMAN
 Tri Agung ROOSWIADJI
 Wisnu RUSMANTORO
 Indiani SAPTININGSIH
 Dewi SATRIANI
 Retno SETYANINGRUM
 Klaas Jan TEULE
 Hanna TOBING
 Budi WARDANA
 Maitra WIDIANTINI
 Imam Mustofa ZAINUDDIN

PHOTOS:

Front Cover :
 © WWF-Indonesia / Saipul SIAGIAN
 © WWF-Indonesia / Jürgen FREUND

Back Cover:
 © WWF-Indonesia / Irza RINALDI

Inside Pages:
 © WWF-CANON
 Soh Koon CHNG

© WWF-Indonesia
 Hafiz ADYAS, Huzer APRIANSYAH, Israr ARDIANSYAH, Jürgen FREUND, Sugeng HENDRATNO, Arif Data KUSUMA, Sri MARIATI, Desmarita MURNI, Dani RAHADIAN, Alfonso RENO, Irza RINALDI, Saipul SIAGIAN, SUPRIYANTO, Purwo SUSANTO, Des SYAFRIZAL, Natalie J. TANGKEPAYUNG, Jimmy SYAHIRSYAH, FCP/FCI Team, Fundraising and Membership Team, Merchandise Team, Riau/Tesso Nilo Programme



FY 2008-2009

Chairperson's remarks	4
Ecosystem Based Spatial Planning: WWF-Indonesia new conservation strategy	6
Forest, Freshwater and Terrestrial Species Programme	8
Saving Sumatra, saving life	9
Government's commitment for Sumatra's future	10
Heart of Borneo	12
Promoting best practices in sustainable palm oil	13
GFTN and the future of sustainable forest management in Indonesia	14
Aceh	15
Marine Programme	16
Partnership for safeguarding Marine Protected Areas	17
Save the turtles campaign- Marine Buddies	19
Climate and Energy Programme	20
Sustainable Home for Papua	22
Governance, Community and Corporate Engagement	24
Engaging stakeholders towards better conservation practices	24
Social development for conservation and regional strategy	25
Education for Sustainable Development	27
New development for NEWTrees	27
Membership	28
Merchandise	29
Communications	30
Financial Report	32
Partners in Conservation	34

Chairperson's remarks

On behalf of the Board Members I am pleased to share with you the Annual Report 2008-2009 that highlights our efforts to conserve Indonesia's biodiversity for the well-being of present and future generations.

Some events and campaigns organized this year well capture the scope and reach of our strategies and our increasing engagement with public and civil society in Indonesia.

WWF Indonesia's campaign 'Saving Sumatra' has been supported by many people from all walks of life. Thousands of signed postcards, which were collected from various public events, were sent to the relevant provincial governments in Sumatra. We would like to congratulate the Indonesian government and all Sumatran governors for their commitment to develop an island wide eco-system based land use plan, which was officially announced during the IUCN World Conservation Congress (WCC) in Barcelona, in October 2008. This commitment has brought new hope to the island which has lost almost half of its forests in the past 25 years. We are keen to assist the provincial governments in developing the best land use plan for the island to maintain current forests, restore critical habitats, protect the tigers, rhino, elephants and orangutan and maintain the ecological services of the natural habitats. We will be able to take advantage of our recently established Conservation Spatial Planning Unit to support this new challenge.

Our second campaign on 'Sustainable Lifestyles' saw its highlight with the Earth Hour event in Jakarta in March 2009. For the first time,

Indonesia participated in the Global Earth Hour, a global call to government leaders to develop an ambitious CO2 emission reduction target to halt further warming of our planet. In Jakarta, the lightings of the capital landmarks like Monas, Bundaran HI and the main thoroughfares were switched off during the one hour event, while dozens of companies and building tenants in the business district also participated. The Governor of Jakarta played a leading role in encouraging city officials, business leaders and the public to participate. Although Earth Hour 2009 was organised only in Jakarta, we were extremely delighted to see concerned people throughout the country also participating, most notably Yogyakarta Special Province Governor, Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono X who turned off the lights in Yogyakarta's Sultanate Palace. The next Earth Hour will take place after the crucial global climate negotiations in Copenhagen. We hope that more cities in Indonesia will participate to raise awareness on the importance of individual and collective contributions to save the earth from environmental destruction and global warming.

Our participation in the World Ocean Conference and Coral Triangle Summit in Manado, May 2009, has confirmed our support to the Indonesian government in managing Indonesian marine ecosystems and fisheries in more sustainable ways. The six nations declaration and the

launching of the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) are major steps towards effectively reducing threats like over-,destructive and illegal fishing, poaching of sharks and marine turtles, and climate change in the Coral Triangle area. Further proof of the common concern to develop sustainable management of fisheries that provide food security to the people of Indonesia and protect the vulnerable reef and other marine ecosystems, was a newspaper editorial piece published in an influential national newspaper during the event and jointly co-authored by the Indonesian Minister for Marine and Fisheries Affairs and WWF-International Secretary General.

All these events reflect a growing awareness in Indonesia and beyond that we need to take better care of our planet, that individuals can also play their part, and that we constantly need to seek new solutions to the ever increasing threats to our vulnerable habitats and natural resources we all depend on. We thank you for your continuous support and we look forward to engaging with you in the future to protect Indonesia's stunning biodiversity and resources.

Kemal Stamboel



Ecosystem Based Spatial Planning: WWF-Indonesia new conservation strategy

WWF sees it as a positive development that the government made island-wide spatial plans compulsory, in addition to national, provincial, and district-level land use plans. This allows for spatial plans to take into full account ecological services like watershed and protection of migratory species routes, vast continuous forest and marine habitats, as well as establishing connectivity between protected areas, without being hampered by administrative boundaries of districts or provinces.

The approach we are promoting is known as ecosystem based spatial planning (EBSP). The EBSP consists of several principles, which are:

1. Connectivity and ecosystem representation as basic considerations
2. Context matters (comprehensive understanding of ecology, social context, economics in an integrated way and landscape-based)
3. Grounded in sound science and land use theory and practice
4. EBSP as the framework for conservation and development
5. Ecosystems should be planned and protected before development
6. EBSP is a critical investment of collective importance that should be funded up front.
7. EBSP affords benefits to nature and people
8. EBSP respects the need and desires of the landowners, stakeholders, and right holders.
9. EBSP requires making connections to activities within and beyond the community
10. EBSP requires long-term commitment.

Our new internal Conservation Spatial Planning Unit (CSPU) works together with government planners at national, provincial and district levels, as well as with universities and independent actors to formulate island-wide spatial plans for Sumatra, Kalimantan (Indonesian part of Borneo), Papua and Nusa Tenggara.



At the national level, WWF has been recognized as a partner in spatial planning by the Ministries of Home Affairs, Forestry, Public Works and the Environment. Our role is to provide scientific input and help formulate criteria for delineating best areas for conservation, protection and production forests, mining, agriculture, freshwater fisheries etc. WWF is also asked to provide support for monitoring the changes in land use in reference to the existing spatial plans.

Following the declaration of the Sumatran governors and four ministers at the WCC in Barcelona (October 2008), there is strong support for an ecosystem based land use plan for Sumatra. The Sumatra Island Spatial Plan will form the basis for provincial and district spatial plans that will guide sectors such as forestry and plantation to adhere to best standards on land use management.

In Kalimantan, WWF is providing technical and expert input for the development of spatial plans in the Heart of Borneo area to support conservation and sustainable development.

After successfully assisting some district governments in Papua in developing their spatial plans, WWF-Indonesia is expected to co-organise the International Biodiversity conference on Sustainable Development in Papua (IBC conference) that will be held in November 2009. This conference will kick start the process of developing a Papua wide Sustainable Development Vision that includes strong recognition of biodiversity, social and cultural values.

In Nusa Tenggara, WWF has been formally assigned to assist the Regional Spatial Planning Body to provide input on conservation and restoration priorities, critical water catchments, and responsible land use.

Since Ecosystem Based Land Use Planning is still a new concept for Indonesia, the CSP unit is committed to continue to assist government and private sectors partners.



Forest, Freshwater and Terrestrial Species Programme

Saving Sumatra, saving life

Sumatra is the only place in the world where tigers, elephants, rhinos and orang-utans co-exist. Yet, the island faces the highest rate of deforestation as well as threats to the extinction of these flagship species. More than 12 million hectares of Sumatra's forest (or 48%), has been lost since 1985. The island's peat forests are estimated to contain the largest storage of peat carbon in Southeast Asia. The clearing of these forests can result in massive emissions of carbon, therefore their protection is of critical importance to mitigate global climate change.

In order to make the Indonesian public aware of the importance of saving the remaining forests and species of Sumatra as well as to engage stakeholders at the local, provincial and international levels in developing solutions to the conservation crisis on the island, WWF conducted the 'Save Sumatra' campaign. This is the first campaign of our strategic plan 2009-2013 in which conservation goals are integrated with communication, marketing & membership, fundraising, environmental education, and policy advocacy. About 16,000 signatures in support of the Sumatra Governors' commitment have been



collected in a four-month period (from August until the end of December 2008) in a series of public awareness and road show events in 20 places in Jakarta and beyond. The campaign involved participation of WWF-Indonesia's volunteers and Honorary Supporters, and used high profile music events such as the Jakarta International Jazz Festival and Earth Fest where thousands of people, including celebrities, participated to further profile Sumatra conservation priorities.



Government's commitment for Sumatra's future

The ten governors of Sumatra have made a unique commitment by signing an agreement to develop an island-wide ecosystem-based spatial plan that looks beyond the administrative boundaries of the individual provinces.

The agreement was signed in Jakarta on 18 September 2008 after successful advocacy by the ForTRUST NGO forum (Sumatra Land Use Forum). It commits all the Governors of Sumatra's ten provinces, together with the Indonesian Ministries of Forestry, Environment, Home Affairs and Public Works, to establish an ecosystem-based land use plan, restore critical areas, and protect areas with high conservation value.

The commitment of the Governors was profiled at the WCC in Barcelona, Spain. Senior government officials attended the side event and a press event was hosted by WWF-International and IUCN on the 8th and 9th of October. A main event was hosted by the Indonesian Ambassador to Spain and WWF-Indonesia on the 10th October, attended by the DG of IUCN, Representative of USAID, UNESCO, World Bank, German Ministry/BMU, President of CI, WCS, FFI, WWF-International and other distinguished guests. At these events, the Indonesian government officials made a call to the international community to support them in carrying out the commitment.



Integrated approach for mitigating human-wildlife conflict

In Lampung, WWF-Indonesia's Bukit Barisan Selatan Program signed a joint MoU with the Ministry of Forestry and the Mahout Forum to operate a new elephant patrol in the area. Since June 2009, the elephant patrol, which consists of four trained elephants and eight mahouts, has been stationed in Bengkunat District near the border of Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park. It is expected to help reduce illegal activities such as poaching, illegal logging, and encroachment in the park.

Furthermore, WWF Indonesia has conducted wild elephant monitoring using satellite collars

in Tesso Nilo and Bukit Barisan Selatan national parks. Through this activity, WWF can identify movement patterns of the elephants and take necessary action to avoid and mitigate conflicts with people. WWF also supports an ongoing investigation and legal process against two tiger poachers in Tembilahan, Riau.

WWF Indonesia provided technical input contributing to the development of Minister of Forestry Decree No.48/2008 regarding Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation Protocol.

Heart of Borneo

The first Heart of Borneo trilateral meeting mandated more exploration of the richness of Borneo biodiversity. At a workshop on Borneo Biodiversity in Palangkaraya in February 2009, stakeholders from West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan and East Kalimantan agreed to improve the information about biodiversity in their respective areas, establish a database, and develop community income generation alternatives from the biodiversity potential. The workshop also agreed to propose joint expeditions and Borneo trans-boundary biodiversity protection efforts.

Several public outreach activities supported by WWF-Indonesia Honorary Supporters have helped raise public awareness on the need to protect the Heart of Borneo, including: Green Screen/ World Environment Day, in Samarinda, East Kalimantan (June 2008); Selection of Youth Ambassadors for the Environment and Conservation in Malinau District (August 2008); Promotional Tour and Visit to Kayan Mentarang National Park and Kabupaten Malinau by Honorary Supporters Nugie, Nadine Chandrawinata and Katon Bagaskara (June 2008).



Promoting best practices in sustainable palm oil

During the 6th Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil meeting in Bali (RT-6) in 2008, WWF proposed resolutions on procedures to assure compliance with RSPO Principles and Criteria (P&C) for new plantations. In June 2009, a final draft of RSPO P&C for smallholders was finalised. Training was conducted for regional facilitators in several provinces, in collaboration with RILO, Ministry of Agriculture and other NGOs. Meanwhile, a first draft of HCV Management and Monitoring on oil palm plantation guidelines was completed in 2008.

In collaboration with five oil palm companies (PT Smart Tbk, Wilmar, KLK, Agro and Musim Mas), WWF has conducted an assessment of their plantation management. Based on HCVF analysis, ecological corridors in plantation areas and across landscapes in Central Kalimantan were proposed. WWF has conducted training in HCVF analysis for local governments, oil palm companies, local NGOs and smallholders in Riau, East Kalimantan and West Kalimantan in collaboration with RILO and Sawit Watch. WWF guidelines to mitigate human-wildlife conflicts in oil palm plantations have been utilised around Tesso Nilo National Park (Riau). WWF also conducted orang utan population surveys in areas surrounding Danau Sentarum National park (West Kalimantan) that are targeted for oil palm development. The survey results are expected to provide substantial input to the implementation of Better Management Practices (BMP) for Human Orangutan Conflict Mitigation in the future.





GFTN and the future of sustainable forest management in Indonesia

Since 2003, the Global Forest & Trade Network (GFTN) has been working in Indonesia to help curb illegal logging and illegal trade by supporting forest management units that are committed to achieve sustainable forest management (SFM). Currently GFTN-Indonesia has 38 participants (11 timber companies covering 907,320 ha) and 27 trade/manufacture participants) with a gross trade value of approximately US\$ 388 million.

GFTN-Indonesia works with companies to facilitate and ensure that they are progressing towards SFM certification, implement Best Management Practices and are sourcing only from legal, certified and non-natural forest sources. As an incentive, GFTN-Indonesia seeks potential and strategic market links for those companies using WWF's global responsible trade network.

In Java, GFTN-Indonesia is closely collaborating with Perum Perhutani, one of the largest teak plantations in the world with 2.9 million ha of forest land under their management. Five of their forest management units (covering 168,060 ha) in East Java are currently GFTN-Indonesia's participants with two districts are in the pipeline of being FSC certified.

As thousands of timber industries in Java are sourcing from Perum Perhutani, the impact of Perhutani's certified wood will greatly impact the market performance of timber industries and forestry business practices in Indonesia. Up to now, Perhutani produces around 1,155,052 m³ of timber per year, a combination of teak and non-teak species with an approximate annual turn over of US\$1.4 billion.

We are confident that within next year certification of one forest management unit of Perum Perhutani can be attained.

Aceh

WWF-Indonesia and Wetlands International have conducted a joint program to rehabilitate coastal ecosystems and improve sustainable livelihoods in Aceh. More than 1.8 million mangroves and other coastal species seedlings have been planted in West and East Aceh through the Green Coast Program. We also encourage the Aceh government to adopt and implement greener policies for coastal ecosystem rehabilitation and protection.

WWF has drafted the Aceh coastal, marine and small islands management document, as well as the Green Investment guidelines for the Fisheries sector. Currently, the drafts are being discussed by the Aceh Parliament. As a founder of a local 21 institutions-strong NGO network called 'Coalition for Aceh Coast and Marine advocacy' (KUALA), WWF works to ensure the implementation of policies on rehabilitation and protection of coastal areas.



A vibrant underwater photograph showing a large, healthy coral reef. The coral has a complex, branching structure with many small, finger-like projections. Numerous small, bright orange fish are swimming around the coral. The water is clear and blue. The overall scene is a healthy and thriving marine ecosystem.

Marine Programme



Partnership for safeguarding Marine Protected Areas

A Marine Protected Area (MPA) with dedicated no-take-areas is not just for biodiversity conservation, but it is also an important fishery management tool that will prevent fishery collapse and sustain the livelihoods of many coastal communities in Indonesia. We currently assist park management authorities in the management of 5 MPAs across the country covering 7.5 million hectares.

This year, WWF has supported the establishment of the Alor MPA, covering 400,000 hectares. We also facilitated the endorsement of the zoning and management plan for Cendrawasih Bay National Park. Both were the result of a successful cooperation between WWF Indonesia, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, the Ministry of Forestry, local governments and local communities.

We are also assisting the Indonesian government to establish a 3.5 million hectares MPA in the Savu Sea, East Nusa Tenggara province. The Savu Sea supports highly diverse coral reefs, mostly in good to excellent condition. It is also an important migratory route and feeding ground for 14 species of whales, as well as nesting sites for endangered sea turtles. Furthermore, its oceanographic conditions make Savu Sea a highly resilient and adaptive tropical marine ecosystem that can withstand future climate change impacts, particularly if sea temperature rises. In this effort, three parties collaborate with the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries focusing on legal and government coordination, TNC focusing on conservation science while WWF focusing on fisheries, community outreach and climate change impact.



Through this year
“Save the Turtles” campaign
we aimed to secure [government’s commitment](#)
and gather public [support and participation](#)
in turtle conservation efforts.





Save the turtles campaign – Marine Buddies

Over the past years WWF has supported many efforts in the protection of marine turtles such as assisting the district government of Berau, East Kalimantan in the establishment of a turtle-based marine protected area covering the largest green turtle rookeries in South East Asia. We also have encouraged three countries – Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands – to formulate an agreement for the protection of leatherback's inter-nesting and feeding grounds.

This year, our efforts focused on strengthening the commitment of law enforcers and policy makers, and communicating turtle conservation news and lessons learned to a wider audience.

The 'Save the Turtles' campaign has secured government commitment for conserving three important turtle habitats: Paloh, Abun and Wakatobi, emphasizing respectively: longest nesting beach in Paloh; the power of the communities in Abun, and how tourism can help save turtles in Wakatobi. Media trips were organized to the three areas, and three short movies were made to profile these areas. Also through our participation in Deep Indonesia 2009 we have obtained more than 5,000 signatures to our petition in support of turtle conservation in Indonesia. Part of the campaign was the distribution of a comprehensive map of important turtle habitats in Indonesia as well as guidelines for turtle watching and turtle nesting beach protection.

During a workshop on law enforcement for turtle conservation co-organized with Udayana University of Bali, the Ministry of Forestry and the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, WWF presented "Acknowledgement Award for Enforcement of the Year" to officials of Sinjai and Dompu districts as well as Bali province for their achievement in reducing turtle poaching and trade.

At the World Ocean Conference in Manado, May 11-15 2009, WWF-Indonesia presented a token of appreciation to the districts of Sorong (West Papua), Sambas (West Kalimantan), and Wakatobi (South East Sulawesi), and to two prestigious universities that have focused their program to support turtle and marine conservation through scientific studies: Udayana University and Papua University.

The 'Marine Buddies' initiative aims to provide a platform for divers, surfers, anglers, sea food lovers, students of marine studies, scientists, journalists and policy makers to actively discuss various topics related to marine conservation (marinebuddies.org). At the launching event of 'Marine buddies', we presented films about marine life, organized a photo exhibition, games and coaching clinics for underwater photo and videographers were provided.

Climate and Energy Programme

“The road to Copenhagen”

Indonesia was the host of the Bali COP (Conference of Parties)-13 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in December 2007. This COP marked a historical beginning of two years of formal negotiations to ensure a new Global Deal on Climate Change at the upcoming COP-15 in Copenhagen.

WWF believes that Indonesia has the opportunity to show strong leadership, especially in calling for the creation of concrete policies, positive incentives and measures to reduce emissions from forestry and the energy sector as well as to adapt to climate change impacts.

To realize this, WWF has been actively involved as a member of the Indonesian Delegates (DELRI) to UNFCCC meetings and working groups under the National Council on Climate Change (DNPI), and partnering with relevant ministries, local governments and relevant stakeholders in the context of REDD (reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation), renewable energy and energy efficiency, and climate change adaptation.

Decentralization and growing aspirations among indigenous and local communities require that the central government take into account the interests of local stakeholders and right holders in developing policies and financial mechanisms for REDD.



WWF and local partners have initiated a number of demonstration activities at three sites in Sumatra, Kalimantan and Papua. For instance, WWF is developing a methodology for carbon accounting in the peat lands in Sebangau National Park, Central Kalimantan, while the Jayapura district government and WWF-Indonesia signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to develop a REDD (Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) scheme.

Earth Hour Indonesia took place on 28 March 2009 in Jakarta with the Governor of Jakarta as the Ambassador and host of the event. Earth Hour covered 5 iconic buildings, 200 commercial/office buildings, 41 billboards, 13 corporation partners, 11 media partners and was supported by more than 200,000 individuals. Earth Hour has contributed to saving of 180MW or around 180 ton CO₂.

The media coverage – printed, audio-visual and online – was overwhelming. Google hits on Earth Hour Indonesia reached more than 3 million. Globally, Earth Hour occurred in more than 4,000 cities in 88 countries. This global event was supported by prominent persons including Archbishop Desmond Tutu, King of Sweden, President of Finland, Mayor of London, Prime Minister of Malaysia, and many others.

At the local level, WWF-Indonesia has promoted the development of renewable energy supported by the completion of feasibility studies for micro-hydro and pico-hydro power generation in conservation areas in Kapuas Hulu, Bukit Barisan Selatan, Murung Raya. In Lombok, two small-scale biogas plants were installed in two villages in Lombok to encourage forest conservation.

At the May 2009 World Ocean Conference in the North Sulawesi capital of Manado, WWF released a report about the impact of climate change on the Coral Triangle. At the following Coral Triangle Summit, a regional action plan was agreed and this will complement individual countries' actions to reduce the social, economic and biological impacts of climate change. This will be achieved by developing adaptation policies and providing funding, especially for establishing and managing networks of marine protected areas and promoting sustainable coastal livelihoods.

More pioneering action is emerging from Lombok. The provincial government of West Nusa Tenggara, assisted by WWF-Indonesia and the Ministry of the Environment, has carried out an initial vulnerability assessment to predict climate impacts and identify areas and sectors most vulnerable to climate change. The results of the assessment were endorsed by the governor, and key elements of the findings will be contained in the mid-term development planning document of the province.

Sustainable Home



The new 'Green Office' for the WWF-Indonesia Papua Programme shows WWF's long term commitment in Papua.

for Papua

Since our first engagement in Papua in the early-80s, WWF has rented private or government-owned buildings for its Papua office. After years of moving offices to reduce costs, the organisation has finally got its own office building. Officially inaugurated on 16 April 2009, the new building located in Sentani, next to the Cyclops Nature Reserve, marks a new era for WWF-Indonesia in Papua.

The 2667 m² of land for the office building site was donated by Sereh Tribe Chief, Amos Ondi, who is also an environmental activist in Papua. The 480 m² office was designed and built following green criteria. For its construction, certified (FSC) timber was donated by PT Sari Bumi Kusuma (SBK), a member of WWF-Indonesia's Global Forest and Trade Network (GFTN), and shipped from Pontianak to Jayapura. The office building is also equipped with solar panels. The energy from the solar panels is expected to provide up to 70 percent of the office energy needs. The design allows for a minimal use of air conditioners, which are only for the IT room and the main meeting room. Moreover, the building also applies a waste-water recycling system (semi-natural absorption system) to avoid ground water pollution.



Apart from the main building, WWF-Indonesia Papua office is also equipped with a 108 m² library for which 100 percent of its energy is provided by solar panels. Next year, a small building will be added to the compound to allow visitors, WWF staff and researchers a convenient home stay. The buildings were made possible through generous support from WWF-Netherlands, WWF Indonesia, and personal donations.

Governance, Community and Corporate Engagement



Engaging stakeholders towards better conservation policies

In the run up to the national elections, WWF together with the Bogor Agricultural Institute (IPB) have organised a public dialogue with political parties on 'Political Agendas in Food Resilience, Water Resource Management and Energy Consumption' (11 March 2009). The dialogue exposed the gaps of most of the parties' agendas with regard to natural resource conservation.

The WWF's policy unit assisted the National Forestry Council (DKN) to reform conservation policies in Indonesia. In early 2009, DKN set up an *ad hoc* team to assess existing conservation policies, evaluate them, as well as make recommendations for better conservation policies in the future. The team, with WWF membership, organised meetings and focus

group discussions in West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Papua and North Sumatera, as well as in Jakarta. The team recommended to reform forest resource conservation policies, ranging from National Law (UU) to Governmental Regulations (PP).

WWF-Indonesia has organised an internal workshop on "Policy Analysis and Advocacy" to build staff capacity and understanding of the complex nature of policy making process in the country. WWF has increased efforts and engagement with other stakeholders to create sustainable financing schemes for conservation areas. One such an effort was the workshop on trust fund management co-organised with the Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs on 22-23 June 2009.

Social development for conservation and regional strategy

WWF Indonesia has long recognized that in the priority areas where we work, biodiversity hotspots exist alongside high levels of poverty and poor governance. Unless these aspects are integrated in conservation initiatives, the likelihood of success and sustainability of conservation outcome remains low. The Community Empowerment Unit of WWF Indonesia has developed several new approaches and initiatives to advocate equitable and sustainable development and conservation: Green&Fair Products initiative; development of principles, criteria and indicators for community empowerment; and trans-boundary community organizing.

The effort of WWF Indonesia is now strengthened by the WWF Global network call, most recently expressed at the Lake Naivasha Meeting (February 2009) and the Annual Conference (May 2009), for addressing socio-economic and policy aspects of conservation in order for WWF to deliver on its mission to conserve, sustain and share equitably the natural resources of the planet. A poverty and conservation policy has been mandated to all offices and programs. The new commitment of the network comes with a strong recognition that strategies in the network need to be decentralized and devolved. It was agreed that regional networks including in Asia must play a leading role in the roll-out, integration and adaptation of the poverty and other social policies.

WWF Indonesia has promptly responded to the call and accepted the responsibility to initiate the coordination of the Asia Pacific regional network on social development for conservation. The aim is to ensure that WWF can become a relevant player in defining and influencing regional development agendas to be more sustainable, pro-poor, and pro-environment.



Education for Sustainable Development

The Environmental Education (EE) unit has implemented its Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) program in three districts in the Heart of Borneo: Katingan and Murung Raya (Central Kalimantan), and Kutai Barat (East Kalimantan). The programme consists of ESD training for educators as well as intensive collaboration with selected schools.

The annual eco-camp has proven an interesting and useful holiday programme for school children aged 9 to 14 in Jakarta and surrounding areas. The seventh eco camp was organised in Panaruban Village, Bandung, West Java, in July 2008, with the theme 'Exploring local wisdom.' The children stayed with villagers and performed daily routines like: working in the paddy fields, making traditional toys, and getting to know more traditional music instruments: angklung and arumba. Also special attention was given to conservation efforts of the Javan Eagle.

HSBC has continued to support "WWF Goes to School" programme and book publishing. Since its first activity in 2000, WWF-Indonesia has conducted 500 visits to private and public schools up to June 2009. Meanwhile, the organisation launched "Bumiku Satu" (literally means 'My Only Earth'), a guide book to introduce environmental issues to young students and teachers, in conjunction with the UNEP World Environment Day on 5 June 2009. The book was published in collaboration with YPAL and the State Ministry for Environment.

The Environmental Education unit also collaborates with local stakeholders in Lembata district to develop an environmental curriculum for local schools.

During the Ramadhan fasting month 2008, the EE unit organised "Green Ramadhan" in order to explore environmental values within religious texts to build a more environmentally-aware young generation in the country.

New development for NEWTrees

Our NEWTrees programme has replanted 500 hectares in Sebangau National Park, Central Kalimantan. The programme, which was designed to engage the private sector in reforestation efforts, is attracting a lot of individual businesses. The Newtrees concept has also inspired JWT Indonesia to develop MyBabyTree initiative to engage with individuals to finance tree planting. Both NEWTrees and MyBabyTree (www.mybabytree.org) enable participants to monitor the development of the planted trees via the internet.

Both NEWtrees and MyBabyTree programme have also started a tree planting activity in Mt. Rinjani Protection Forest (Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara), where 90 % of the water supply of the island originates from and where its three million population faces severe disruptions in water supply due to deforestation.



Membership

In 2008-2009, WWF-Indonesia has seen a promising growth in our member base through the Direct Debit Donor Program (DDDP). DDDP is a donation programme specially designed for members of the public who are interested in supporting WWF-Indonesia's nature conservation work with a monthly donation. As a national organization, WWF-Indonesia aims to build a membership base in Indonesia that will be able to provide necessary funding for our long term conservation agenda while at the same time engage the Indonesian public in support of our conservation agenda. Small teams of trained fundraisers known as WWF representatives are promoting the DDDP at popular venues in Jakarta and other major cities.

Honorary Supporter of WWF Indonesia

On 13 March 2009, WWF-Indonesia introduced the public figures chosen as Honorary Supporters for the year 2009-2010. Their main responsibility is to help promote WWF-Indonesia conservation work and gather more support from the public.

WWF-Indonesia's honorary Supporters 2009-2010 are:

1. Agustinus "Nugie" Nugroho
2. Katon Bagaskara
3. Christian Sugiono
4. Davina
5. Surya Saputra
6. Nadine Chandrawinata
7. Marcel Chandrawinata
8. Mischa Chandrawinata
9. Eka "The Brandals"
10. Charles Bonar Sirait
11. Jamaica Cafe



Partnership

As conservation organization, WWF sees the importance of green lifestyle practices in our daily life. This year we introduced the "3R (Reduce-Reuse-Recycle)" initiative and our first action was to transform old newspapers into re-usable shopping bags under the name "ReNews". WWF works with The Jakarta Post for publication and raw material supplier, while Hakuhood serves as the creative agency for this initiative.

Although the aim of ReNews is to introduce green lifestyle at individual level, some corporations participated as part of their CSR and involved their employees, partners and customers. The corporate supporters of "Renews" are: Blitz Megaplex, The Plaza Semanggi, Ranch Market, Farmers Market, DHL, Mall Artha Gading and Plaza Senayan.

Merchandise

The unit has seen a significant increase in demand for WWF-Indonesia's merchandise. This year, WWF managed to organise 73 public outreach events in public spaces such as shopping centres, universities, and schools across Java, Sumatera and Bali. Some 270,000 concerned individuals have taken real actions in different ways ranging from giving personal donations to signing petitions in the events.

Meanwhile, the unit has also aligned its line of products with the ongoing WWF-Indonesia thematic campaigns. Our merchandise products with the themes of "Save Sumatra" and "Save the Marine Turtles" have attracted many customers while some of them became members and advocates for our campaign messages.



communications

In general, the national media is paying more and more attention to the environment. Triggered by the Bali Climate Conference/COP 13 in December 2007, mass media reports more systematically on environmental issues.

Some WWF-Indonesia partners in marketing and communication performed well in the prestigious annual advertising competition 'Citra Pariwara Award', most notably JWT Indonesia, the agency behind the "MyBabyTree" website, who won "Advertising Agency of the Year". The judge panel also picked WWF-Indonesia as "Advertiser of the Year", thanks to numerous public service announcements (PSAs) donated by our partners in the recent year.

Our conservation efforts have been increasingly helped by some public figures. In November 2008, musicians Katon Bagaskara and Nugie declared their joint programme to donate to WWF-Indonesia through "Jika Bumi Bisa Bicara" (If Only the Earth Can Talk) initiative. Within this partnership, the two brothers donated their royalty from every ring back tone downloaded by customers. The program was launched in Lombok in January 2009, in conjunction with the inauguration of 'NewTrees' rehabilitation initiative in the island.

Moreover, WWF-Indonesia honorary supporters also showed their support to the initiative by participating in the "Jika Bumi Bisa Bicara" video clip production. The clip will be released by the end of this year.

WWF-Indonesia also participated in some international music events such as JakJazz 2008 and JavaJazz 2009 in order to reach out to a broad audience with messages on conservation and environmental awareness. During JakJazz some 800 signatures, including from international musicians, were collected by WWF-Indonesia 'Save Sumatra' campaigners and volunteers.



Financial Report

THE WWF INDONESIA FOUNDATION
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 and 2008

	2009 (Unaudited) Rp	2008 (Audited) Rp
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	27.246.025.884	25.431.153.200
Project funds	5.084.380.190	3.143.549.324
Accounts receivable from donors	3.689.925.055	4.376.164.420
Inventories	194.846.715	90.435.141
Advances	3.052.261.755	1.613.652.613
Total Current Assets	39.267.439.599	34.654.954.698
NON CURRENT ASSETS		
Restricted temporary investment	17.226.187.451	0
Property and equipment	12.323.711.874	11.406.903.412
Total Noncurrent Assets	29.549.899.325	11.406.903.412
TOTAL ASSETS	68.817.338.924	46.061.858.110
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	3.050.087.466	2.416.402.434
Accrued expenses	24.759.059.156	20.029.120.901
Total Current Liabilities	27.809.146.622	22.445.523.335
NET ASSETS		
Unrestricted	17.534.241.026	18.665.639.246
Restricted	23.473.951.275	4.950.695.529
Total Net Assets	41.008.192.302	23.616.334.775
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	68.817.338.924	46.061.858.110

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

THE WWF INDONESIA FOUNDATION
STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 and 2008

	2009 (Unaudited)			2008 (Audited)		
	Restricted Rp	Unrestricted Rp	Total Rp	Restricted Rp	Unrestricted Rp	Total Rp
REVENUES, GAINS AND OTHER SUPPORT						
Donations	152.533.667.593	9.000.478.305	161.534.145.898	110.106.109.338	1.010.542.027	111.116.651.365
Interest income		724.091.389	724.091.389	-	597.024.129	597.024.129
Foreign exchange gain - net		(2.569.262.711)	(2.569.262.711)	-	3.002.714.852	3.002.714.852
Others	11.388.136.769	4.345.724.621	15.733.861.391	134.237.650	3.780.606.512	3.914.844.162
Total Revenues	163.921.804.363	11.501.031.604	175.422.835.967	110.240.346.988	8.390.887.520	118.631.234.508
EXPENSES						
Project staff costs	40.900.277.142	-	40.900.277.142	34.914.929.155	-	34.914.929.155
Grants to non-WWF entities	24.451.910.697	83.469.600	24.535.380.297	17.237.788.544	44.500.000	17.282.288.544
Meetings and conferences	15.017.275.393	861.847.867	15.879.123.260	13.903.244.498	745.258.494	14.648.502.992
Office operating costs	13.691.509.287	8.269.351.328	21.960.860.615	12.871.187.090	3.287.378.095	16.158.565.185
Professional fees	12.785.830.633	1.236.987.858	14.022.818.491	7.909.020.947	655.055.603	8.564.076.550
Field costs	6.275.595.053	(4.307.000)	6.271.288.053	6.828.153.679	-	6.828.153.679
Education and training	11.626.340.757	321.836.135	11.948.176.892	6.208.398.789	462.172.166	6.670.570.955
Travel and subsistence	11.108.369.218	856.383.749	11.964.752.967	5.249.778.587	475.643.227	5.725.421.814
Vehicle and equipment	1.939.003.745	887.500	1.939.891.245	2.693.825.007	-	2.693.825.007
Printing and publication	3.229.791.989	907.334.500	4.137.126.489	2.021.763.894	317.818.228	2.339.582.122
Depreciation	2.862.926.739		2.862.926.739	1.871.166.873	-	1.871.166.873
Non-project staff costs	1.220.864.006	57.441.723	1.278.305.729	830.834.282	51.120.650	881.954.932
Audio/Video production	288.853.957	41.196.564	330.050.521	293.975.517	7.095.000	301.070.517
Provision for doubtful advance accounts			0	-	0	0
Total Expenses	145.398.548.616	12.632.429.824	158.030.978.440	112.834.066.862	6.046.041.463	118.880.108.325
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS	18.523.255.747	(1.131.398.220)	17.391.857.527	(2.593.719.874)	2.344.846.057	(248.873.817)
NET ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	4.950.695.529	18.665.639.246	23.616.334.775	7.544.415.403	16.320.793.189	23.865.208.592
NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR	23.473.951.275	17.534.241.026	41.008.192.302	4.950.695.529	18.665.639.246	23.616.334.775

See accompanying notes to the financial statements which are an integral part of the financial statements. 2009 (Unaudited) 2008 (Audited)

Deficit amount is mostly due to the adjustment of fixed assets revaluation based on fixed assets opname, which does not affect operational fund.

Fixed assets opname were done by WWF-Indonesia Asset Management Ad Hoc team, reviewed and approved by auditor.

The adjustment is needed to conform with Indonesian Accounting Principles.

The Financial Statement of WWF-Indonesia Foundation for year ended June 30, 2008 has been audited by Osman Bing Satrio & rekan, member of Deloitte Touche Tomatsu

Partners in Conservation

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

Government, University, and Research Institution Partners

- Government of Brunei Darussalam
- Government of Malaysia
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Culture & Tourism
- Ministry of Home Affairs
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Forestry
- Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
- Ministry of Public Works
- Ministry of Trade and Industry
- State Ministry for the Environment
- Coordinating Ministry for the Economy
- Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal and Security Affairs
- National Development Planning Board (BAPPENAS)
- National Institute of Sciences (LIPI)
- National Spatial Planning Coordination Board (BKPRN)
- Bogor Agricultural University (IPB)
- Columbia University
- Gadjah Mada University
- Mulawarman University (Unmul)
- Nusa Cendana University (UNDANA) Kupang
- Pasundan University – Research Center for Food Technology and Industry
- Sam Ratulangi University
- Sorong Fisheries Academy (APSOR)
- Tanjungpura University
- Udayana University
- University of Indonesia
- University of Lampung (Unila)
- University of Mataram
- University of Papua
- Provincial and District Governments in all WWF-Indonesia work sites

Funding Partners

- American Red Cross
- Australian Center for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)
- Asian Rhino Conservation Program (ARCP)
- BMZ - Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany
- British Embassy
- Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
- Danish International Development Agency (Danida)
- Department for International Development (DFID)
- Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)
- Department for International Development (DFID)
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)
- Directorate General for Internationale Samenwerking (DGIS - Netherlands)
- DiStefano
- Dr. Goetz – Germany
- European Union (EU)
- Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ford Foundation
- HORNBAACH-Baumarkt AG and Deutsche Investitions-und Entwicklungsgesellschaft (DEG)
- IKANO Private Ltd.
- International Rhino Foundation (IRF)

- International Red Cross (US)
- IUCN Forest Conservation Programme
- JP Morgan Chase
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Environmental and Water Departmen, The Hague, The Netherlands
- National Geographic
- National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
- Nationale Postcode Loterij, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
- Sall Foundation, USA
- Savcor Indufor Oy, Finland
- Seacology Foundation
- Standard Chartered Bank
- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
- Tahija Foundation
- The David and Lucille Packard Foundation (USA)
- The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corporation (HSBC)
- The European Union (EU)
- The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
- TRAFFIC South East Asia
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
- USAID
- US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
- Walton Foundation
- Wetlands International
- Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council (WPRFMC)
- World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF)
- WWF-Australia
- WWF-Austria
- WWF-Denmark
- WWF-Finland
- WWF-France
- WWF-Germany
- WWF International
- WWF-Italy
- WWF-Japan
- WWF-Netherlands
- WWF Philippines
- WWF-Singapore
- WWF-South Pacific Program Office (SPPO)
- WWF-Sweden
- WWF-Switzerland
- WWF-United Kingdom
- WWF-United States
- World Bank

Program Partners

- AUSAID/ACCESS
- AMAN (Indonesian Indigenous People Alliance)
- ARuPA
- Asian Rhino and Elephant Action Strategy (AREAS)
- Biotrop
- Borneo Orangutan Survival (BOS) Foundation
- Conservation International Indonesia
- Care Indonesia
- Citibank Indonesia
- Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
- Dana Mitra Lingkungan
- Equinox Publishing
- Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)
- Forum for Sumatra Spatial Planning (For TRUST)
- Forum for Indonesian Elephant Conservation (FKGI)



- Forum Komunikasi Penyelamatan Hukum Lampung (FKPHL)
- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority
- Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network
- Global Forestry Services (GFS)
- Indonesian Ecolabeling Institute (LEI)
- Indonesian Ecotourism Network (INDECON)
- Indonesia International Rural and Agricultural Development Foundation (INIRADEF)
- Indonesian Media Networks
- Indonesian Palm Oil Commission (IPOC)
- Indonesian Tuna Longline Association
- Indonesian Tuna Association
- Indonesian Working Group on Forest Finance (IWGFF)
- International Finance Corporation (IFC) Pensa
- Islamic Foundation for Ecology and Environmental Science (IFEES)
- IKEA
- JIKALAHARI
- JKT1 (Indonesian Traditional Wisdom Network) West Kalimantan Region
- Kanume Tribal Council
- Komnasko Laut
- KOMPAKH (local tour operator), Kapuas Hulu, West Kalimantan
- KUALA (Koalisi Untuk Advokasi Laut Aceh)
- Kraft Foods
- Lavazza SpA
- Lembaga Pengembangan dan Pemberdayaan Kerjasama Antar Daerah (LEKAD)
- Lembaga Pendidikan dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (LPPM), Pontianak
- Malind Anim Tribal Council in Merauke
- National Forestry Council (DKN)
- National Geographic Indonesia
- National Park Management Authorities in all WWF-Indonesia work sites
- Nokia Pte Ltd Representative Office in Indonesia
- Nestle Indonesia
- PERSEPSI
- Papuan Traditional Council
- Panasonic
- Parisadha Hindu Dharma
- Photovoices (USA)
- Polygon Cycle
- Price Waterhouse Coopers
- PRCF Indonesia, West Kalimantan
- PT. Coca Cola Indonesia
- PT. Federal International Finance
- PT. Garuda Indonesia Tbk.
- PT. Indosat Tbk.
- PT. Martina Berto
- PT. Supra Boga Lestari
- PT. Surya Palacejaya
- PT. Toyota Astra Motor
- PT. Sucofindo
- PT. Rata Timber
- PUSPIC - UGM
- Rain Forest Alliance-Smart Wood
- Reef Check Indonesia Network
- Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)
- Sawit Watch
- SHARP
- SHK-Kalbar
- SHK-Kaltim

- Standard Chartered Bank
- School of Environmental Conservation and Ecotourism Management (SECEM)
- Tesso Nillo Community Forum
- The Jakarta Post
- The World Bank-IFC
- Tropenbos International
- Tropical Forest Foundation (TFF)
- Walhi (Friends of the Earth)
- World Fish Center
- Yayasan Badak Indonesia (YABI)
- Yayasan Dian Tama, West Kalimantan
- Yayasan Lestari, North Sulawesi
- Yayasan Padhi, Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam
- Yayasan Pilang
- Yayasan RASI, East Kalimantan
- Yayasan Riak Bumi, West Kalimantan
- Yayasan Terangi
- Yayasan Tesso Nillo, Riau
- Yayasan Titian, West Kalimantan
- Yayasan TAKA
- Yayasan Watala, Lampung
- Yeinan Tribal Council
- Yull Bule Gebze, Tribal Leader of Malind
- Private sectors partners
- Media Networks
- and all our local partners and local communities that are working with WWF-Indonesia in all program locations

Marketing Partners

- Plaza Senayan
- Senayan City
- Grand Indonesia
- Kelapa Gading Mall
- Margo City Depok
- Botani Square, Bogor
- Mal Taman Anggrek
- Plaza Blok M

Ad-Agency Partners

- Berakar
- Focus
- Gasperindo
- Hakuhood Indonesia
- JWT Indonesia
- Leo Burnett

Our Honorary Members :

- Agustinus "Nugie" Nugroho
- Katon Bagaskara
- Christian Sugiono
- Davina
- Surya Saputra
- Nadine Chandrawinata
- Marcel Chandrawinata
- Mischa Chandrawinata
- Charles Bonar Sirait
- Eka "The Brandals"
- Jamaica Café

Our Partners for Bumiku Satu :

- Blitz Megaplex
- Jive Entertainment



WWF-Indonesia's vision is "Conservation of Indonesia biodiversity for the well-being of present and future generations". Our mission is to conserve biodiversity and reducing human impact through:

1. Promoting strong conservation ethics, awareness and action in Indonesia society.
2. Facilitating multi-stakeholder's efforts to preserve biodiversity & ecological processes on ecoregional scales.
3. Advocating for policies, laws and law enforcement that support conservation.
4. Promoting conservation for the well-being of people, through sustainable use of natural resources.

Yayasan WWF-Indonesia

Kantor Taman A-9, unit A-1
Kawasan Mega Kuningan
Jakarta 12950
Indonesia

Phone (+62 21) 576 10 70

Fax (+62 21) 576 10 80

E-mail: wwf-indonesia@wwf.or.id

www.wwf.or.id



for a living planet®



Printed on recycled, FSC-certified paper