



WWF®

INDONESIA



# SUSTAINABILITY: LIVING IN HARMONY WITH NATURE

## ANNUAL REPORT FY23



# ABOUT

Yayasan WWF Indonesia (WWF-Indonesia or WWF-ID for short) is an Indonesian incorporated civil society organization engaged in nature conservation and sustainable development, with the support of more than 100,000 supporters. WWF Indonesia Foundation's mission is to halt environmental degradation and build a future where people live in harmony with nature, through the conservation of the world's biodiversity, the sustainable use of renewable natural resources, and support for the reduction of pollution and overconsumption.

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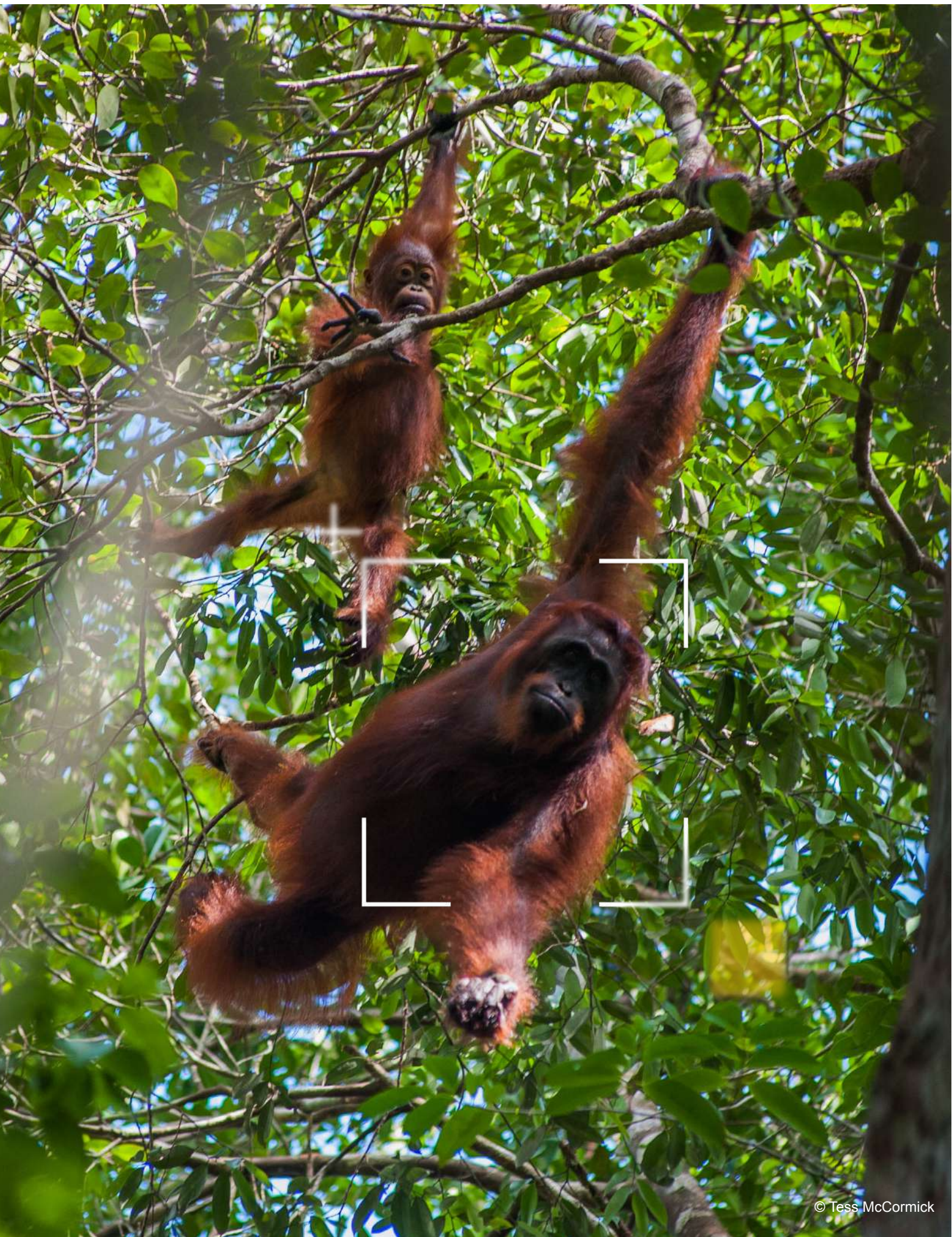
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# OUR BOARD

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**Aditya Bayunanda**  
CEO of WWF-Indonesia

# CEO MESSAGE

Today, we don't need to look far to see the impact of climate change. In Jakarta, we witness firsthand how decreased rainfall highlighted the severity of air pollution which affects the quality of the air we breathe. In Indonesia, we know how climate has exacerbated natural disasters such as forest fires and flooding. Globally, we have experienced a shift in the seasons, the increased severity of heatwaves, and the decrease of snow levels in mountains. The whole world is starting to wake up and realize the urgency, that is climate-action and just how precious nature is.

Moreover, those who are most impacted by climate change might not be people living in cities; but communities living in forgotten corners of our country. For example, indigenous peoples and local communities living in forests and coastal areas are often most affected by the change in our climate due to the change in tides and seasons. Communities that directly depend on the ocean and river for livelihoods, communities that depend on agriculture and the level of rainfall.

WWF-Indonesia believes in our mission of creating a world where people live in harmony with nature. To actualize this dream, it is the role of all of us, the role of individuals, communities, corporations, government, and non-profit organizations. WWF-Indonesia believes in positive change. We believe that through complex collaboration and teamwork, together, anything is possible.

In Indonesia, our interventions range from a top-to-bottom and bottom-up approach in addressing the impact of human



activity which negatively impacts our nature. This spans from working to restore forests and oceans, protecting wildlife habitats, transitioning to clean energy, and reducing plastic waste leakage. All of which involve complex groups of stakeholders that must all work hand in hand to address the issues we face.

In 2023, WWF-Indonesia launched the Members of Nature (MoNa) platform which enables individuals to take real action for nature. MoNa is more than the traditional donate and forget scheme. MoNa is a way to mobilize individuals ranging from youth to boomers to be able to give back to nature despite their busy schedule, as well as the opportunity to engage in WWF-Indonesia's interventions. Through MoNa, together we can advocate for the sustainability of our planet as well as getting to know more about what it truly means to do conservation work for nature by getting involved with WWF-IDs programs and activities.

I would like to extend the biggest thanks and deepest appreciation for those who have followed WWF- Indonesia's journey and continued to support us despite the challenges that persist around us. I will say that as individuals, we have the power to create a big change. Together, it is possible.





## Alexander S. Rusli

Chairman,  
WWF-Indonesia  
Board of Executive

# MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD

It is with great pleasure and pride that I extend a warm welcome to you as we share the remarkable accomplishments of WWF-Indonesia in the fiscal year 2023. WWF-Indonesia works through collaboration-lead approaches to ensure the longevity of conservation successes.

I am delighted to convey the achievements of our dedicated team, whose unwavering commitment to environmental conservation has yielded commendable results. Under the visionary leadership of the board and the collective efforts of our passionate staff, WWF-Indonesia has made significant strides in our mission to preserve and protect the rich biodiversity of our beloved Indonesia.

Throughout FY 23, our initiatives have made a lasting impact within the Climate and Market Transformation, Forest and Wildlife, and Marine and Fisheries programs, marking a testament to the hard work and determination of everyone involved. From groundbreaking conservation projects to innovative strategies that address the challenges of our time, WWF-Indonesia has proven itself as a force for positive change.

As we delve into the details of this report, you will witness the tangible impact of our efforts across various fronts, be it in wildlife preservation, habitat restoration, or community engagement. The numbers and stories contained herein reflect not only the achievements of an organization but the collective triumphs of a community united by a shared passion for the well-being of our planet.



I extend my sincere gratitude to each member of the WWF-Indonesia family for their dedication, resilience, and creativity. Your contributions have made these accomplishments possible, and I am truly proud to be a part of this conservation journey.

As we celebrate the successes of FY 23, let us also renew our commitment to the ongoing challenges that lie ahead. With your continued support and collaboration, I am confident that WWF-Indonesia will continue to be at the forefront of environmental conservation, leading the way towards a sustainable and harmonious future. Thank you for being a vital part of our journey as we couldn't do this without the public's help. Your support is instrumental, and together, we will continue to make a lasting impact.



**Aceh**



**Palangka Raya**

**Sintang**

**Pekanbaru**



**Jambi**



**Jakarta  
Bogor  
Depok**



**Denpasar**





# OUR OFFICES







# CLIMATE AND MARKET TRANSFORMATION

PLASTIC SMARTS CITIES  
SUSTAINABLE COMMODITIES  
SUSTAINABLE FINANCE  
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY







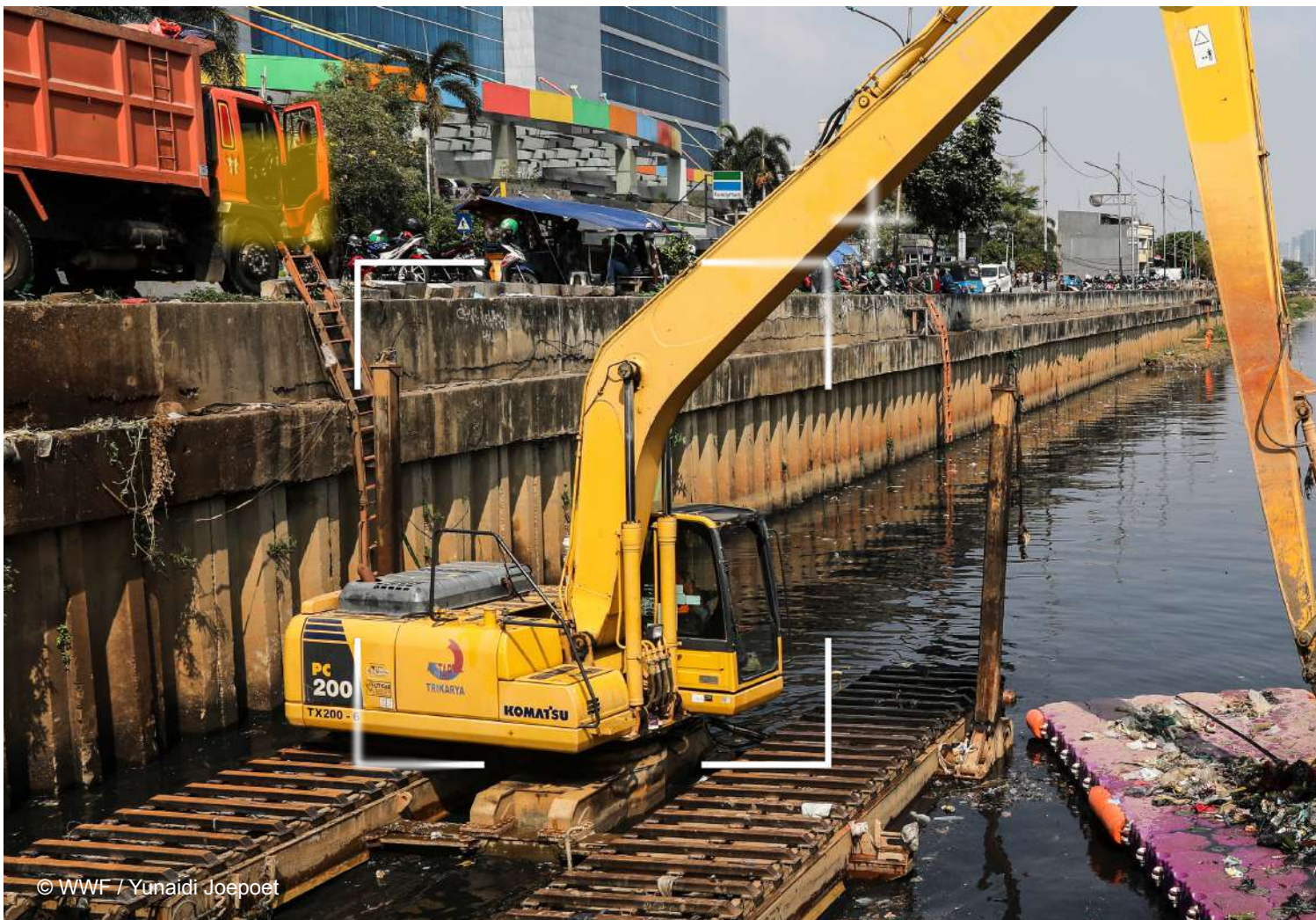
# PLASTIC SMART CITIES

## CILIWUNG RIVER RESTORATION TASKFORCE

In May 2023, Dr. Bima Arya Sugiarto, Mayor of Bogor City showcased his commitment to addressing global plastic pollution at the International Paris Forum. The forum focused on reducing single use plastics, with Bogor having already implemented a ban since 2018. The city also collaborates with private sector entities and startups, introducing initiatives like plastic bottle exchanges for phone credits through vending machines.

With the support of WWF-Indonesia Plastic Smart Cities program, Bogor city created the "Ciliwung Naturalization Task Force," which aims to enhance community-based waste management, specifically targeting areas around the Ciliwung River.

At the International Paris Forum, the mayor stressed the need for collaborative efforts among governments, NGOs, and citizens to develop innovative solutions for the plastic waste crisis. The government is also actively advocating for restrictions on single-use plastics in Bogor City's Traditional Markets.



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## REDUCE, REUSE, AND RECYCLE: A PLASTIC CIRCULAR ECONOMY

WWF Indonesia Plastic Smart Cities (PSC), in collaboration with the Bogor Environmental Agency and the Rekam Nusantara Foundation, played a key role in establishing TPS 3R (Integrated Waste Management Center) Mekarwangi and revitalizing TPS 3R Bantar Kemang in Bogor City. These initiatives contribute to the Bogor City Plastic Smart Cities program's goal of collecting and segregating plastic waste through the 3R Waste Treatment Facility from 2022 to 2024, managing around 3,600 tons of plastic waste.

The presence of TPS 3R highlights Bogor City's commitment to comprehensive waste

management, reducing landfill disposal. This collaboration serves as a model for other neighborhoods, emphasizing the importance of a circular economy in plastic waste management to promote sustainability and environmental responsibility.

## PARTNERSHIPS FOR INNOVATION: PT BLUE BIRD X WWF-INDONESIA

To support the Government of Indonesia's plastic waste reduction initiatives, WWF-Indonesia Plastic Smart Cities program collaborated with PT Blue Bird Tbk, one of the largest transportation companies in Indonesia. The collaboration aims to replace single use bottled water with reusable bottles for 1,500 Blue Bird taxi drivers in DKI Jakarta, with the purpose of reducing plastic waste pollution of 30%.

This aligns with the Clean Indonesia 2025 target which is a 30% reduction in waste at the source and a 70% improvement in waste management by 2025. The partnership serves as an invitation for other corporations to join in reducing plastic waste by engaging their drivers as agents of change, showcasing PT Blue Bird Tbk's commitment to responsible and sustainable business practices.





# SUSTAINABLE COMMODITIES



## RIMBA HARAPAN COOPERATIVE AND MANDIRI ASSOCIATION: A NEW HOPE FOR SUSTAINABLE PALM OIL

**Rimba Harapan Cooperative** achieved RSPO certification on October 5, 2022, becoming the first independent palm oil smallholder group in Sintang District, West Kalimantan. The cooperative has 74 members and a total area of 123.76 ha. Sintang District is also home to the Bornean Orangutan, therefore promoting sustainable farming saves their habitat.

This success follows intensive facilitation since 2018, positioning Rimba Harapan as a model for other smallholders committed to sustainable palm oil management. We're currently collaborating with other cooperative members to expand RSPO certified palm oil within their group and engaging with potential smallholders' groups in Sintang District.

In 2023, Rimba Harapan successfully sold RSPO CPO Credits to Estee Lauder and ACT Commodities, along with PKO Credits to Johnson & Johnson, totaling 105 million IDR. These credits have contributed to community benefits through social activities, including religious festivity allowances, donations for flood victims in Sintang, and covering medical treatment costs for cooperative members.

**Mandiri Association**, the first independent smallholder group in Kuantan Singingi district has achieved RSPO certification in 2019, has successfully sold RSPO credit certificates to KAO and Shiseido. With two

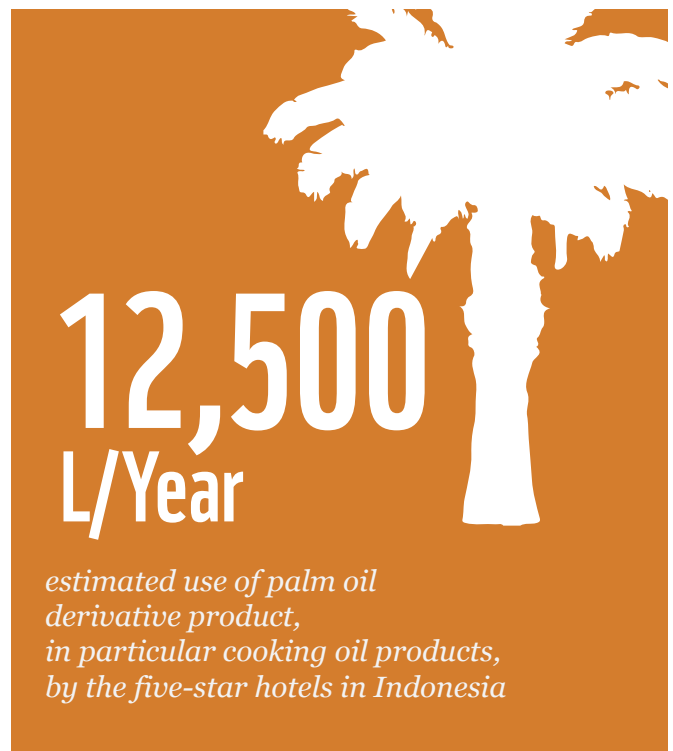
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permanent buyers, PT. Sinar Utama Nabati and PT. Wanasari Jingga, they ensure stable prices. In 2023, marking the fourth year of RSPO monitoring and audit, Mandiri Association demonstrates its sustained commitment to promoting sustainable palm oil practices. Last year, 137 farmers with a total area of 238.2 ha were audited, producing 8,100 tons of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB). This year, they expanded their impact by recruiting 38 new members, with a total of 91.58 hectares of plantations, supported by WWF-ID through capacity building.

WWF-Indonesia's study, "Measuring the Implications of RSPO Certification for Independent Smallholders," analyzes two smallholder groups in Pelalawan and Kuantan Singingi Districts. RSPO implementation resulted in improved social-economic and environmental benefits for members, with a gradual 15-20% increase in smallholder plantations' productivity. While RSPO Smallholder certification may not significantly contribute to overall landscape productivity, it emphasizes the need for broader positive impacts at the landscape scale beyond expanding the plantation area.

## CHANGING DOWNSTREAM SUPPLIER AND CONSUMER BEHAVIOR

On May 30th, 2023, WWF-Indonesia conducted high-level dialogues with the Indonesian Hotel and Restaurant Association (PHRI) Jakarta, paving the way for networking with the country's largest hotel group, Accor Group, and other PHRI Jakarta members. Over 20 hotel members attended the event, gaining awareness of sustainable palm oil. Four hotels expressed interest in



sourcing Certified Sustainable Palm Oil (CSPO). Based on data obtained by WWF-Indonesia, the estimated use of palm oil derivative product, in particular cooking oil products, by the five-star hotels in Indonesia is on the average of 12,500 L / year. Through these engagements, we hope to promote CSPO consumption in these hotels.

In engagements with CSPO supplier companies, positive responses were received from two additional CSPO suppliers, namely Apical Group and Industri Nabati Lestari. On June 12th, we facilitated an online B2B meeting between CSPO supplier companies and downstream/buyer companies. Engaged downstream companies learned about various CSPO products and initiated direct communication with CSPO suppliers to discuss business matters such as price deals and minimum quantity purchases.



# SUSTAINABLE FINANCE



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## WWF-ID X INDONESIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

In November 2022, at the Indonesia Net Zero Summit in Bali, WWF-Indonesia formalized collaboration with the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) through an MoU. This commitment aligns with the net-zero movement in the industrial sector, coinciding with the inauguration of Kadin Net Zero Hub. Serving as the Hub's knowledge partner, WWF Indonesia focuses on decarbonization pathways, particularly through financial institutions. Through our role as the focal point of the Indonesia Sustainable Finance Initiative (ISFI), we aim to bridge the gap between financial institutions and portfolio companies, facilitating joint efforts to decarbonize specific industrial subsectors through diverse initiatives.

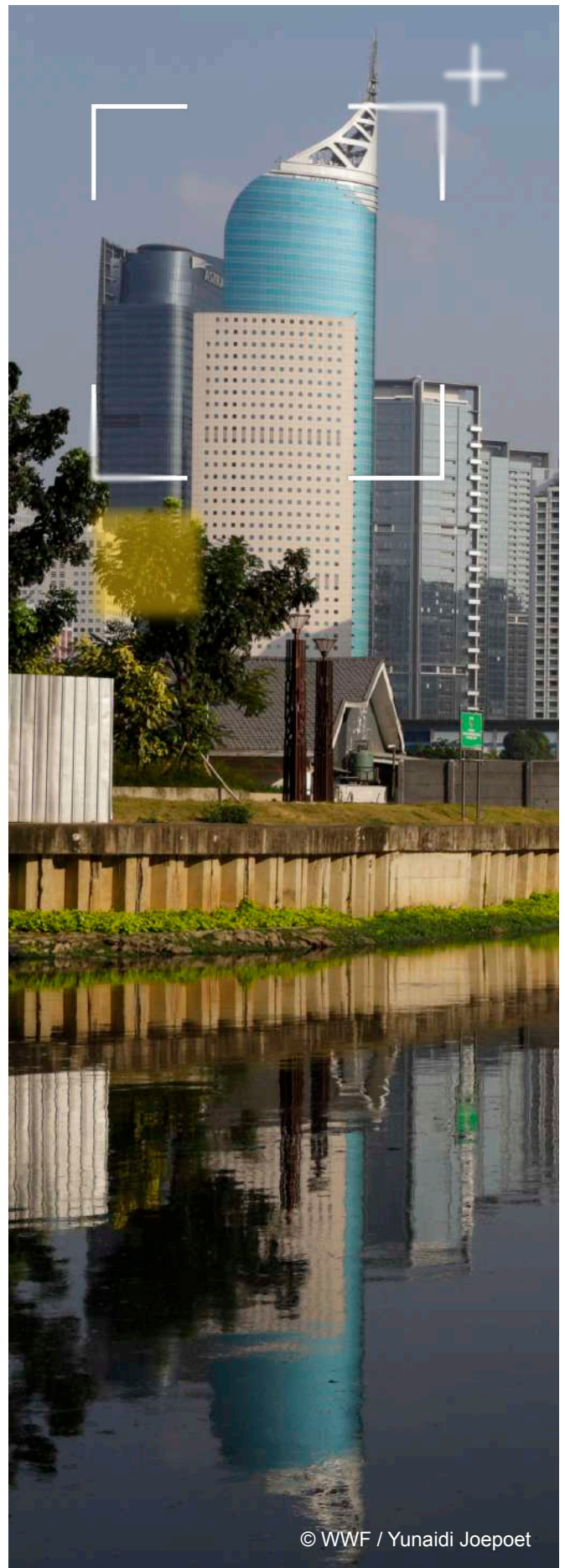
## ENHANCING SUSTAINABLE FINANCE THROUGH WWF-ID CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM

In 2023, more than 5000 individuals from financial institutions and financial regulators have participated in training (physical, online and e-learning courses) on ESG, climate and nature-related integration provided by WWF-Indonesia. In collaboration with WWF, Bank Indonesia Institute had enabled more than 500 staffs of Bank Indonesia to participate in ASFI Academy e-learning courses on various topics. At least, WWF-Indonesia participated as a trainer on sustainable finance related topics in 3-4 sessions of Bank Indonesia Institute's training program

## INDONESIA'S SUSREG 2023: PROGRESS ON CENTRAL BANKING ASSESSMENT

Regarding the integration within financial regulation, policies and activities/initiatives of regulatory bodies, SUSREG 2023 report revealed that approximately 26% of Indonesia's SUSREG indicator are fully met the overall WWF's SUSREG Indicator, along with 22% of the indicators are partially met. The significant progress of Indonesia's regulatory bodies primarily observed in the scope of central banking assessment. In detail, indicators of monetary policy regarding reserve requirements for banks are making progress. This is notable, as Bank Indonesia (BI) recently implement Regulation of Members of the Board of Governors Number 11 of 2023. The Implementation Regulations for Macroprudential Liquidity Incentive Policy (KLM) has been applied to Conventional Commercial Banks, Sharia Commercial Banks and Sharia Business Units (Banks). One of the objectives of this policy is to incentivize the distribution of environmentally friendly credit or financing. The KLM can take the form of either a direct reduction in the Bank's current account at BI or in other forms.

Along with the central bank, banking supervision assessment has also made substantial progress. This improvement within Indonesia's SUSREG Indicator is also attributed by the enactment of UU PPSK Act No. 4 of 2023, which focuses on the financial sector development and strengthening, where WWF-Indonesia has also contributed. Article 22 of the act stipulates that financial sector actors, issuers, and public companies should implement sustainable finance in its business practices and investment strategies, incorporating environmental, social and governance aspects. Furthermore, the development of guidelines for climate stress testing by OJK has contributed to this positive trend. This guideline, established as part of the CRST (Climate-related Stress Testing) 2023 initial phase in the banking industry. Notably, this recent progress made by the financial regulators has further enhanced the fulfilment of Indonesia's SUSREG indicators during 2023.







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## NATURAL CAPITAL, BIODIVERSITY AND THE ECONOMY AND HOW IT RELATES TO THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM; AND CLIMATE/NATURE SCENARIO ANALYSIS AND STRESS TESTING WORKSHOP

In light of the urgent need to enhance the awareness of biodiversity loss implications and its nexus with climate change, WWF-Indonesia, in collaboration with Bank Indonesia Institute, organized a 3-day workshop on “Natural Capital, Biodiversity and The Economy and How it Relates to the Financial System; and Climate/Nature Scenario Analysis and Stress Testing”. Supported by the WWF International Greening Financial Regulation Initiative and WWF Singapore, and the ASEAN +3 Macroeconomic Research Office (AMRO), this workshop brought together key stakeholders from Bank Indonesia, Bank Indonesia Institute, OJK, the Ministry of Finance and other organizations, primarily to provide updates of the latest initiatives implemented by these regulators as the central banks, supervisors and government regarding their actions within their core-mandates to manage risks stemming from the biodiversity loss and climate change. Through in-depth discussion involving research analyses, exemplary practices, research analyses and comprehensive data and tools, this event were enriched by contributions from various organizations, including AMRO, LSE Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, The

International Network for Sustainable Financial Policy Insights, Research, and Exchange (INSPIRE), S&P Global, RMI, 1in1000, Robeco and OJK and WWF. By that, the key takeaway from this workshop emphasized the necessity to enhance climate scenario analysis and assessment tools specifically tailored for central banks, regulators and financial institutions. Furthermore, the workshop highlights the crucial need for fully integrating actions taken by both

financial and non-financial stakeholders. Building upon the workshop insights, WWF-Indonesia, in collaboration with the Bank Indonesia Institute, embarked on a real case study. The study focuses on stress testing, assessing climate transition risks, and their impact on the credit portfolios of high-emitting sectors in Indonesia. This initiative represents a concrete step, to the best of our knowledge, as the first study assessing the financial implications of a climate transition risk with a bottom-up approach through stress testing analysis using bank- and firm- level data.

The importance of sustainable finance has grown significantly in recent years, especially within the Indonesian banking sector. As awareness of environmental and social issues has risen, need financial institutions to align their operations with sustainable principles. WWF has introduced the Sustainable Banking Assessment (SUSBA) to empower banks to refine their ESG strategies, roadmaps, and action plans.

## SUSTAINABLE BANKING

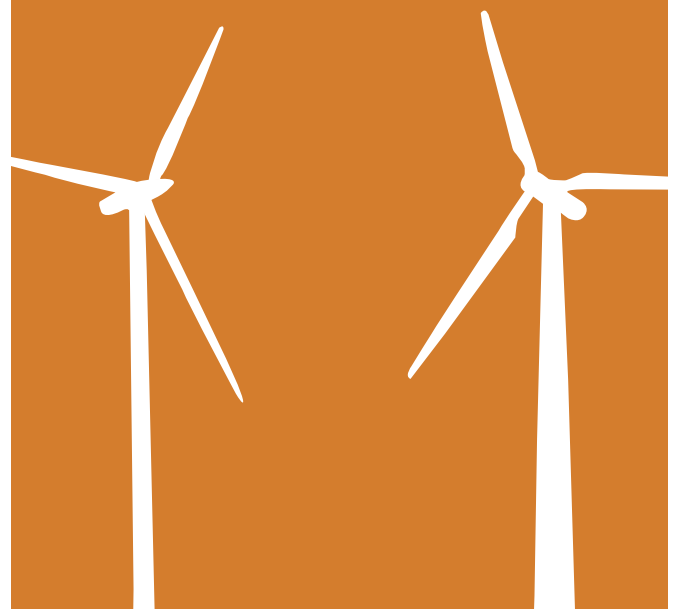
For this year, SUSBA had 78 ESG indicators covering purpose, policies, processes, people, products, and portfolio (6Ps), also there are 3 specific sector assessments such as palm oil, energy, and seafood. In 2022, there are 11 banks in Indonesia were assessed through SUSBA tools to evaluate Indonesia's banking sector's commitment to sustainability, extending its purview beyond the broader context of presenting sector-specific assessments such as palm oil and energy. These efforts benefit the environment and society and enhance the long-term resilience and reputation of the Indonesian banking sector in a world increasingly concerned with sustainable finance.

This year, Bank Rakyat Indonesia is stepping up its commitment to sustainable finance through its participation in the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Collaborating with WWF-Indonesia and Initiative Sustainable Finance Indonesia (ISFI/IKBI) the bank is working to endorse and promote the implementation of sustainable finance in the banking sector.



**Bank Rakyat  
Indonesia is stepping  
up its commitment to  
sustainable finance**

*through its participation in the  
Science Based Targets initiative  
(SBTi)*





# SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

## PROBOLINGGO, EAST JAVA SELECTED AS WINNER OF WE LOVE CITIES COMPETITION

After competing for 6 weeks, Probolinggo was chosen to be the global winner of the We Love Cities 2022 campaign which garnered >825,000 interactions (votes, suggestions, and social media combined) and >80,000 feedback suggestions. The awarding ceremony was held at the Probolinggo City Hall on 17 December 2022. Probolinggo's success could be attributed to the massive public campaign, under direct leadership and involvement of its mayor, spreading its efforts to achieve a truly livable and sustainable

city. The mayor gave high appreciation to the citizens for their relentless support and was eager to follow up on the suggestions.

The campaign also gives many co-benefits to the local government and the community. It was reflected with the citizens wanted to know their city even better, whilst the city officials felt proud that their works were acknowledged by its citizens.





## GEOTHERMAL CONFLICT RESOLUTION WITH INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN JAMBI

Renewable energy does not always ensure positive impact to the surrounding ecosystem, especially the neighboring communities. In order to avoid negative consequences, proper mitigation steps must be conducted, such as comprehensive communication with the local communities.

In addressing this issue, WWF-Indonesia and local partner, Forum Energi Merangin-Kerinci (ForMerci), strive to minimize local communities' conflict with a geothermal powerplant development in Jambi.

Since 2014, ForMerci has been empowering and working alongside Depati Nyato—an indigenous people in Jambi—to have a customary forest recognition. On 2 March 2023, ForMerci successfully drive the stipulation of the formation of customary forest committee decree. The regulation is an important achievement and steppingstone to identify, validate, and verify relevant indigenous people to have the fully recognition.







# FOREST AND WILDLIFE

SUMATRA  
KALIMANTAN  
PAPUA

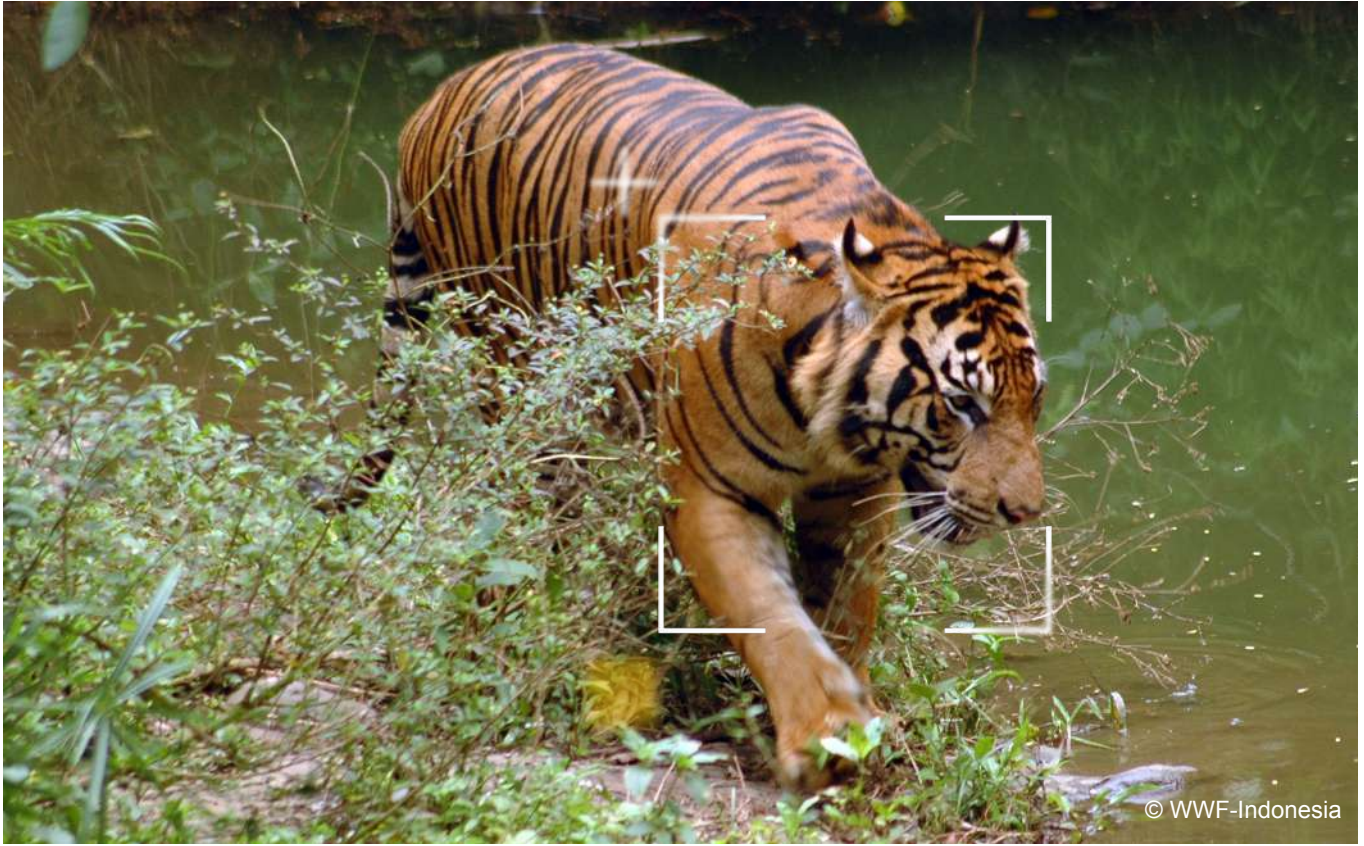








# SUMATRA



## TIGER PRIDE: SUMATRAN TIGER HABITAT MONITORING IN BUKIT TIGAPULUH AND BUFFER ZONES OF RIMBANG BALING WILDLIFE RESERVE (BATANGHARI & BUKIT BETABUH)

WWF-Indonesia works in collaboration with our conservation partners for protecting tiger populations, improving wildlife database capacity, fostering community-based forest management, promoting sustainable practices, and addressing the human factors contributing to poaching activities.

Good news comes from the two of the remaining intact forest blocks in Bukit Tigapuluh landscape of Jambi province. At

least nine adult tigers and two cubs are present and most of them appear to be healthy. This is a result of three-year monitoring efforts through camera trapping conducted collaboratively by PT. Alam Bukit Tigapuluh (ABT), a restoration concession company who manages the forest blocks, and WWF Indonesia tiger research unit. Sadly, however, one of these tigers seems to have snare wounds. More support and actions are needed to address existing poaching threats in these forest blocks. Commitment of PT. ABT to maintain the protection of forests and tigers in their concession areas has been strengthened through capacity building in performing camera trapping, SMART-based threat monitoring, research and data analysis.

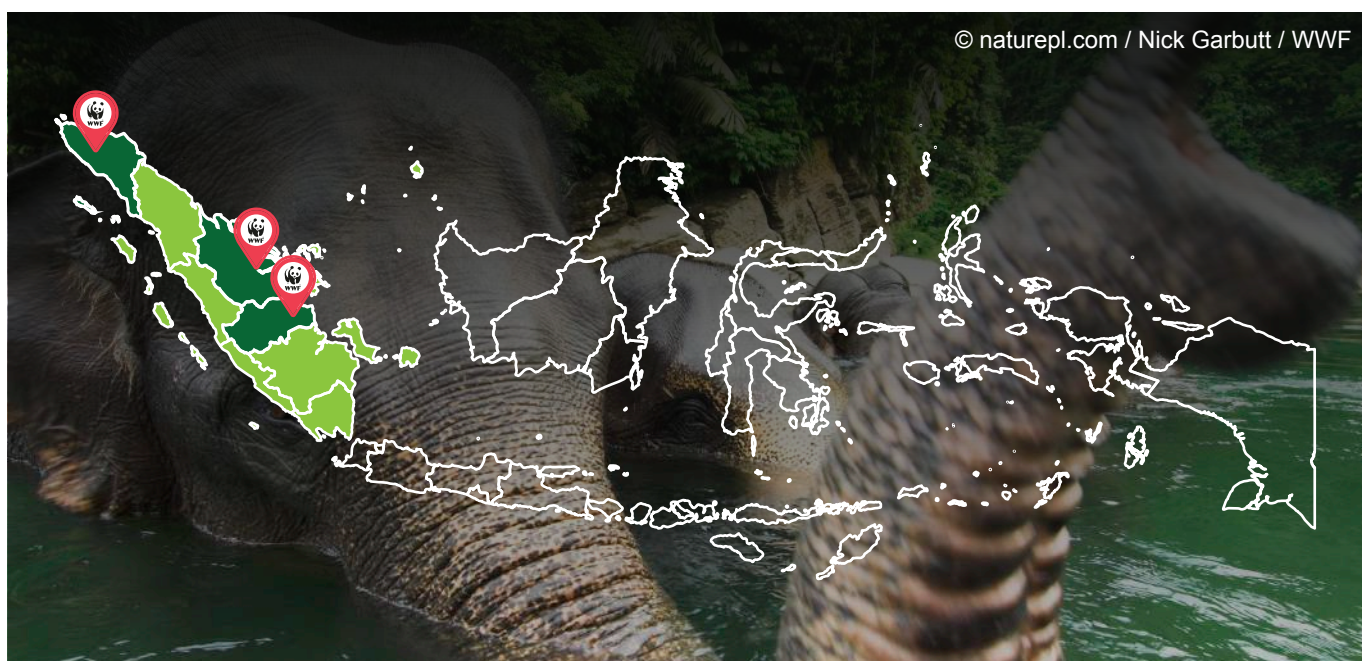
## CAPACITY BUILDING: WORKING TOGETHER TO CONSERVE TIGER HABITATS IN THE BUFFER ZONES OF RIMBANG BALING WILDLIFE RESERVE (BATANGHARI & BUKIT BETABUH)

WWF-Indonesia believes in human right-based approaches and has been implementing them to address drivers of poaching. 13 poachers who used to operate in tiger habitats located in Riau and West Sumatra have permanently quit poaching and now committed to having more sustainable sources of livelihood. They have also volunteered to persuade their fellow community members who are still actively hunting wildlife. To date, albeit more time consuming, this is a more sustainable approach with a positive impact on the broader community rather than direct law enforcement.

In villages whose communities have great tiger pride, for example, in Sungai Abu village of West Sumatra, WWF-Indonesia supports the community-based forest management groups to sustainably manage their village forests while also prioritizing the protection of tiger habitats inside. Our work on this has been done through training and knowledge exchange. The milestones we seek to hit are restoring degraded areas of the forest through revegetation, recovering forest function as habitat for the Sumatran tiger, as well as strengthening local economy and stewardship with the goal of eventually developing as an ecotourism destination.

Similarly, WWF-ID collaborated with the Protected Forest Management Unit (PFMU) of Solok in West Sumatra to significantly strengthened their capacity regarding terrestrial wildlife species databases and data analysis. Workshops on camera trapping database management and data analysis were conducted, leading to the successful transfer of camera trap-related data to Solok PFMU. This data, along with analytical reports, played a pivotal role in influencing the updating of Solok PFMU's long-term

management plans for 2023-2033. The collaboration resulted in improved wildlife data management, reinforcing Solok PFMU's standing as a leader among other FMUs in West Sumatra.







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## ADVOCATING FOR PEOPLE AND PLANET (PEUSANGAN JAMBO AYE TAMIANG LANDSCAPE)

In Northern Sumatra, WWF-Indonesia's activities include advocating for wildlife and habitat protection, training for Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) on inclusive conservation and gender equality, support for women's groups in alternative livelihoods, and collaboration with local schools for Sustainable Renewable Energy (SRE) education.

These achievements and data points highlight WWF-ID's significant contributions to policy advocacy, community-led conservation initiatives, sustainable palm oil practices, and capacity building for inclusive conservation and alternative livelihoods.

Along with local CSO partners in Aceh, we advocate integrated a wildlife corridor masterplan in Peusangan in the draft Qanun RTRW Aceh 2023-2043. The Masterplan of Peusangan Corridor has been recognized by Governor of Aceh Province.

We aim to address the increasing occurrences of community based Human Elephant Conflict Management (HECM), support Better Management Practices on Palm Oil Concession on elephant habitat and connectivity as part toward to ISPO certification, and continue promoting inclusive conservation and sustainable practices in the jurisdiction.

## COMMUNITY BASED RESPONSES TO HUMAN ELEPHANT CONFLICT

WWF-Indonesia collaborated with the Flora and Fauna Security Team Tim (TPFF) in Karang Ampar- Bergang in Central Aceh District piloted of Human-Elephant Conflict (HEC) management, SMART patrols, and forest monitoring. The TPFF - has been reported to Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA) Aceh. The community group coordinated with various stakeholders, including KPH/forest management unit, CRU, village governments, BKSDA, district police office, and local farmers. This initiative serves as a model for addressing HECM through community involvement and technology.



Together with Walhi, Komnas HAM, and Ombudsman, we advocated communities most affected by HEC for their rights and concerns. One of community’s proposals to government to help them address HEC is designating 10,000 ha of Geuneungang forest in their village as elephant destination site and village forest to which the elephants can be directed whenever HEC incidents take place.

## FINDING THE ROOT CAUSE OF HEC

With the support of WWF-Indonesia, WALHI Aceh, conducted an assessment to identify drivers, impacts, and management strategies of Human-Elephant Conflict (HEC) in the DAS Peusangan area, particularly in the villages of Karang Ampar and Bergang.

According to the assessment, the main causes of HEC identified are spatial overlap of human and elephant habitats, ineffective electric fencing installations in other villages, particularly in Geuneungang, which not only fail to guide elephants to forest areas but also intensify HEC in Karang Ampar and Bergang—two villages without electric fencing.

The increasing intensity of HEC, coupled with longer elephant presence during each visit in Karang Ampar and Bergang, seems to be a side effect of HEC reduction attempts in Pintu Rime Gayo and Juli. The installation of electric fencing in these areas as part of the TFCA program has successfully reduced reported HEC numbers. Additionally, elephants have started visiting another village, Kekuyang, which previously had a very low HEC rate.

In response to these challenges, in FY24, we will focus on developing the capacity of local communities in these villages for safe HEC management. We also plan to facilitate discussions with policymakers to find sustainable solutions for the identified problems.

## SUSTAINABLE PALM OIL FOR ELEPHANT CONSERVATION

WWF-ID also managed HEC and ecosystem conservation through approaching private companies to create actions plans and adopt best management practices in operations. One of which, a palm oil company (PT. Satya Agung) implemented an action plan for elephant corridor management in its plantation area. The company also established partnerships with communities in three villages around the plantations for collaborative HEC management. These initiatives align with the district's sustainable palm oil roadmap and pursue RSPO and ISPO certifications.

We also provided assistant to companies, including PT. Perkebunan Nusantara 1 (PT. PN1), PT. Satya Agung (PT. SA), and PT. Ika Bina Agro Wisesa (PT. IBAS), to obtain ISPO certification. PT. IBAS has received its ISPO certificate, and other companies are in the process of ISPO and RSPO audit. We also

collaborated with the governor of Aceh to develop a sustainable palm oil regional action plan (RAD KSB) and provincial action plan (RAD KSB 2023-2045).

### Companies encouraged to obtain ISPO certification

Company Name	Size (ha)	Group	Enterprise Level	Remarks
PT. Perkebunan Nusantara 1 (PT. PN1)	80,343	Holding BUMN Perkebunan	Large	Size of all concession areas
PT. Satya Agung (PT. SA)	11,784.42	Wilmar	Large	Size of plantation managed under HGU license
PT. Ika Bina Agro Wisesa (PT. IBAS)	17	Unilever	Large	Factory size: 2 ha By-product storage: 15 ha



## ENHANCING CAPACITY FOR ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOODS AND INCLUSIVE CONSERVATION

In North Sumatra, WWF-Indonesia also promoted capacity-building efforts which involved training 25 people from four CSO partners to implement inclusive conservation and gender equality approaches. WWF-ID provided direct assistance to 30 women from two women's groups for developing alternative livelihood-based businesses, focusing on areca fronds processing and coffee briquette production.

Additionally, we collaborated with local schools to introduce Solar Renewable Energy (SRE) to 511 students and teachers.

## WORKING TOGETHER TO RESTORE HABITATS (BUKIT BARISAN SELATAN-BUKIT BALAI REJANG SELATAN )

In South Sumatra, the last year, WWF-ID have facilitated the restoration of 30 hectares in the buffer zone of Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park (BBSNP). We also trained forest farmer groups on controlling parasite pests, nursery management, and social forestry business management. In total, we supported geotagging of 2,770 seedlings planted in a designated 120 ha area. Seedlings include: durian, avocado, petai, areca, and nutmeg plants. We also provided further training on Nursery Management and Development of Social Forestry Enterprises for 10 farmers and personnel of KPHL Kaur on Nursery Management and Development of Social Forestry Enterprises.



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# KALIMANTAN

## ARABELA

As of FY23, WWF-Indonesia's work in the Arabella landscape has been focused on influencing the enabling environment to ensure the conservation of approximately 302,577 ha of vulnerable HCV areas in 3 districts (Sintang 160 ha, Melawi 72,389 ha, and Ketapang 70,188 ha) is realized through sustainable and inclusive management. Our strategies include supporting the development of spatial planning policies and regulations, and providing technical assistance for the development of technical regulations and action plans with regard to HCV/HCS protection, for the West Kalimantan government in achieving their targets, such as reducing deforestation in the province, promoting HCV/HCS and key ecosystems, advocating effective inclusive sustainable management of wildlife habitat, and

recognizing IPLC rights and ancestral or customary territories.

We specifically engaged in the strategic gaps that have emerged from the enactment of national policies (e.g., omnibus law) that require provinces and districts to respond accordingly by adjusting their policing and regulation development, although they have had their own strategic direction in the forestry sector. Some completed milestones are the establishment of the West Kalimantan FOLUNET SINK task force and action plan, Ecosystem-based Province spatial planning to protect and provide management of the key ecosystem, habitat, and forest blocks, including HCVA, indigenous people, and local community (IP&LC)- managed areas





see the draft document of the FOLUNET SINK of West Kalimantan  
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1c1shB4QrRpBsPNWc9oiRqgvjq-9oXI36/view?usp=sharing>

Our role primarily focuses on facilitating collaborations, producing maps, and organizing spatial planning forums. These initiatives, including HCV studies and orangutan habitat research, have shaped the proposed integration of KALISA, KSP, and wildlife migration areas, potentially constituting 1,383,725 ha in the revised provincial spatial planning strategy (expected approval: October 2023). The Barubayan corridor management plan is under development, addressing challenges within concession areas and community-managed zones. Advocacy efforts persist to include the proposed wildlife corridor in the provincial spatial plan. Proposals are currently being adjusted to align with the Provincial Spatial Plan (RTRW).

### Proposed Areas for Provicional Strategic Areas

No	Areas	Size (hectare)
1	Districts Strategic Area (3 Districts) (Already existed/included in the provincial strategic areas documents)	520,423
2	Wildlife corridor of Kebungkau-Tanjung Betung	718,755
3	Wildlife corridor of Satwa Berubayan-Kerai Kundang	96,695
4	Wildlife corridor of Barubayan	47,852
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,383,725</b>

## CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR SOCIAL FORESTRY APPLICANTS & MANAGEMENT GROUPS IN KETAPANG, SINTANG, AND MELAWI DISTRICTS

WWF-Indonesia engaged 9 community forest management groups, consisting of 4 social forestry schemes and 5 community-based forest management/ICCA. The management encompasses 15,000 ha, including 5,300 ha of village forests and 5,700 ha of community-based forest management and Indigenous and Community Conservation Areas (ICCAs). The capacity building initiative included training on social forestry management plans and the establishment of social forestry business groups (KUPS).

Efforts were directed toward the development of incentivization mechanisms, including collaborative management plans and SOPs.

We provided training to 250 community members and 50 employees on finding business

opportunities and creating marketing plans. The focus was on developing capabilities in analyzing business strategies and feasibility. Additionally, support was extended to 3 community groups in Tanjung Beulang and Beringin Rayo to develop coffee agroforestry design and demonstration plots.

WWF-ID provided assistance to ICCA management groups of Jentawang Lake to strengthen the zonation system. Collaborative efforts with KPH were made for agroforestry-based livelihoods in open peatland areas around Jentawang Lake. Additionally, we also provided training for sustainable rubber production and institutional capacity-building for rubber farmer groups in Beringin Rayo and Sebadak Raya.

## MAHAKAM

In Mahakam, WWF-Indonesia initiated community-based Sumatran rhino habitat protection, including the facilitation of a biodiversity conservation workshop and meeting in Laham Subdistrict involving five villages. This resulted in a joint declaration of villages in Laham subdistrict to protect biodiversity, in collaboration with DPMK, WWF-Indonesia, and Yayasan Bioma. There is now a common understanding and collective commitment among stakeholders to strengthen inter-village communication and development forums. Additionally, ongoing efforts are in place to increase the capacity of village and customary officials in managing natural resources sustainably.

## COMMUNITY-BASED RESTORATION IN EAST KALIMANTAN

In East Kalimantan, a survey of orangutans in the Belayan Senyuir metapopulation has been conducted. This involved a population transect survey and vegetation survey in Genting Tanah and Muara Siran villages. The survey identified orangutan nests and estimated the orangutan population in these villages. Collaborative efforts

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Additionally, ongoing efforts are in place to increase the capacity of village and customary officials in managing natural resources sustainably.



with local stakeholders have been made to disseminate survey results, supporting village communities in managing natural resources.

In West Kutai, there has been recognition of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC) rights through documentation and ground checks, covering villages such as Ujoh Halang, Ongko Asa, and others. Mapping with the ICCA scheme has been carried out in five communities in Mahakam Ulu. We also conducted mapping of customary forests in Penarung Villag, including two customary forests, namely Teluyatn Jarikng Lestari and Gunung Menaliq. Additionally, we have mapped ICCA in Minta Village, particularly in mapping the Kahoi forest, with plans to continue mapping in July 2023.

In West Kutai, we provided environmental education, including a workshop on biodiversity and environmental education to increase public awareness. Collaboration with local stakeholders, government offices, and organizations has resulted in the integration of biodiversity learning into the local curriculum of schools.

## PARTNERSHIPS FOR CONSERVATION

WWF-Indonesia facilitated company-community partnerships which included monitoring and mentoring of the Hunge Palau Forestry Farmers Group (KTH) in collaboration with PT Ratah Timber, KPH Damai, and The Borneo Initiative. Training sessions have been conducted to strengthen group capacity and address plant pests in Mamahak Teboq. Additionally, a survey of the Sengon and Balsa Wood Market in Samarinda has been conducted to establish a marketing channel.

Additionally, we conducted a reforestation project in Minta, Mahakam, Kalimantan Timur, supported by BTPN Syariah under the NEWtrees scheme, includes monitoring results indicating good growth of Baluma trees and the estimated carbon stock from Kahoi and Baluma plants.

We also focused on stakeholder engagement, and evaluation and planning for tree planting programs in critical peat and wetland areas in West Kutai are underway. These achievements collectively showcase a comprehensive range of activities focused on biodiversity conservation, community empowerment, sustainable forest management, and environmental education.



## KAPUAS HULU

In Kapuas Hulu District, significant achievements have been made in the management of High Conservation Value (HCV) areas. These areas are not only maintained but also sustainably managed, receiving legal support through government policies and programs. The primary goal is to ensure the resilience of these areas for both current and future generations.

Another notable accomplishment is the introduction of sustainable and climate-adaptive agriculture, coupled with the implementation of income opportunities derived from sustainable natural resources. This approach has successfully reduced the pressure on forest areas caused by unsustainable practices, such as illegal gold mining. Importantly, it empowers local communities to play an active role in maintaining and protecting ecosystems.

## SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY-BASED AGRICULTURE

In collaboration with the Agriculture Faculty from Tanjungpura University, WWF-Indonesia has been instrumental in conducting a thorough training needs assessment for community farmer groups. In FY23, 11 training sessions were organized for farmers in five villages, including four trainings of trainers (ToT) sessions for six farmer groups of over 100 farmers and extension agents. Technical training sessions covered

essential topics such as sustainable agriculture techniques and organic cultivation, such as making organic fertilizer from household waste.

The initiative also aims to obtain legal recognition for customary areas by the Kapuas Hulu District Government through mapping of Indigenous People's (IPs) territory in various villages and ongoing negotiations for customary forest permits.

In parallel to sustainable agriculture, habitat restoration is a significant aspect, with plans for participatory restoration of the OU habitat in Menua Sadap (Sadap, Bahenap, Kensuray community groups) and Kelayam (area of 77.5 hectares), which 20,434 seedlings are prepared to restore critical areas.

In terms of policy and advocacy, WWF-ID with GIZ and AMAN has facilitated a series of discussions on spatial plan revision, fostering collaboration with both governmental and non-governmental entities to promote green spatial planning.

## GREEN LEADERSHIP ACADEMY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

WWF-ID establishment of the Green Leadership Academy (GLA) which aims to promote sustainable development, and engagement with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) further strengthens advocacy efforts.



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The Green Leadership Academy (GLA) has seen tangible outcomes, with 20 participants accepted for the first year of the program. The launch was attended by 54 representatives from various organizations, and two class programs were conducted during March-June of 2023. GLA held a talk show on "Youth Leader Role in Mainstreaming Sustainable Development" in collaboration with Politeknik Negeri PDD Kapuas Hulu had been attended by over 100 people



## SEBANGAU KATINGAN

The Katingan Corridor Study in Sebangau Katingan (SEKA) Landscape for the Multi Actors Partnership (MAP) discussion initiative aimed to establish connectivity for orangutan movement and stabilize their habitat in the northern part of Sebangau National Park, linked to Bukit Raya-Bukit Baka National Park.

Studies in FY23 included fragmentation analysis, valuation of corridor landscapes, and a policy paper on corridor management models to support science-based approaches.

According to the study, the valuation of the Katingan Corridor under sustainable landscape management (SLM) revealed a 3.62 percent higher value than the current/business-as-usual scenario in the medium- and long-term. Various SLM scenarios, such as forest fire and peatland prevention, maintaining forest cover, and progressive land rehabilitation, were identified. Advocacy for the Integration-Collaborative model emphasized enhanced management through collaboration among all stakeholders for sustainable landscape management.

## FOREST RESTORATION, BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION, AND CLEAN DRINKING WATER

WWF-Indonesia conducted restoration initiatives which included training on providing organic matter with compost block for reforestation programs in collaboration with the District Government of Gunung Mas. We also initiated biodiversity monitoring in the forest management areas which included capacity building for regular biodiversity monitoring for 45 personnel of partner forest management units, empowering them to monitor birds and mammals.

We also support clean drinking water initiatives which involved collaboration with stakeholders in the Habangoi Village Forest, Katingan district. Roles were defined for the Katingan district government, KPHP Katingan Hulu, Village Government and Management of HD Habangoi, PT. Dwima Group, PT. Gaung, and WWF-Indonesia. Agreements were reached to support the utilization and maintenance of clean water sources.





## SUSTAINABLE COMMODITIES

WWF-Indonesia supported development of sustainable rattan which involved mapping the distribution of gardens with new members for farmer groups (P2RK), an agreement for FSC-certified rattan raw materials, and finalizing an additional 553.77 ha of FSC-certified area, bringing the total to 1,098.24 ha under P2RK management.

For sustainable palm oil, we piloted the palm oil master plan, a mapping pilot was conducted on 645.1 ha of independent smallholder palm oil plantations in 7 villages. In collaboration with partner organizations aimed to develop flood-resistant demonstration plots planted with crops and biovlok fishponds for food security.

## TULIN ONSOI

In North Kalimantan, WWF-Indonesia works across elephant conservation, spatial area mapping, transboundary collaboration, indigenous rights, mangrove protection, renewable energy, and creating a position paper on hydropower development.

## PYGMY ELEPHANT CONSERVATION IN KAYAN

WWF-Indonesia and local partners (Gappeta Borneo) are committed to safeguarding the remaining pygmy elephants in the Nunukan and Sabah transboundary habitat. The protection of a designated 72,000 hectares of forest is crucial to ensure the persistence of the elephant population. Together we deployed of 26 camera traps has enabled the documentation of 34 species, including 5 pygmy elephants, indicating a relatively healthy habitat. However, the habitat continues to face threats from poaching, with spatial overlaps from 4 forestry concessions, 2 palm oil companies, and 12 villages. In the future, we will concentrate on genetic viability, coexistence, and collaboration with local communities and governments.

We have successfully identified villages and private sector entities that impact the 72,000-hectare elephant habitat range. Together, we work to engage with communities and companies to implement effective conservation actions. Our advocacy efforts are particularly

focused on the incorporation of elephant corridors in the provincial spatial planning.

The initiative has also emphasized the importance of transboundary collaboration through a joint meeting with WWF Malaysia. This collaborative effort has updated conservation strategies for Borneo Elephants in North Kalimantan and Sabah. Plans for the fiscal year 2024 include joint monitoring, GPS collar installation, and climate change impact modeling. Additionally, collaboration on cross-border elephant management efforts and advocacy for addressing issues like Human-Elephant Conflict (HEC) and Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) between Sabah and North Kalimantan governments has been pursued.

## INDIGENOUS RIGHTS AND CONSERVATION ACTION

WWF-ID initiatives extends its impact to IPLC Rights Recognition, where empowering indigenous communities has resulted in the acknowledgment of approximately 1,129,557 hectares of customary territories through the Bupati decree in Malinau. Ongoing efforts focus on supporting the recognition of an additional 1,573,718 hectares of customary areas by district government. The initiative also aids the FoMMA in becoming a strategic partner for Indigenous Peoples' (IP) rights and territories. Through community-based mangrove protection, WWF-Indonesia has facilitated mangrove forest management in Srinanti and Sekaduyan Taka

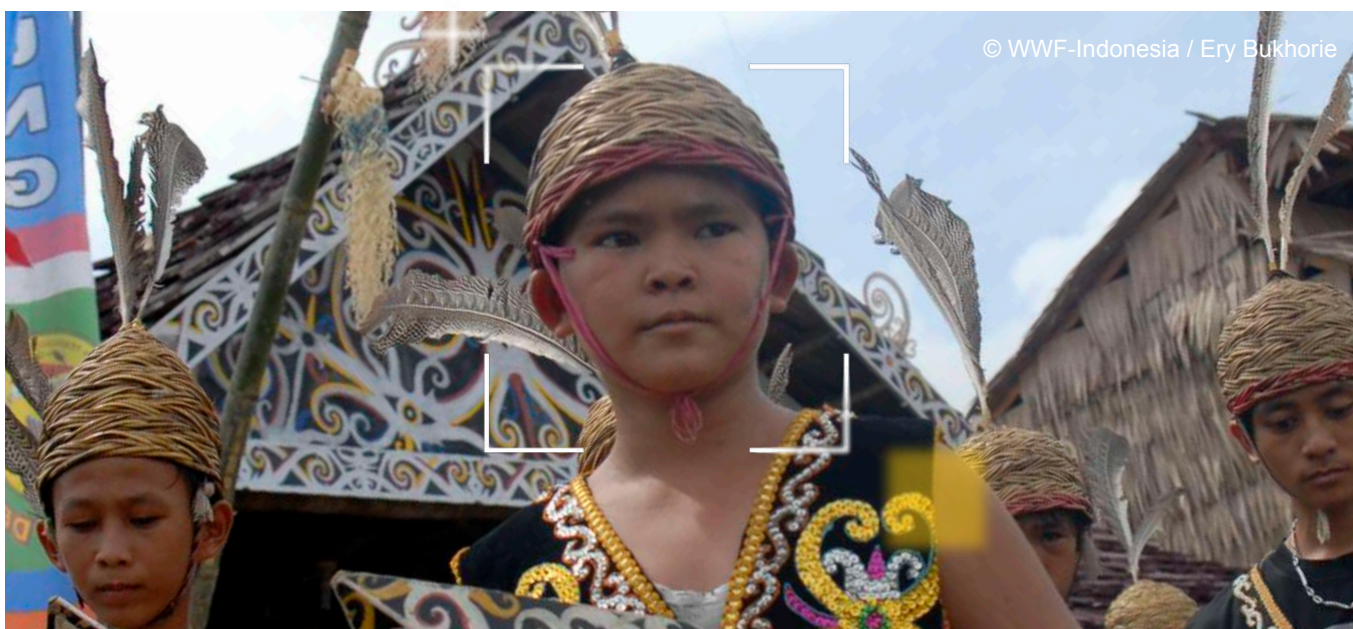
villages. Village regulations for mangrove management and protection have been issued, covering a total of 490 hectares in Sekaduyan Taka and Srinanti.

## BUILDING CRITICAL MASS: RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AND HYDROPOWER

WWF-Indonesia has organized public discussions on the development of new renewable energy in North Kalimantan. These discussions delved into potential impacts of the Kayan hydropower project, addressing concerns related to social, cultural, and environmental aspects. This initiative has provided

valuable insights into the development process, potential risks, and the imperative for careful planning, particularly concerning the anticipated population influx.

In December 2022, a joint position paper prepared by WWF-Indonesia and the Pioneer Foundation called for a comprehensive review of environmental impact analysis, permits, and assessments of social, economic, and environmental impacts associated with the Kayan Hydropower Plant development. The position paper emphasizes the critical need for transparency, information disclosure, and protection of community rights. The position paper has been presented to the government of Bulungan district and North Kalimantan province.



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# PAPUA



## PROMOTING OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF INDIGENOUS TERRITORIES

As of June 2023, WWF-Indonesia has successfully assisted 14 indigenous groups in obtaining land titles totaling 244,528.96 hectares through government regulations and decrees. This achievement surpasses the Tanah Papua target of 111,000 hectares outlined in WWF-ID's revised strategy plan (2019-2023, page 62). The recognition of customary territories involved collaborative

efforts with BRWA, local partners, and various stakeholders since 2018. The focus is now shifting towards assisting indigenous tribes in effectively managing their territories, with ongoing efforts to grant land ownership to three additional tribes, expected to cover an area of 15,100.84 hectares.

We also continued to support 14 community-based farming groups in 15 villages, to obtain better sources of livelihoods. The focus remains on strengthening target groups and determining the most effective strategies for progress.

## OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUSTAINABLE CLIMATE CHANGE FUNDING

In March 2023, WWF-Indonesia facilitated coordination meetings held in March 2023 with the Papua Province and Papua Barat Daya Province governments aimed to explore sustainable climate financing opportunities. Identified options include carbon compensation, forest concession schemes, non-governmental funding, climate budget tagging, access to climate-related funds, community-based best practices, and FOLU NET SINK 2030. At the national level, funding schemes encompass carbon trading, the Environmental Fund Management Agency's grant, PT. SMI loan scheme, Green Climate Fund, and the Indonesian green bond framework.

## SOUTH PAPUA DEVELOPMENT

In South Papua, WWF-ID supported the South Papua provincial government-initiated preparations for the Land Use Plan, Strategic Environmental Assessment & Long-Term Development Plan on June 11, 2023. WWF-Indonesia also collaborated with Gajah Mada University since January 2023 to facilitate the development of a one map scheme and analyze sustainable development design. The objective is to provide inputs for the protection of important areas.

## HOLEY NAREY LEARNING CENTRE

WWF-Indonesia established the ESD Learning Center. The aspiring to be a hub of excellence for sharing traditional wisdom and scientific knowledge in Tanah Papua, the Holey Narey Learning Centre plays a vital role in distributing environmental education to formal and village-based learning hubs. It serves as a central point for learning exchanges among indigenous peoples, fostering advocacy, and developing solutions for natural resource management.

## FOREST HABITAT MONITORING AND PROTECTION OF PIG-NOSED TURTLE

WWF-Indonesia continues to conduct repeated ecological monitoring was conducted in seven villages to ensure intact and healthy habitats. The methodology involved ground-truthing with bio-acoustic monitoring and remote sensing, revealing results indicative of a healthy forest with critical bird species encounters.

One focus is to address the decline of the pig-nosed turtle in Asmat, Papua Selatan, due to illegal poaching and trading, capacity building initiatives in 2021 trained locals to conduct habitat monitoring using GeoTagging. A series of monitoring activities since 2020 has resulted in the discovery of nests and increased awareness. The 2022 monitoring observed 12 pig-nosed turtle individuals, with an assumed increase in population. The pig-nosed turtle habitat remains intact, thanks to supportive customary rules on natural resource management.



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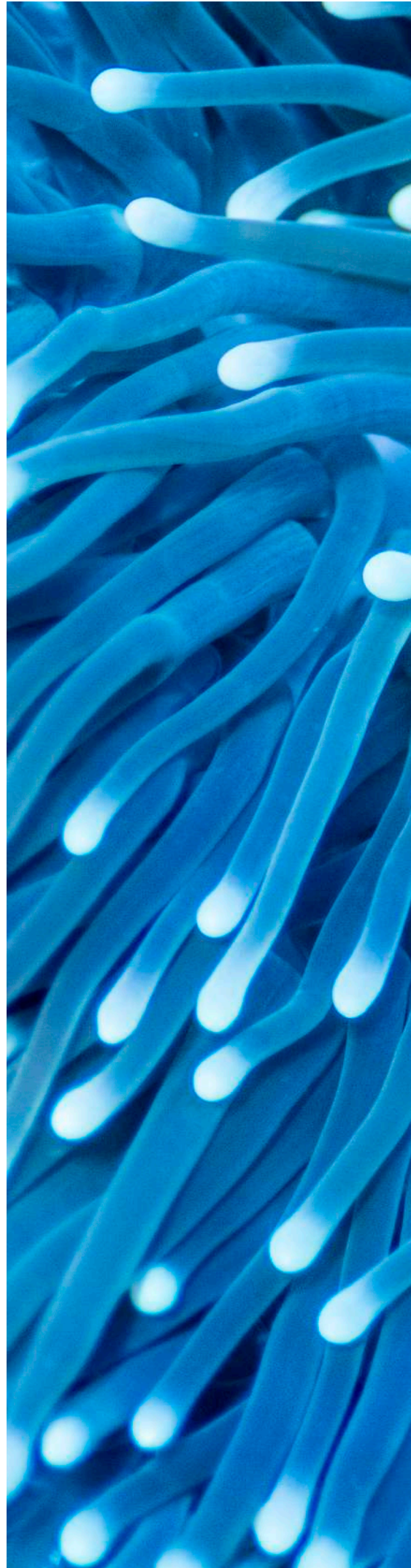
# MARINE AND FISHERIES

MARINE CONSERVATION AREAS

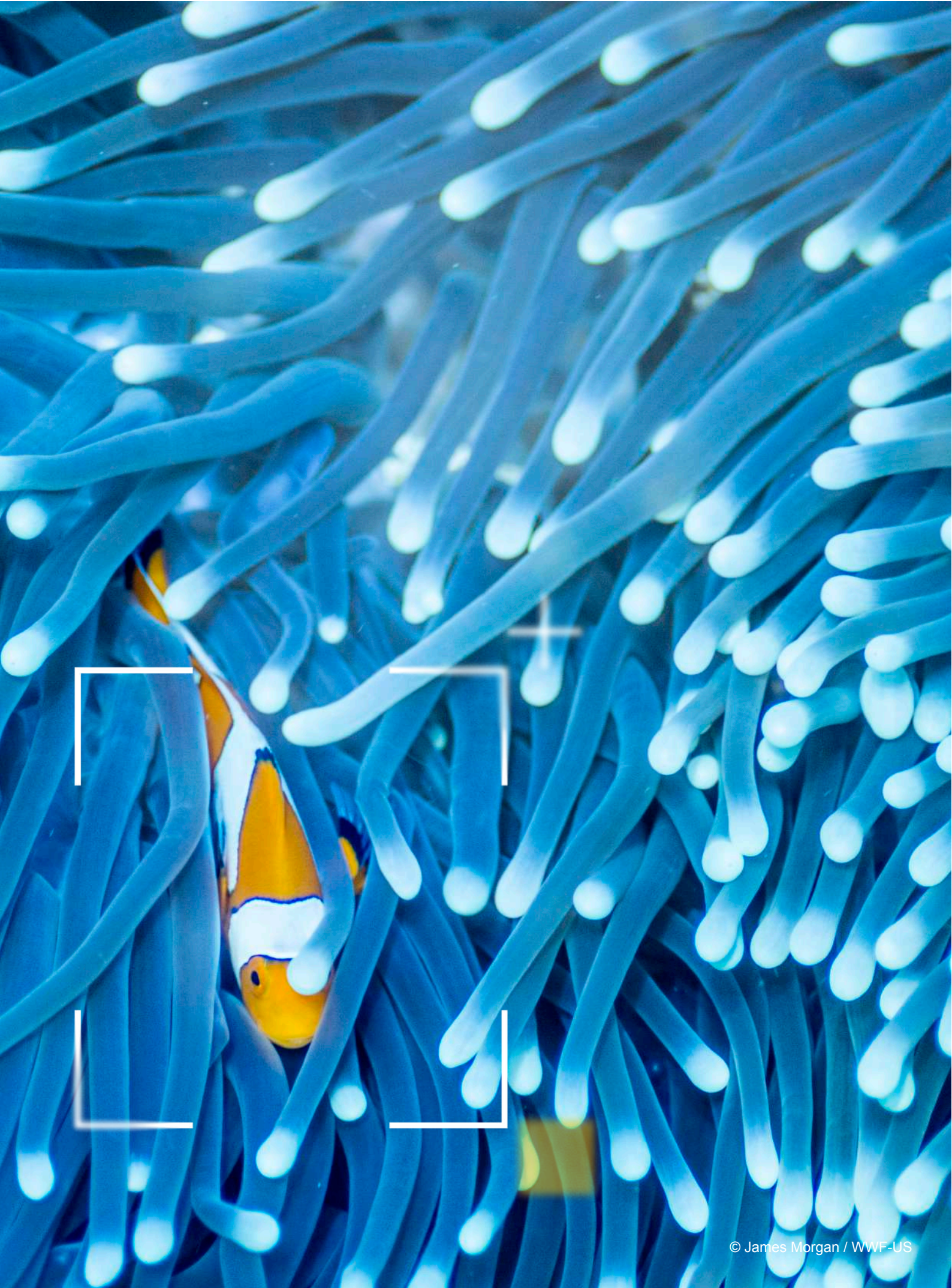
MARINE ETP SPECIES

SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

SUSTAINABLE MARINE TOURISM







© James Morgan / WWF-US



# MARINE CONSERVATION AREAS

governments for the establishment of 29 Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) totaling 5.3 million ha in Indonesia's waters. Towards the protection of 30% of national waters as the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework target by 2030, WWF-Indonesia, with NGO partners, has been supporting the Indonesian government to develop the MPA Vision 2045 roadmap. It continued the existing roadmap for MPA Vision 2030 and extended the target from 32.5 million ha of MPAs by 2030 to 97.5 million ha by 2045.

In the pursuit of these objectives, approximately over 70 activities have been implemented, impacting nearly 250 groups in communities, government agencies, and academic institutions. WWF's engagement efforts have reached nearly 2,000 stakeholders and community members, with a commendable 34% representation of women.



## ESTABLISHING MARINE PROTECTED AREAS (MPAS) IN SOUTHWEST MALUKU

WWF-ID establishment of the Green Leadership Academy (GLA) which aims to promote sustainable development, and engagement with Civil Society Organization. In FY23, WWF-Indonesia successfully supported to the establishment of MPA in Babar Islands in the Southwest Maluku (MBD). Combined with previous fiscal year, there are 4 new MPAs in MBD and one new MPAs in Tanimbar Islands. All five MPAs have established by the Minister of MAF Decrees encompassing an area of 1.6 million ha, with management authorities in place through the Maluku Provincial Cluster Islands Office (Gugus Pulau). WWF-ID facilitated zoning and management plans, undergoing review by the Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MAF) Agency of Maluku Province. CSOs further strengthens advocacy efforts.

## EVALUATING PROGRESS: EVIKA - MPA MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE EFFECTIVENESS ASSESSMENTS

Conducting comprehensive management effectiveness and governance assessments in priority MPAs and locally managed marine areas (LMMAs) has been a central aspect of WWF-Indonesia's initiatives. Notably, there has been positive progress in Selat Pantar Alor MPA and Derawan Islands MPA. The results of EVIKA – Assessments in FY23 are as follows:

MPA	EVIKA Score	Activities & Challenges
Alor MPA	Experienced a notable improvement in its EVIKA score, progressing from 59.06% in 2021 to an impressive 82.26% in 2022, and 88.20% in 2023	The achievements are attributed to heightened community awareness, effective monitoring, rehabilitation efforts, and capacity building challenges, however, persist, particularly in the realm of sustainable finance options.
Derawan Islands MPA	Demonstrated dynamic management effectiveness, advancing from 71.25% in 2021 to 82.90% in 2022 but slightly decrease to 79.48% in 2023	Ongoing initiatives include the establishment of a permanent management unit for sustainable operations, along with engagements in coral recruitment, rehabilitation training, and tourism carrying capacity assessments

Additionally, WWF-ID also provided technical assistance for the effectiveness of KKD management, in the form of support in providing data and information to support the effectiveness of WWF-Indonesia's assisted KKD management in three locations: NTT (Alor, Flotim, Sikka and Lembata), East Kalimantan (Derawan Islands), Moluccans Islands (Kei Kecil, Koon, Serutbar, Tanimbar and four MPAs in MBD).

Location	MPA	EVIKA Score
NTT (East Nusa Tenggara)	Alor	88.20% with gold status (Sustainability Managed)
	Flotim	55.34% with silver status (Optimally Managed)
	Sikka	43.54% with bronze status (Minimally Managed)
	Lembata	43.54% with bronze status (Minimally Managed)
East Kalimantan	Derawan	79.48% with silver status (Optimally Managed)
West Kalimantan	Paloh	55.25% with silver status (Optimally Managed)
Maluku	Kei Kecil	74.27% with silver status (Optimally Managed)
	Koon	67.29% with silver status (Optimally Managed)
	Serutbar	39.01% with bronze status (Minimally Managed)
	Mdon Heira	16.69% with bronze status (Minimally Managed)
	Damer	15.17% with bronze status (Minimally Managed)
	Romang	15.17% with bronze status (Minimally Managed)
	Babar	13.43% with bronze status (Minimally Managed)
Tanimbar	11.28% with bronze status (Minimally Managed)	

WWF-Indonesia also supported and contributed to a 5-year review process of the zoning and management plan of the Alor Islands MPA that has been legalized through the Minister Decree of Marine Affairs and Fisheries No. 106/2023, released on June 6, 2023.



## MPA CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE

The Marine Protected Area Center of Excellence (MPA CoE) has been established at AKKP Wakatobi and Tribuana Kalabahi University in Alor District and has supported stakeholder capacity building in terms of MPA management and community involvement, biodiversity, and livelihoods.

WWF-Indonesia supported the MPA Centers of Excellence (CoE) in Indonesia, situated in Wakatobi and Alor Islands MPAs. The MPA CoE hosted and coordinated by local institutions to enhance the knowledge, skills, and experiences of various stakeholders supporting MPA management. The program features practical field sessions (70%) and theoretical in-class sessions (30%) across four main themes: Marine Biodiversity, Coastal Community Practices on Sustainable Livelihoods, Private Sector Practices to Support Sustainable Livelihoods, and MPA Management. It offers three training levels: basic, intermediate, and advanced. WWF-ID collaborated with experts to create a national curriculum, later adapted for each MPA. The current curriculum is accessible for both Wakatobi and Alor Islands MPAs at the basic level.

MPA CoE – Wakatobi held the training series for 30 participants from the community groups represented in Wakatobi Regency (13 community groups). Nine of the participants are women (30%). The training themes/labs covering community development; and corporation (batch 1: 15 – 18 November 2022); biodiversity; and governance (batch 2: 21 – 24 November 2022). The level of training is basic (first level from three levels). In addition, MPA CoE held the second training to some community representative and MPA management authorities around Southeast Sulawesi Province (20 participants, 40% women) held 15 – 21 September 2023. The training was opened by the Head of the Marine and Fisheries

Human Resources Development and Extension Agency (BPPSDM KP), Dr. I Nyoman Radiarta. The Alor CoE, established since 2021, is recognized by Tribuana Kalabahi University and the Alor Islands MPA Management Authority. The Alor CoE, supported by the University, has trained 20 participants

(35% women) at the basic level. The Wakatobi CoE, declared in 2019, is recognized by the Academy of Marine Community and Fisheries (AKKP) Wakatobi, Wakatobi National Park, and Wakatobi District.

Thirty participants (30% women) have completed the basic level training. To increase the capacity of trainers, a Training of Trainers was also conducted for 13 participants (15% women) on 20-21 November 2023. Participants included academics from the Tribuana Kalabahi University, KCD Alor, Alor District Government, dive operators and community groups.

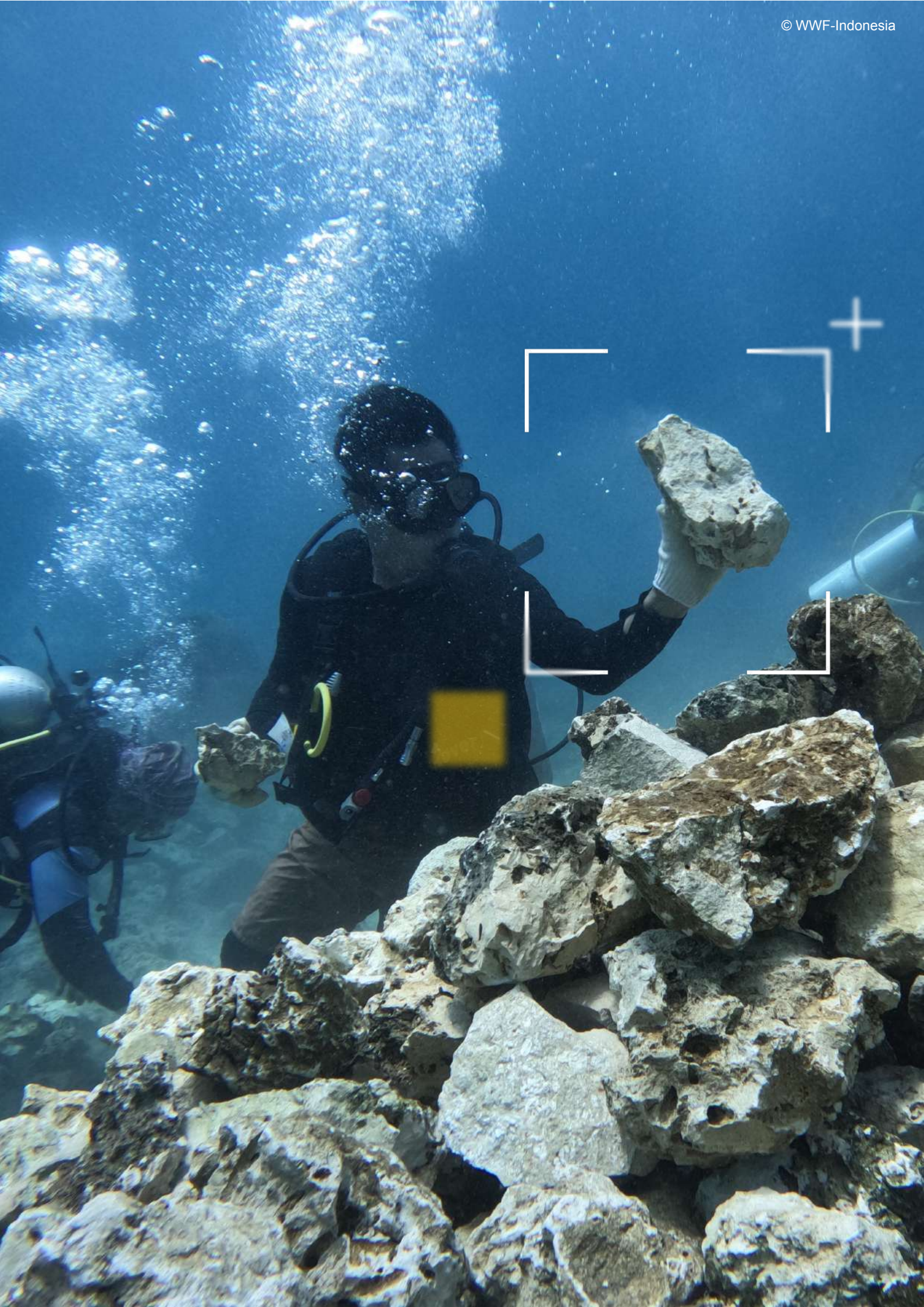
## CORAL REEF REHABILITATION THROUGH ROCK PILE

WWF-ID supported the implementation of the Ocean Governance Project and Coral Reef Rescue Initiative activities to support the improvement of Regional Waters Conservation Area (KKD) effectiveness, in the form of facilitation and capacity-building.

Our team prepared a guidebook for coral reef rehabilitation using the rock pile method. We also facilitated a learning exchange which involved the management of Derawan Conservation Area and Surrounding Waters (KDPS), Indonesia with Tun Mustapha Park (TMP), Malaysia. The purpose of this activity is to share knowledge related to MPA management and develop networks between conservation area managers at the regional level. Next, we will continue with a monitoring workshop on coral reef rehabilitation which will be held on August, 2023.

The Green Leadership Academy (GLA) has seen tangible outcomes, with 20 participants accepted for the first year of the program. The launch was attended by 54 representatives from various organizations, and two class programs were conducted during March-June of 2023. GLA held a talk show on "Youth Leader Role in Mainstreaming Sustainable Development" in collaboration with Politeknik Negeri PDD Kapuas Hulu had been attended by over 100 people.







# MARINE ETP (ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND PROTECTED) SPECIES



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## SAVE THE TURTLES: SEA TURTLE MONITORING IN BURU (MALUKU) AND PALOH MPA (WEST KALIMANTAN)

Provide support for strengthening WWF Indonesia Foundation-assisted groups that implement conservation practices and/or resource utilization, in the form of group assistance for turtle monitoring data collection and baseline data on stranded marine life. This includes support to the Paloh, Kal Bar Marine Rides group and a report series on data monitoring turtles in Buru and Paloh. 100% of turtle nests on Buru Island, Maluku and 95% on the coast of Paloh, West Kalimantan were salvaged.

## STRENGTHEN THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS TO COMBAT THE IWT OF PROTECTED MARINE SPECIES

A total of 59 law enforcement officers from the scope of POLRI, KKP, Attorney General's Office, Supreme Court, KPK, Customs from 23 agencies from national and 7 provinces participated in CTOC (Countering

Transnational Organized Crime) and CCW (Care of Confiscated) training in an effort to curb wildlife trade, especially in protected marine species between Indonesia, the Philippines and Malaysia.

## RELEASING THE ENTANGLED MARINE ETP SPECIES (SHARK, SEA TURTLE AND CETACEA) FROM BYCATCH FISHERIES

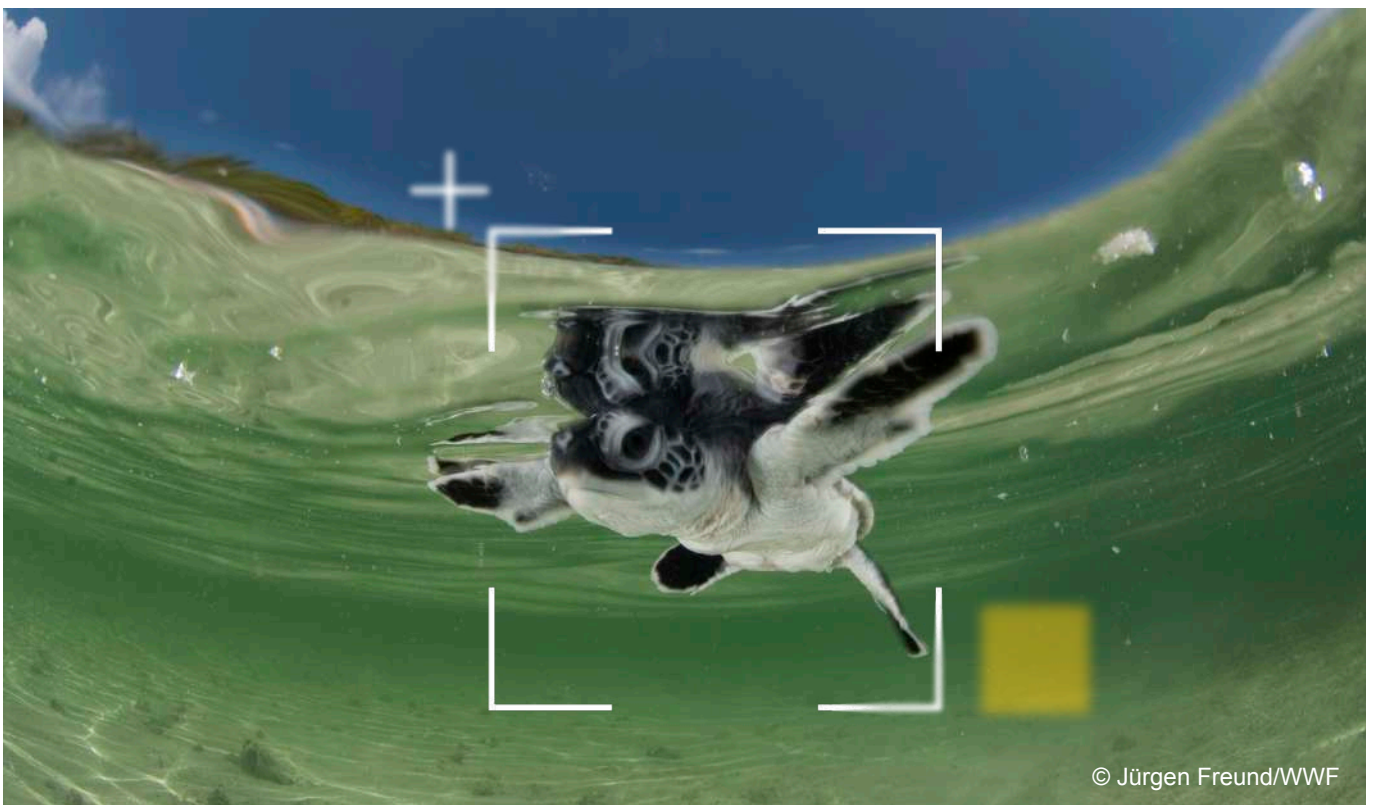
79% of bycatch of ETP marine species (turtles, sharks and cetaceans) from 123 individuals were released back to the sea. A total of 6 target locations includes Muncar, Derawan, Flotim, Paloh, Pelabuhan Ratu, Labuan Bajo with 11 local champions involved in 3 (three) fishing gears (gillnet, longline, purse seine). A total of 352 people participated in shark and sea turtle bycatch handling and mitigation training by WWF trainers.

## GATHER THE SCIENCE EVIDENCE-BASED OF SEA TURTLE CONSERVATION IN INDONESIA

The 2023 Turtle Symposium was attended by 250 participants from 8 countries to discuss the status of sea turtle populations and management in Indonesia consisting of sea turtle researchers and activists from Indonesia and countries in the coral triangle region. Including national and regional pre-symposium workshops: Smart Gear Competition 2023, Threatened Species Working Group Annual meeting (TSWG) and Shellbank and Asia Pacific Marine Turtle Genetic Working Group.

## STRENGTHENING FIRST RESPONDERS

WWF-Indonesia provided technical support in developing networks for handling stranded marine species through strengthening First Responders and Flying Vets, in the form of training on handling stranded marine and marine mammal species. First responders serve as an important first-line incident response efforts to increase the survival rate of stranded marine species in Indonesia. This involves training on Stranded Marine Mammal Incident Management for the Sea Turtle Conservation Group "Kurma Asih" in Perancak Village, Bali. A new first responder node was established in Cilacap (Central Java) that was a collaboration between TAKA, LPSPL Serang, BRIN and WWF-ID.



© Jürgen Freund/WWF





## ADVOCATING FOR ENDANGERED FISH SPECIES

WWF-Indonesia engaged in the protection and preservation of endangered fish species, as well as the protection, preservation, and utilization of protected fish species and/or fish species listed in the CITES Appendix.

The process involves facilitating and being involved in the evaluation and formulation of policies for the 2020-2024 Shark and Ray National Action Plan (NAP), the 2021-2025 Turtle NAP, and the 2021-2025 Cetacean NAP. It also includes the preparation of a Regional Action Plan document for turtle species in Maluku Province and the implementation of EPANJI 2023 assessment workshop activities.

The Shark and Ray NAP for the 2023-2025 period is currently in the process of improvement to be designated as a ministerial decision (KepMen). The National Action Plan or Rencana Aksi Nasional serves as a legal umbrella for management in Indonesia related to endangered fish species, protected fish species, and/or fish species listed in the CITES Appendix, with encouragement for other species to be submitted for legal proceedings.

## PROVIDING DATA TO SUPPORT INTER-REGIONAL ZONING PLANS

In FY23, we provided support for the provision of spatial and non-spatial data related to marine life migration flows, including species, number of flocks, and migration periods/seasons. This support comes in the form of providing data for Inter-regional Zoning Plans (RZ). Contributions of data are made at the RZ discussion meetings between regions, including New Guinea's North Sea, Aru Sea, Sunda Strait, Sawu Sea, Halmahera Sea, and Cenderawasih Bay. The information presented at these meetings includes sea turtle migration, the appearance of cetaceans, sharks, and rays, turtle nesting beaches, and stranded marine mammals. The data is used by the government in the creation of RZs between regions.

# SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

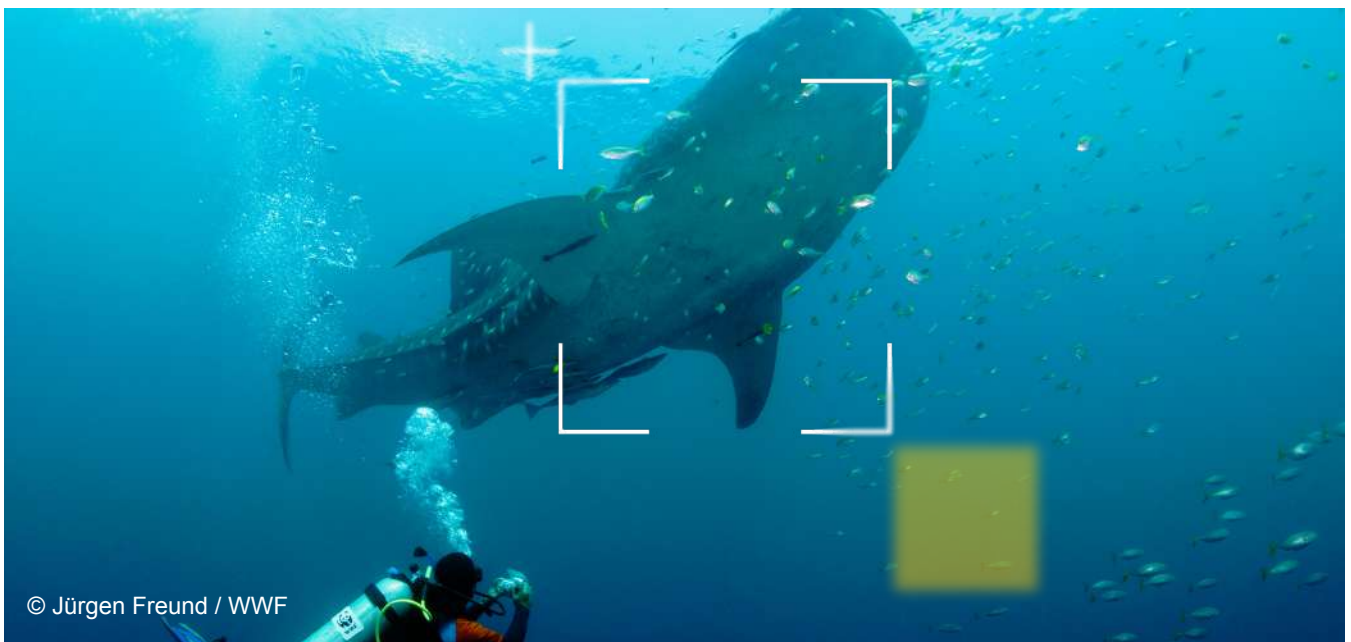
With an emphasis on sustainable fisheries and responsible aquaculture, WWF-Indonesia has supported local producers and consumers over the past year by highlighting responsible practices through our Seafood Saves membership initiatives. Projects to improve fisheries and aquaculture, strategies for fishery management, training in data gathering, capacity building, social media promotion, and events were among the activities. Our initiatives are focused on changing the market to promote sustainable methods in aquaculture and capture fisheries.

## SEAFOOD SAVERS: IMPROVING SUSTAINABILITY IN FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

WWF-Indonesia works with fisheries and aquaculture industries to establish cooperative structures through the Seafood Savers platform, which increases interventions for sustainable and

ethical seafood products. Throughout Indonesia, supply chains uphold the industry's commitment to sustainable fisheries and aquaculture practices, with some locations near MPAs where WWF operates receiving priority. The actions that are being conducted consist of training on best management practices for different commodities, implementing programs to improve aquaculture and fisheries, and developing responsible sourcing initiatives for intermediaries. The total seafood volume from capture fisheries in WWF-supported sustainability efforts this past year was 54,613 tons, a 298% increase from the baseline of 13,724 tons in 2022. This significant increase in production value was influenced by WWF Indonesia's increased contribution to partners (in this case, fisheries associations) in fisheries improvement programs, including capacity building in handling and mitigating ETP species. Approximately 80% of Indonesia's total capture fisheries commodities come from the Sunda Banda Seascape, where WWF engages with buyers and producers to ensure adherence to sustainability standards. In addition, the production of sustainable seafood aquaculture reached 3,295.5 tons, of which an increase 29% from the previous achievement (2,560.9 ton in FY22).

Another challenge for the Seafood Savers program is the shifting market forces based on COVID-19 recovery and changing global opportunities. Some members have changed their market focus to Asia, where requirements and standards are less rigorous, and they saw less value in implementing sustainable standards such as Marine/Aquaculture Stewardship Council (MSC/ASC).



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# SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS: COMMUNITY-BASED FISHERIES AND TOURISM

WWF-Indonesia's sustainable livelihoods program partnered with communities to implement better management practices in fisheries and tourism enterprises, providing market incentives and business engagement. This approach aims to deliver MPA benefits directly to local communities through income generation and community-based training programs. In FY23, WWF-Indonesia assisted six community fishing groups in Wakatobi MPA and two groups in West Manggarai to achieve sustainability transformation criteria. While reaching an intermediate level, exploring potential markets remains crucial. For instance, in Wakatobi MPA, seaweed farmers are exploring new markets with companies in Makassar, developing a business plan for dried seaweed products. The Samata Padakau fishing cooperative in Wakatobi MPA has committed to sustainable practices and secured a legal cooperative agreement with a buyer for various commodities. In Labuan Bajo, fisher groups have registered vessels and are exploring market linkages with dive operators and fishing companies.

WWF supported 14 community-based tourism initiatives in Derawan Islands MPA, Wakatobi MPA, Selat Pantar MPA, and West Manggarai Barat. Over half are in the "intermediate" category, with some considered "advanced." Sumping Nusa in Derawan Islands MPA received 1st place for promoting Community-based Tourism (CBT) at a conference in East Kalimantan Province.



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# SUSTAINABLE MARINE TOURISM

WWF-Indonesia's approach to sustainable marine tourism is through the Signing Blue Program which promotes responsible tourism in the marine industry, offering three membership levels: Blue Allies for private sector businesses, Blue Partners for network-level collaborators, and Blue Travelers for individuals.

## SUSTAINABLE MARINE TOURISM

130 marine tourism companies (hotels, tour operators, restaurants and cruise ships) have joined the Signing Blue business cooperation platform to commit and carry out business improvements for sustainable marine tourism. WWF-ID continuously supports sustainable tourism in Labuan Bajo through Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC) principles adoption, carrying capacity assessments, community-based training, and plastic pollution initiatives.

Based on an assessment of the carrying capacity and carrying capacity of marine tourism, 8 Marine Conservation Areas (MPAs) assisted by WWF (Alor, Derawan, Koon, Paloh, etc.) have succeeded in maintaining the suitability of recommendations for tourism carrying capacity to maintain the quality of tourist attractions and economic value for local communities. Following GSTC principles adoption facilitated by the Indonesian Sustainable Tourism Council (ISTC), WWF conducted village-level GSTC assessments in West Manggarai district. Additionally, WWF-ID conducted carrying capacity assessments for scuba diving, as well as identifying alternative dive sites to alleviate pressure on ecosystems.





# YOUTH AND EDUCATION

PANDA MOBILE  
YOUTH ACTIVIST  
EARTH HOUR









In our Youth & Education program conducts campaigns throughout the year in the education sector aimed at the youth community. The Youth & Education program provides innovative, creative, and strategic approaches to support WWF-ID's conservation goals by facilitating, mobilizing, and creating collaboration between multiple stakeholders. The program increases the knowledge and changes the attitudes of youth groups, volunteers, as well as formal and non-formal education institutions with the goal of changing the mindset of youth to mobilize action that safeguards biodiversity, promotes sustainability for our planet.

## PANDA MOBILE

Panda Mobile is our main education tool to bring conservation education in schools across Jakarta, Indonesia. In the form of a multi-function truck, it can be converted into a stage with a library, game-room, story-telling platform, craft-room, and movie-room. Through this unique experience, children are eager to participate and learn more about conservation education.





## YOUTH ACTIVIST

Youth Activist program is initiated by the Plastic Smart Cities program of WWF-ID to directly reduce plastic waste in Jakarta. The goal is reducing 21,6 metric tons of plastic waste in three years. This is done through mentoring, online courses, individual self-auditing, and sharing their journey online. There are around 380 participants every year. There is usually around 50 mentors and 330 mentees who form groups to work together and keep each other accountable in living a 'Zero-waste Lifestyle', curriculum is about plastic audit and waste management.



60 EARTH HOUR

# Earth Hour

60

Dilaksanakan di

Didukung oleh

Digerakkan oleh

Dengan total reach digital sebanyak

Dan total **8 M**

## EARTH HOUR

WWF-Indonesia also supported and contributed to a 5-year review process of the zoning and management plan of the Alor Islands MPA that has been legalized through the Minister Decree of Marine Affairs and Fisheries No. 106/2023, released on June 6, 2023.



# 2023 Recap

**73 Kota**

Melibatkan jutaan individu, sektor bisnis, umat lintas agama, sekolah dan kampus.

**30**

Pemerintah Provinsi, Kota, dan Kabupaten.

**585 Relawan**

Komunitas Earth Hour.

ach

**38.000 Engagements**

K

PR Values.



WWF-Indonesia continues to make a positive impact on the environment throughout Indonesia. We know that one organization cannot affect change alone. To achieve our goals, we work with our corporate partners. Our cooperation with partners is based on a shared understanding of issues, common ambitions or activities, and a willingness to speak out. Our general classification of partnership types is as follows:

## 1. DRIVING SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS PRACTICES

Our partnerships aim to deliver direct conservation results on key issues or in priority places by changing practices throughout a company's operations and value chain. These intend to reduce the major environmental impacts of some of the world's largest companies, achieve conservation results that would not otherwise be possible, and influence related sectors and markets such as Commodities, Tourism & Hospitality etc through several platform such as Signing Blue, Seafood Savers, Plastic Smart Cities, Energy Transition, Sustainable Energy, & Sustainable Finance, etc.

## 2. COMMUNICATIONS AND AWARENESS RAISING

The second way that we partner with the private sector is by raising awareness of key environmental issues and mobilizing consumer action through communications and campaigns (including cause-related marketing campaigns). These partnerships also aim to highlight the beauty and uniqueness of WWF's priority places and species. This approach includes, for example, consumer actions to encourage the purchase of sustainable products such as FSC-certified wood, or results in companies supporting campaigns that inspire action in favor of special places or species.

## 3. PHILANTHROPIC

The third approach is articulated through specific programs with companies to fund conservation projects and the institutions that deliver them. Philanthropic relationships with companies raise money or giving in-kind support for the conservation of key places and species, and the capability and tools to deliver such conservation impact in Indonesia.







As an outdoor media company, we are proud to participate in WWF-Indonesia's program through various socialization and campaign activities. Through this collaboration, we not only contribute knowledge about nature conservation, but also give pride to all MING Promotion employees for being part of nature conservation efforts in Indonesia.

In the past five years, this collaboration has proven its success in making many people aware of the impact of our actions on the environment. It creates awareness, builds care, and encourages people to take an active role in sustaining our natural world.

Thank you to everyone who has contributed to this collaboration. Our passion and determination to leave this planet to future generations in a better state must continue. Let us continue this journey with greater passion, together preserving the beauty of nature and creating a sustainable future.

***Sandrady Irwan***  
*CEO PT Mitra Inovasi Gemilang*





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# OUR SUBSIDIARIES

## PT. PANDA LESTARI

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

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

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

# FINANCE REPORT

## THE WWF INDONESIA FOUNDATION AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 JUNE 2023

Expressed in thousands of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated

	Notes	2023	2022
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents		76,662,810	68,889,839
Project Advances	5	2,636,912	2,097,719
Account Receivables		12,511,388	10,873,580
Other current assets	6	1,262,581	2,117,956
		<u>93,073,691</u>	<u>83,979,094</u>
<b>Non - current Assets</b>			
Fixed assets	7	22,756,840	30,970,835
Intangible assets	8	3,807,858	3,881,322
		<u>26,564,698</u>	<u>34,852,157</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u><u>119,638,389</u></u>	<u><u>118,831,251</u></u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Donations received in advance	9	33,423,734	34,405,343
Account Payables	10	18,492,043	15,487,308
Accruals	11	4,612,314	3,110,192
Tax payable		1,281,664	1,343,155
		<u>57,809,755</u>	<u>54,345,998</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<u>60,948,879</u>	<u>63,128,699</u>
<b>NON-COCNTROLLING INTEREST</b>		<u>879,755</u>	<u>1,356,554</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</b>		<u><u>119,638,389</u></u>	<u><u>118,831,251</u></u>



**THE WWF INDONESIA FOUNDATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

Expressed in thousands of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated

		<b>2023</b>		
	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Restricted</b>	<b>Unrestricted</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Revenue</b>				
Donations	12	196,681,405	16,169,765	212,851,170
Foreign exchange gain,		-	(1,357,318)	(1,357,318)
net Finance income		-	1,203,101	1,203,101
Others		-	18,008,096	18,008,096
<b>Net assets released from restrictions</b>				
Fulfillment of restricted programs		(15,905,970)	(15,905,970)	-
<b>Total revenue</b>		<u>180,775,435</u>	<u>49,929,614</u>	<u>230,705,049</u>
<b>Expenses</b>				
Grants and professional	13	(66,080,088)	(12,004,532)	(78,084,620)
fees Staff cost	13	(47,382,633)	(15,164,481)	(62,547,114)
Travelling, meeting and	13	(43,957,418)	(1,364,532)	(45,321,950)
training Office and field	13	(23,355,296)	(24,052,688)	(47,407,984)
operating costs				
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<u>(180,775,435)</u>	<u>(52,586,233)</u>	<u>(233,361,668)</u>
<b>Other non-operating income</b>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in net assets</b>		-	(2,656,619)	(2,656,619)
<b>Net (decrease)/increase attributable to:</b>				
Net assets of WWF Indonesia Foundation		-	(2,179,820)	(2,179,820)
Non-controlling interest		-	(476,799)	(476,799)
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in net assets</b>		<u>-</u>	<u>(2,656,619)</u>	<u>(2,656,619)</u>

2022

	Notes	Restricted	Unrestricted	Total
<b>Revenue</b>				
Donations	12	173,647,953	19,133,053	192,781,006
Foreign exchange gain, net Finance income		-	(1,130,831)	(1,130,831)
Others		-	1,114,742	1,114,742
		-	21,741,093	21,741,093
				-
<b>Net assets released from restrictions</b>				
Fulfillment of restricted programs		((15,380,223)	15,380,223	
<b>Total revenue</b>		<u>158,267,730</u>	<u>56,238,280</u>	<u>214,506,010</u>
<b>Expenses</b>				
Grants and professional fees Staff cost	13	(58,776,279)	(12,291,688)	(71,067,967)
Travelling, meeting and training Office and field operating costs	13	(44,794,242)	(15,842,323)	(60,636,565)
	13	(30,197,269)	(1,685,222)	(31,882,491)
	13	(24,499,940)	(26,591,213)	(51,091,153)
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<u>(158,267,730)</u>	<u>(56,410,446)</u>	<u>(214,678,176)</u>
<b>Other non-operating income</b>		-	<u>3,905,237</u>	<u>3,905,237</u>
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in net assets</b>		-	3,733,071	3,733,071
<b>Net (decrease)/increase attributable to:</b>				
Net assets of WWF Indonesia Foundation		-	2,376,517	2,376,517
Non-controlling interest		-	<u>1,356,554</u>	<u>1,356,554</u>
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in net assets</b>		-	<u>3,733,071</u>	<u>3,733,071</u>



**THE WWF INDONESIA FOUNDATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**30 JUNE 2023**

Expressed in thousands of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated

	<b>Unrestricted Net - Assets</b>	<b>Non-Controlling Interest</b>	<b>Total</b>
Balance as at 1 July 2021	60,752,182	-	60,752,182
Net increase in current year	2,376,517	1,356,554	3,733,071
Balance as at 30 June 2022	63,128,699	1,356,554	64,485,253
Net decrease in current year	(2,179,820)	(476,799)	(2,656,619)
Balance as at 30 June 2023	60,948,879	879,755	61,828,634

**THE WWF INDONESIA FOUNDATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

Expressed in thousands of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated

	Notes	2023	2022
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Net (decrease)/increase in net assets		(2,656,619)	3,733,071
Adjustments to reconcile changes in net assets to cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	6	5,119,085	6,973,217
Amortisation of intangible assets		73,464	79,585
Loss on disposal of fixed assets Foreign exchange (gain)/loss		4,202,170	305,453
Finance income		(128,153)	32,395
Fixed assets transferred from restricted to unrestricted post the completion of the project		(1,203,101)	(1,114,742)
Share subscription for non-controlling interest		(956,174)	-
		<u>4,450,672</u>	<u>(1,136,291)</u>
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Project advances		(539,193)	78,038
Account receivables		(1,637,808)	(278,300)
Other assets		855,375	(1,334,147)
Donations received in advance Account payables		(981,609)	(16,941,595)
Accruals		3,004,735	2,721,020
Tax payable		1,502,122	92,713
Receipts of finance income		(61,491)	281,171
		<u>(1,203,101)</u>	<u>1,114,742</u>
<b>Net cash flows generated from/(used in) operating activities</b>		<u>7,795,904</u>	<u>(5,393,670)</u>
<b>Net cash flows used in investing activity</b>			
Purchase of fixed assets		<u>(151,086)</u>	<u>(2,351,371)</u>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<u>7,644,818</u>	<u>(7,745,041)</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year</b>		<u>68,889,839</u>	<u>76,668,761</u>
Effect on exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		<u>128,153</u>	<u>(33,881)</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>		<u>76,662,810</u>	<u>68,889,839</u>



# OUR DOMESTIC CORPORATE PARTNERS FOR FY23



PT Angkasa Pura I (PERSERO)  
PT Artotel Indonesia  
PT Artotel Indonesia  
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk  
PT Bank Negara Indonesia  
(PERSERO) Tbk  
PT Hikvision Technology Indonesia  
CV Indotropic  
PT Bogatama Marinusa  
PT Bumi Menara Internusa  
PT Fairmont Sanur Beach Bali  
PT Ika Nusa Windutama  
PT Suri Tani Pemuka  
PT Iambeu Mina Utama  
PT Matsyaraja Arnawa Stambhapura  
PT Mega Marine Pride  
PT Mustika Minanusa Aurora  
PT Natura Seafood  
PT Samudra Eco Anugrah  
PT Surya Alam Tunggal  
PT Misaja Mitra Pati  
PT Aruna Jaya Nuswantara  
Alexa Scuba  
Amaris Hotel Kupang  
Anjani Trip  
Artotel Batu  
Artotel Bobotel Medan  
Artotel Casa Hangtuh  
Artotel De Braga  
Artotel Haniman Ubud  
Artotel Sanur  
Artotel Semarang  
Artotel Suites Mangkuluhur  
Artotel Surabaya  
Artotel Sutasoma

Artotel Thamrin Jakarta  
Artotel The Reitz Suites  
Artotel Wahid Hasyim  
Artotel Yogyakarta  
Bintang Flores Hotel  
Biz Boulevard  
Biz Hotel Ambon  
Blue Bird Lombok  
Bunaken Oasis Dive Resort  
Cajoma V & VI Liveboard  
Citadines Berawa  
CV Dinis Putra  
CV Mandiri Alor Lestari Alam  
CV Santrian Beach Cottages/Griya  
Santrian  
CV Tinabo Indo Wisata  
CV Y2N Wakatobi/Wakatobi Dive  
Trip Dynasty Hotel  
Fairmont Hotel Jakarta  
Fairmont Sanur Beach Bali  
Fave Hotel Gatot Subroto Jakarta  
Flores Diving Centre  
Fontana Hotel Bali  
Gangga Island Bungalow/Lotus  
Group  
Go Nias Tour  
Golden Palace Hotel Mataram  
Harper Perintis Makassar  
Harris Hotel Sunset Road  
Highland Resort Manado  
Hoga Island  
Holiday Resort Lombok  
Hotel Vila Lumbung  
Kommunal 88  
Le Pirate Beach Club

Lotus Bungalow/Lotus Group  
Luwansa Beach Resorts  
Malaillo Liveboard  
Mawadah Dive Center  
Mimamori Café  
Nautika Dive Alor  
Pandawa Beach Villa & Resort  
Patuno Resort  
Plaza Inn Kendari  
Pratasaba Resort  
PT Caputra Bumi Bahari/Quicksilver  
Cruise  
PT Chriswiyen Rejeki/Swiss Bell  
Hotel  
PT Dive Komodo  
PT Eco Diver Manado  
PT Flores XPI  
PT Golden Bird Bali  
PT Kurabesi Nusantara Indonesia  
PT Lombok Asri/Santika Hotel Mataram  
PT Nuha Kepa Kai  
PT Oriental Indah Bali Hotel/Conrad Bali  
PT Pini Duta Bahari/Sea Trek Sailing  
Adventures  
PT Planet Merah Bekasi  
PT Planet Merah Dua  
PT Planet Merah Dua Belas Solo  
PT Planet Merah Enam  
PT Planet Merah Lima Surabaya  
PT Pondok Satu Hati/The One Villa  
PT. Tigadara Pesona Wisata Alor  
PT Red Planet Hotels Indonesia  
PT Selayar Dive & Adventure  
PT Wallacea Jalesveva Lestari  
PT Wisata Jalan Laut/Seawalker Sanur  
PT Pulau Bawah/Bawah Reserve Pullman  
Central Park Jakarta  
Puri Sari Hotel  
Raka Dive Centre /Rekan Dive Centre

Raffles Hotel Bali  
Red Planet Makassar  
Royal Voyage Liveboard  
Santika Premier BSD  
Sanur Prime Plaza Resort  
Sea Familia Dive Academy  
Seahorse Paradise/Lotus Group  
Seed Resort  
Selayar Eco Resort  
Selayar Marine Dive  
Swarga Suites Berawa  
Tandiano Dive Centre  
The Haven Bali Seminyak  
The Lokha Umalas Villas & Spa  
The One Legian Hotel  
Tomia Scuba  
Villa Almarik/Lotus Group  
Villa Ombak  
Wicked Diving  
PT HSBC Indonesia  
PT Indosat Tbk  
PT Kliring Penjaminan Efek  
Indonesia  
PT Mitra Inovasi  
Gemilang  
PT Nutrifood Indonesia  
PT Samsonite Indonesia  
RSPO Indonesia  
PT Nestle Indonesia  
PT Khazanah Hijau Indonesia  
(Rekosistem)  
PT Waste4Change Alam Indonesia  
PT DuaMitra Gemilang (Rebricks  
Indonesia)  
PT Lion Super Indo  
PT Bintang Indokarya Gemilang





# LIVING IN HARMONY WITH NATURE



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

together possible™ panda.org

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