



CONSERVATION RESILIENCE: ADAPTING A NEW APPROACH

Yayasan WWF Indonesia Annual Report 2022
(July 2021 - June 2022)



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ABOUT

Yayasan WWF Indonesia is one of the trusted independent conservation organizations established on the understanding of the complex relationship between human activities and the natural environment, a focus on finding workable solutions, and an ability to mobilize action from stakeholders and supporters.

Our mission is to conserve biodiversity and to reduce human impact on nature for the well- being of present and future generations.

Our works are not just about saving endangered species, forests, or coral reefs, but we also work on freshwater, climate, reducing plastics, and market transformation.

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OUR BOARD

Board of Executive



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MANGKUSUBROTO



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Board of Supervisor



ALEXANDER S. RUSLI



BETTI S.
ALISJAHBANA



ANI MARDIASUTI



NAJELAA SHIHAB



HERU PRASETYO



Remarks from the Board: Alexander Rusli

I am incredibly proud of WWF-Indonesia for continuing our conservation works and overcoming the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic. The dynamic nature of conservation forces WWF-Indonesia to constantly adapt to risk and challenges; however, the commitment to nature and sustainability remains WWF-Indonesia's top priority.

In 2022, as the Chair of WWF-Indonesia Executive Board, I signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries (MMAF). The broad-application MoU has been effective since 2019 to 2021 and now extended from 2022 to 2024 for continued collaboration in protecting our oceans.

This is just one example of our engagement with the government as well as other important

conservation stakeholders. Collaboration with ministries such as the MMAF as well as working with local communities and private companies is the backbone of our conservation approach.

A collaboration-led strategy ensures the longevity and sustainability of our conservation projects. WWF-Indonesia has been working extremely hard to preserve Indonesia's nature which is evident in the work demonstrated in this Annual Report.

As a board representative, we believe WWF-Indonesia's work is vital to obtaining a future where people can live in harmony with nature. Therefore, I continue to support WWF-Indonesia and invite others to do the same.

Remarks from the CEO: Aditya Bayunanda



I am pleased to share with you the 2021–2022 Annual Report, highlighting our continuous effort to conserve Indonesia’s biodiversity and natural resources. This fiscal year has been a significant year for WWF-Indonesia as we are recovering from the limitations of the COVID-19 pandemic and the consequences of the economic slowdown.

To add to that challenge, 2022 is a transition year from our 2019-2023 Strategic Plan. As well as coming out of our crisis with the changing perceptions of the Indonesian government towards the NGO sector. In 2022, we also decided to come out

of radio silence and ramp up our conservation activities.

In response to these challenges, WWF-Indonesia decided to adapt its approach to prioritize collaboration and community-led conservation activities that benefit both the environment and the people that rely on nature for their livelihoods. Together with our partners, we are able to achieve even more than we can do alone.

One highlight of 2022 is that WWF-Indonesia collaborated alongside indigenous peoples and local communities residing in Kelayan Village, located in the Labian-Leboyan Corridor of West Kalimantan. Through joint efforts of community monitoring and replanting of endemic plants, we successfully restored 573 hectares of critical area. This restoration initiative holds the promise of uniting fragmented orangutan populations in Betung Kerihun National Park and Lake Sentarum National Park, where more than 2,000 orangutans live.

Additionally, in protecting our waters, since 2014, WWF-Indonesia has supported the establishment of

23 MPAs with a total of 3.4 million hectares. In 2022, WWF-Indonesia facilitated the establishment of 8 MPAs through the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries (MMAF) Ministerial decrees. These include 3 MPAs in East Flores, East Nusa Tenggara Province, 4 MPAs in the Moluccas Province, and 1 MPA in South Sorong, West Papua Province.

We look forward to sharing many more accomplishments in this Annual Report. Nothing in this report could’ve been achieved without the help of our partners and supporters. Thank you for supporting WWF-Indonesia.

Aditya Bayunanda
CEO WWF - INDONESIA

This annual report is prepared based on the performance of the WWF-Indonesia Foundation during the financial year for all stakeholders. It is strictly prohibited to misuse, excerpt, or quote partial information from this Annual Report without its full context for misleading purposes. The WWF-Indonesia Foundation shall not be held liable for any losses incurred by third parties based on the information contained in this report.

OUR PROGRAM

FOREST

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- Get Connected : Improving Orangutan habitat connectivity in the Katingan Corridor
- The Fire Within : Preventing forest fires, restoring peatland, and climate change resilience
- WWF-ID X IKEA : Promoting FSC-certified rattan in Sebangau Katingan
- Sustainable Social Forestry : How the Kelayam Village has helped restore connectivity in Labian Leboyan Corridor

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- Beyond the Stripes : Mammal community as key indicator of conservation urgency
- Save Our Stripes : Combating the Illegal Wildlife Trade
- Customary Traditions : Elephant ivory as dowry study in East Nusa Tenggara
- Community-lead Conservation: Converting poachers to sustainable alternative livelihood sources
- Protecting Their Home : Maintaining Orangutan habitats in Kalimantan
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- Protect Our Reefs Thinking Deeper : Increasing Marine Protected Areas in Indonesia
: Evaluating management effectiveness of MPAs and protected species
- Tech for Conservation : New innovations for bycatch mitigation
- Save Our Turtles : Sea turtle monitoring and saving stranded marine ETP
- Responsible Aquaculture : Improving aquaculture management and production
- Responsible Fisheries : Improving fisheries management and production
- Ecosystem-based Approach : Improving seaweed aquaculture in East Lombok
- Knowing Our Limits : Measuring seaweed farming carrying capacity
- Think Blue : Seafood Savers, Responsible Consumption, and Sustainable Tourism
- Together, Possible : Collaboration towards a cleaner ocean in Alor and Labuan Bajo

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- Green Finance : OJK issued the Indonesia Green Taxonomy to measure the sustainability of businesses
- Say No To Plastic : Working together towards a plastic pollution-free future
- Yes We Can : Towards a more sustainable palm oil industry in Indonesia
- One Planet City Challenge : Reducing carbon emissions in cities
- New Innovations : Supporting sustainable businesses

YOUTH & EDUCATION

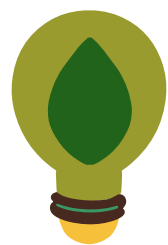
50

- Starting Young : Panda Mobile brings conservation education to schools for elementary students
- My Hour for Earth : Earth Hour and collective action to conserve energy



FOREST

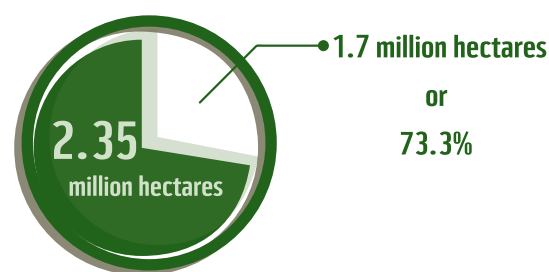
WWF-Indonesia continues to conserve existing natural forest and restore degraded areas in landscapes across Indonesia through engaging, capacity-building, and supporting the government, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), and partner organizations.



Think Green

Restoring Kalimantan's forest and habitat connectivity

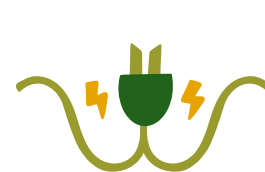
In Kalimantan, our goal is to restore and increase the connectivity of wildlife habitats and create functional wildlife corridors as well as ensure proper management and protection of High Conservation Value (HCV) areas. WWF-ID approaches habitat restoration through collaboration with local government, communities, private sector, and organizations to establish Social Forestry or Customary Forest activities, conduct Spatial Planning of HCV areas, and implement Orangutan Best Management Practices (BMPs).



The Sebangau Katingan (SEKA) landscape in Central Kalimantan covers an area of 2.35 million hectares, of which 1.7 million hectares or 73.3% remain intactly forested.

In 2022, WWF-ID focuses on restoring the Katingan Corridor between Sebangau National Park and Baka Bukit Raya National Park which will connect existing orangutan habitats with surrounding forest areas.

This period, WWF-ID has facilitated the Social Forestry Management Plan (RKPS) and the Annual Work Plan (RKT) for Social Forestry activities in 3 villages in the Katingan Corridor (Habangoi, Mangara, Kawei). The participants of the social forestry activity included local and regional government forestry agencies, private sector forest concession companies, local village government, expert consultants, and local NGOs.



Get Connected

Improving Orangutan habitat connectivity in the Katingan Corridor

We also held a workshop to socialize the Orangutan Habitat Connectivity and Fragmentation Analysis in the Katingan Corridor and identified ideal pathways for a corridor and fragmented areas for intervention.



Our input on orangutan connectivity has been included in the discussions on Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS) for revising the Provincial Spatial Plan (RTRWP) of Central Kalimantan.



700 ORANGUTANS

WWF-ID's efforts in protecting the forest and restoring connectivity of the Katingan Corridor will potentially save 775,605 hectares of orangutan habitat and over 700 orangutans (as per the 2018 survey).



The Fire Within

Preventing forest fires, restoring peatland, and climate change resilience

WWF-ID also supported low-carbon development and climate change resilience in the province. Covering an area of 2 million hectares and works on peatland restoration as well as halting forest fires in 4 model regions in an area with different land uses.

We developed a model for peatland rewetting, reforestation, strengthening community fire prevention capacity, and providing technical support and equipment to fight fires.

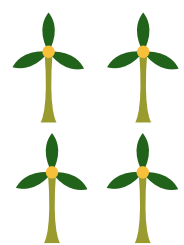


WWF-ID X IKEA

Promoting FSC - certified rattan in Sebangau Katingan

In the SEKA landscape, as a part of the IKEA Phase 7 project, WWF-ID have also facilitated the Rattan Farmers Association (P2RK) to supply Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)-certified rattan for IKEA sub suppliers, PT Findora. In between July-November 2021, P2RK have supplied 79.2 tonnes of dry rattan product to PT Findora. In 2022, the P2RK has obtained FSC re-certification until the year 2026.

We are also mapping new rattan plantation areas, a total of 191 hectares have been mapped with the goal of 1,000 hectares. Currently, P2RK is managing 1,098 hectares of FSC-certified rattan plantation areas.



Sustainable Social Forestry

How the Kelayam Village has helped restore connectivity in Labian Leboyan Corridor

Similarly, in Kapuas Hulu, West Kalimantan, WWF-ID supports orangutan habitat connectivity in the Labian Leboyan Corridor, between Betung Kerihun National Park and Sentarum Lake National Park. This project goal is to reconnect and secure the Orangutan habitat and population in Labian-Leboyan Corridor, by engaging the community of Kelayam Village who live in orangutan habitat in implementing sustainable social forestry practices. As of 2022, Customary Land of Kelayam Village is legalized and officially recognized by the Kapuas Hulu District Government. In collaboration with Civil Society Organizations (CSO) partners (AMAN, BRWA, and LB), the proposal for establishing Kelayam Village Social Forest is in the process of verification by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF).

Together with the local community of Kelayam, WWF-ID conducted restoration through community monitoring to protect critical areas a size of 573 hectares (replanting fruit trees and local plants in 45.7 hectares).

Restoring connectivity in Labian Leboyan Corridor will potentially connect fragmented orangutan populations in Betung Kerihun NP (1,030 ind) and Lake Sentarum NP (1,006 ind).

Other activities in Kapuas Hulu include advocating for a policy regarding Rural Development Area for Sustainable Palm Oil. In January 2022, the Kapuas Hulu District Government issued a decree No. 67/DPMD/2022, to legalize the area of PKP SPO independent smallholders which covers 5 villages (Seberu, Sungai Sena, Miau Merah, Nanga Nuar, and Pala Kota).



© Sumatra-Drohnenfotos-c-Malte-Clavin-wwf

An aerial photograph of a herd of hippos in a lush green field. The hippos are clustered together in the lower right quadrant, with a few others scattered to the left. The grass is vibrant green with some yellow wildflowers visible on the right side. The word 'WILDLIFE' is overlaid in large white letters on the left side of the image.

WILDLIFE

In 2022, WWF-Indonesia have adapted our work in wildlife in response to the narrowing space for NGOS in Indonesia. Our solutions include working outside government conservation areas (e.g., buffer zones, protected forests, production forest, agricultural concessions, and community lands) in collaboration with local governments and communities. This is crucial for us to strengthen the sustainable biodiversity conservation framework and improve the quality of wildlife habitats.

Other than monitoring wildlife populations, we also cater solutions to combat illegal wildlife trade and poaching, improve wildlife pathways and connectivity, and prevent human wildlife conflict.

Beyond the Stripes

Mammal community as key indicator of conservation urgency

In our restoration concession, PT. ABT Block 1, in Bukit Tigapuluh, Jambi, Sumatra, we have confirmed the presence of four of critically endangered species (tigers, elephants, pangolins, and orangutans).

We believe that the presence of other mammal community is a key indicator for conservation urgency. During the monitoring in PT. areas, we documented the presence of key wildlife species whose roles are important to sustain the ecosystem (Figure 5).



Figure 6. Other wildlife species photographed by our camera traps from above left to right: barking deer, Malayan tapir; below from left to right: Sundaland clouded leopard, orangutan, Sumatran elephants, dholes.

Documentation: WWF Indonesia Tiger Monitoring Unit



COMBATING THE ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE



Combating the Illegal Wildlife Trade

To combat the Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) and poaching, we adopted an integrated approach combining SMART Patrol, IWT monitoring, provision of technical support for management authorities, awareness-raising, community engagement, alternative livelihoods, and individual campaigning in our landscapes in Sumatra.

WWF-ID's project in the landscape has created a platform for communities to report wildlife crime activities. Of which, the information has been passed along to the law-enforcement authorities, for example, the special crime directorate of Provincial Police Department of Riau.



*faces blurred to protect the identity of former poachers and our team.

In South Sumatra, we also carried out both offline and online IWT monitoring.

In FY22, we recorded the presence of 2,042 active online wildlife



traders who appear to be based in the provinces of Lampung, Bengkulu, and South Sumatra Province.

Through offline field survey, we focused on areas in Lampung province and identified 49 wildlife traders. In collaboration with RUKO, we handed over these detailed findings to the Forestry Service of Lampung for further action. The information we collected will be incorporated in the development of the Provincial Regulation on forest management in Lampung that includes information of wildlife trading and illegal logging in the forest.





Customary Traditions

Elephant ivory as dowry study in East Nusa Tenggara

In collaboration with the Association of Forest and Animal Networks (PJHS), WWF-ID conducted a study on the traditional use of elephant ivory as dowry (Belis) in East Nusa Tenggara province.

We held interviews with 102 independent participants on the islands of Larantuka, Adonara, and Lembata to investigate the local tradition of using elephant ivories for wedding ceremony accessories and dowries.

We concluded that the community still values this tradition, demand for ivory remains high despite difficulties in purchasing elephant tusks. Belis is a part of the East Nusa Tenggara's

ancient heritage and considered ancestral property. The community did not deny that some ivory might be purchased from recently hunted elephant tusks for Belis.

Achieving balance between the preservation of the tradition of indigenous communities and conservation of elephants remains a challenge for all stakeholders, especially because the ivory supply-chain and trade activities in archipelagic areas involve many undocumented transactions and unidentified smuggling hotspots.

Through the research we recommended that all concerned parties must at least focus on two things:

- 1) prevent the existing elephant tusks inside Nusa Tenggara Timur from being sold outside the province, and
- 2) prevent supply of elephant tusks from outside the province from entering these islands.




Community-lead Conservation

Converting poachers to sustainable alternative livelihood sources

WWF-ID believes in community-lead conservation with strict adherence to ESSF framework. We implemented an integrated approach, combining personal persuasion, engagement through alternative livelihoods, and awareness raising through religious and cultural events.

WWF-ID has been working in more than 76 different villages in wildlife habitats (20 different villages in Rimbang Baling-Betabuh, 34 in Batanghari, 10 in Bukit Barisan Selatan, 12 in Ujung Kulon).

WWF-ID Wildlife Program seeks to voluntarily convert identified active poachers from poaching to a more sustainable alternative livelihood.

As of FY22, 37 poachers (8.4% of 441 identified and monitored alleged poachers and traders since 2017) have

committed to permanently stop poaching (12 in Rimbang

Baling-Betabuh, 18 in Bukit Barisan Selatan, and 7 in Ujung Kulon.)



*faces blurred to protect the identity of former poachers and our team.



*signed legalized document from former poachers stating they will not conduct poaching activities anymore.

Protecting Their Home

Maintaining Orangutan habitats in Kalimantan

In Kalimantan, WWF-ID focuses on maintaining quality and carrying capacity of orangutan habitats.



WWF Indonesia aims to improve the governance and management of forest areas where orangutans live by promoting best management practice (BMP) that accommodates community forestry and collaborative management to concessions, local communities, and government authorities .

The combination of these approaches has been implemented in 8 villages (3 in Arabela, 4 in Mahakam, 1 in Katingan) and is aimed at ensuring standardization of orangutan habitat protection is maintained and applicable in all areas regardless of the land status (ex. natural forest logging concession, industrial forest concession, palm oil plantation.)



Understanding Perceptions

Conducting a HWC survey in Sumatra

In February 2022, we conducted a concession-wide survey to understand community perception towards human-wildlife conflict (HWC) in Sumatra. The survey involved 13 villages in the Rimbang Baling-Betabuh and Batanghari landscape, mainly through interviews with community members and rightsholder representatives, such as village leaders, customary leaders, as well as plantation managers.

As a result, we collected essential information to support HWC mitigation. For example; community perception towards potential wildlife conflict, the evidence of tiger presence such as pugmarks and roars, the record of direct and indirect threats, livelihood activities related to potential conflict, such as potential spatial overlapping areas by people and tigers, and livestock shepherding.

Notably, communities in these villages view tigers as a respected entity (ancestor) with cultural importance in their tradition. Therefore, this belief colors their perspective of HWC. We reported the survey findings to the KPHs (Forestry Service) and incorporated the findings on the SAFE assessment conducted in March 2022.



Living with Elephants

Maintaining zero-casualty for HEC in West Lampung and Tanggamus

In Southern Sumatra, we achieved in maintaining zero casualty for Human-Elephant Conflict (HEC) in West Lampung and Tanggamus in collaboration with our local partner RUKO as well as community-lead HEC management taskforces. To ensure our partners can operate independently to mitigate HEC, we provided support for them in processing monitoring data of wild elephants and HEC-induced economic loss, preventing retaliatory killing of elephants by HEC-affected local community members.

By the end of FY22, we have strengthened RUKO's capacity for HEC handling and data collection and analysis (including monitoring and handling losses, supporting taskforces in capacity building and funding). As a result, RUKO has formed their own wild elephant monitoring team.





MARINE & FISHERIES

The commitment to continuing collaboration with Ministry of Marine and Fisheries (MMAF) was demonstrated by ratifying 2019's MoU periods and objectives, from 2019-2024. It was signed by the Head of the WWF-Indonesia's Board, Alexander S. Rusli. The agreements signed during this period consisted of collaboration in DG PRL (Marine Spatial Management), DG PDSPKP (Strengthening the Competitiveness of Marine and Fishery Products), and DG BRSDM KP (Marine and Fisheries Human Resources Research Agency).



Protect Our Reefs

Increasing Marine Protected Areas in Indonesia

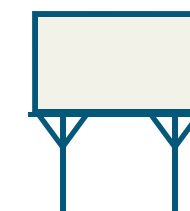
Indonesia has committed to increase the formation of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) to 32.5 million hectares, which is around 10% of total water area by 2030. To this date, Indonesia has established 122 MPAs with a total of around 20.1 million hectares.

Since 2014, WWF - Indonesia has supported the establishment of 23 MPAs with a total of 3.4 million hectares.

In 2022, WWF-Indonesia facilitated the establishment of 8 MPAs through the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries (MMAF) Ministerial decrees. These include 3 MPAs in East Flores, East Nusa Tenggara Province, 4 MPAs in the Moluccas Province, and 1 MPA in South Sorong, West Papua Province.



© Peningkatan kapasitas penggalan data dengan Alat PRA dalam penyusunan RPJM Desa, bersama masyarakat dan pemerintah desa Liya Mawi/Darwan Saputra



Thinking Deeper

Evaluating management effectiveness of MPAs and protected species

WWF-ID supported the MMAF in the Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Conservation Area Management (EVIKA). Full assistance was given to five MPAs in Indonesia, namely Alor, Kei Kecil, Koon, Paloh, and Derawan. Of the five MPAs, four MPAs (Alor, Paloh, Derawan, and Kei Kecil) have optimally managed status, while Koon is still in minimally managed status.

Recommendations for increasing the effectiveness of conservation area management include the need for training programs to increase human resource competence; increasing the availability of facilities and infrastructure; optimizing budget allocation and use of permits in conservation areas; revitalization of conservation area utilization systems based on carrying capacity; and strengthening databases and partnership networks as a support system for effective conservation area management.

WWF-ID and partners have supported the MMAF in evaluating the management effectiveness of 20 priority species (Protected or CITES) through E-PANJI tools. WWF-ID also contributed to the development of the 2021-2025 National Plan of Action (NPOA) for marine ETP species such as sharks and rays as well as sea turtles.



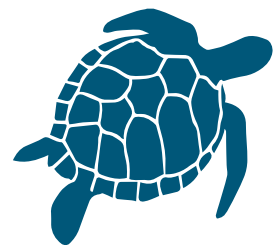
New innovations for bycatch mitigation

Along with the ROBOTEC community, WWF-ID have developed a new bycatch mitigation technology using an Electro Shield System (ESS) and Green LED to reduce shark, sea turtle, and marine mammal bycatch. The trials were conducted in East Flores and West Kalimantan. Trial results show that Green LED can reduce 65% of sea turtle bycatch when fishing with a gillnet. ESS trials show promising results however research continues to find the effective material, size, and economic feasibility for fishermen.

Additionally, WWF-Indonesia has conducted monitoring and bycatch studies in Paloh (West Kalimantan), Talisayan (East Kalimantan), Muncar (East Java), Wakatobi (Southeast Sulawesi), Meko, Lamahala, and Alor (East Nusa Tenggara). The chosen locations are based on the existing fishing gears (gillnet, purse seine, handline) and the presence of marine ETP (Endangered, Threatened, Protected) species. In Paloh, West Kalimantan, our data estimates bycatch of 612 ind/year for sea turtles, 3,815 ind/year for small cetaceans, and 1,122 ind/year for reef sharks.



© Tukik Penyu Lekang Umur 6 jam di Kurma Asih/Melazuardi



Save Our Turtles

Sea turtle monitoring and saving stranded marine ETP

In 2022, we continued our sea turtle monitoring efforts in Paloh, West Kalimantan Province and Buru Island, Moluccas Province as both are critical habitats for endangered sea turtle species. In Paloh, sea turtle nests increased by 35% from 1,852 nests in 2021 to 2,498 nests in 2022. In Buru Island, sea turtle nests increased by 17% from 314 nests in 2021 to 367 nests in 2022.

On December 21, 2021, WWF-ID launched the Sealife Rehabilitation Unit (SERU) to support Indonesia Aquatic Megafauna Veterinary Association (IAM Flying Vet), Balai Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Pesisir dan Laut (BPSPL), and other partners in increasing the survival rate of stranded marine ETP species. The rehabilitation unit is based at Kedonganan Veterinary in Kuta, Bali and was inaugurated by the Director of Marine Spatial Management of the MMAF.

Responsible Aquaculture

Improving aquaculture management and production



To manage responsible aquaculture production, WWF-Indonesia worked on key coastal and marine commodities through two approaches, the Aquaculture Improvement Program (AIP) and Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture (EAA). Through the AIP, WWF-ID has facilitated partners to produce 2,560.87 tons of responsible marine aquaculture products, a significant increase compared to the 2017 baseline of 440 tons. Commodities include shrimp, grouper, barramundi, pangasius, seaweed, and eel that are now responsible products such as Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) certified products and Aquaculture Improvement Program (AIP) products.



Responsible Fisheries

Improving fisheries management and production

To manage sustainable fisheries production, WWF-Indonesia has two approaches which are the Fisheries Improvement Program (FIP) and the Ecosystem Approach Fisheries Management (EAFM).



© 1 Sorting mud crab by carapace measurement Yayasan WWF Indonesia/Rudi Rahmad Saputra

Through the FIP, WWF-ID has facilitated partners in producing a total of 13,724 tons of captured commodities in 2022 compared to the 2017 baseline of 2,190 tons. Commodities include tuna, reef fish, wild shrimp, mud crab, and blue swimming crab that is a part of FIP or Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification.

For EAFM, WWF-ID supported Puslatluh (Center for Training and Extension of MMAF) to develop EAFM training modules for planners, implementors, and evaluators. These modules are required to obtain EAFM certification.

Ecosystem-based Approach

Improving seaweed aquaculture in East Lombo

WWF-Indonesia and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), under the ISLME (Indonesian Seas Large Marine Ecosystem) project, have piloted the implementation of EAA in Serewe Bay seaweed aquaculture area, East Lombok.

The pre-assessment was completed in October 2021 and show a 65% compliance score to EAA ideal standards.

On June 2022, WWF-ID, local government, and other key stakeholders convened to develop an action plan for Serewe Bay seaweed aquaculture area management. As a result, an EAA task force was formed to spearhead the implementation of the EAA action plan.



Knowing Our Limits

Measuring seaweed farming carrying capacity

WWF-ID has initiated developing guidelines to measure carrying capacity in seaweed farming areas. Carrying capacity is an important factor in seaweed farming as exceeding the carrying capacity of the water can decrease the water quality and impact the growth of seaweed.

The guide has been piloted in seaweed cultivation areas in the Alor Islands, East Nusa Tenggara Province (Bana and Aimoli Village). This guideline is expected to be published by the next FY and could be applied to quantify carrying capacity in the AIP areas.



Think Blue

Seafood Savers, Responsible Consumption, and Sustainable Tourism

This period, the Seafood Savers program acquired two additional corporate members, totalling 20 members, 18 fisheries and 2 buyer companies.

Out of the 18 fisheries, 10 members implement AIP and 8 members implement FIP across their operations.



WWF-ID has also updated the Seafood Advisor-Consumer Guideline which is available on Android and IOS Apps with 1,072 users.

We continue our sustainable seafood campaign in Jakarta and Denpasar, Bali.

Marine tourism is currently recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic, which closed all marine tourism activities for two years. Our Signing Blue platform invites the tourism industry to incorporate Best Management Practices (BMP) for responsible and sustainable marine tourism.

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In collaboration with local government, WWF-Indonesia also facilitated Community - Based - Tourism (CBT) programs as a form of alternative livelihood sources for communities living in MPAs. We have 15 communities across 6 MPAs that are implementing CBT in Alor, Wakatobi, Derawan, Paloh, Manggarai Barat, and Southwestern Moluccas.



Together, Possible

Collaboration towards a cleaner ocean in Alor and Labuan Bajo

Additionally, our volunteer work through the Plastic Free Ocean Network (PFON) have started to resume activities such as plastic waste collection to reduce plastic leakage to the ocean in Alor and Labuan Bajo. In Alor, marine plastic leakage has reduced by 37% compared to the 2019 baseline. In Labuan Bajo, marine plastic waste leakage has reduced by 40% compared to the 2018 baseline.





Climate and Market Transformation

WWF-Indonesia views Sustainable Finance as a key driver of market transformation towards sustainable business practices. As of Q1 of 2022, 11 banks have established an ESG-dedicated unit and 5 banks have issued green bonds amounting to more than \$3 billion USD. Additionally, 11 banks have established a sectoral financing policy mainly for oil palm companies with RSPO or ISPO certification.



OJK issued the Indonesia Green Taxonomy to measure the sustainability of businesses

The Indonesian Financial Services Authority (OJK) has issued the Indonesia Green Taxonomy 1.0 which measures the sustainability of businesses. The OJK has invited WWF-Indonesia and other relevant institutions to provide key inputs in the development of the Green Taxonomy. In said taxonomy, green signifies that a business provides positive impact to the environment, does no significant environmental harm, aligns with environmental objectives set by the Green Taxonomy, and requires minimum safeguards. Yellow means that a business does no significant harm to the environment and red means that a business conducts harmful activities that impacts the environment.

Some of forestry commodities, and agriculture commodities in the transition category/ such as oil palm, cocoa, tea and coffee need to have high conservation value (HCV) assessment and Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) document in place. In addition, for oil palm, the green category clearly says to adopt national standard certification and internationally recognized standard certification such as RSPO.

In 2022, WWF-Indonesia has trained more than 3500 individuals in financial institutions, regulators, and industries on ESG and climate integration.

We actively promoted the effectiveness of WWF's SUSBA and SUSREG tools as helpful instruments to help advance their Environment and Sustainability (E&S) strategy and implementation.





Working together towards a plastic pollution-free future



WWF-Indonesia prioritizes preventing plastic pollution in nature. On June 29, 2022, WWF-Indonesia signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs. The MoU aims to facilitate and improve sustainable business practices in cooperatives and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (SMEs).

This is the first step in actualizing close collaboration to achieve SDG-oriented and sustainability-based cooperatives, micro, small, and medium enterprises.

The Plastic Smart Cities (PSC) program is an initiative by WWF in collaboration with cities around the world to keep plastic out of nature. On August 2021, the Plastic Smart Cities (PSC) program expanded to Bogor City, followed by Depok City in September 2021, where we aim to reduce plastic waste in those regions.

In collaboration with the Government of Bogor City, WWF-Indonesia, WWF-Norway, and the Ciliwung River Task Force started the groundbreaking for the construction of a Reduce - Reuse - Recycle Waste Treatment Plant (TPS 3R) in Mekarwangi Village, Tanah Sareal District, Bogor Regency on May 25, 2022.



Yes We Can

Towards a more sustainable palm oil industry in Indonesia

Indonesia remains the highest palm oil exporter in the world. Therefore, WWF-Indonesia promotes sustainable palm oil initiatives for the palm oil market. With our network partners, WWF-Indonesia have developed a palm oil Risk Assessment Tool (RAT) called Hasil Harus Murni (Hamurni), a web-based application. The application traces whether palm oil from smallholders is sustainably sourced and deforestation free. We have conducted the Proof of Concept for the app and successfully collected data from 208 new users, 148 independent smallholders, and 100 plantations which have registered with GPS and Polygon. The total amount of transactions through Hamurni amounts to 1.51 tons of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB).

In support of the development of the RAT, WWF-Indonesia completed field accuracy verification of indicative High Conservation Value (HCV) and High Carbon Stock (HCS) land areas. The scope of the mapping covers 470,000 km².

In conducting the assessment, we compiled publicly available secondary data such as government documents, IUCN databases, Important Bird & Biodiversity Areas, Key Biodiversity In support of the development of the RAT, WWF - Indonesia completed field accuracy verification of indicative High Conservation Value (HCV) and High Carbon Stock (HCS) land areas.

In support of the development of the RAT, WWF - Indonesia completed field accuracy verification of indicative High Conservation Value (HCV) and High Carbon Stock (HCS) land areas.



The scope of the mapping covers 470,000 km². In conducting the assessment, we compiled publicly available secondary data such as government documents, IUCN databases, Important Bird & Biodiversity Areas, Key Biodiversity Areas, UNESCO and Ramsar sites, scientific reports on wildlife ranges, satellite imagery, and field maps of eco-floristic sectors produced by CIFOR and BIOTROP. The result is available on HCV-RN website: <https://www.hcvnetwork.org/posts/hcv-hcs-large-scale-indicative-mapping-sumatra-island>.



Reducing carbon emissions in cities

The One Planet City Challenge is a competition held by Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI) network and WWF. Indonesia is the country with the highest number of participating cities or districts in the OPCC 2021-2022. A total of 24 cities or regencies from Indonesia participated in the 2021-2022 OPCC period.

In Indonesia, the OPCC 2021-2022 success is attributed to collaboration between WWF-Indonesia, ICLEI Indonesia Foundation, and local government associations. The OPCC participants have reported a total potential emission reduction of 3.9 Gt GHG (by 2050) using the CDP-ICLEI reporting system. We hope that this year's success can inspire other localities, cities, and districts to join this competition and contribute to actualizing sustainable and low-emission development.



New Innovations

Supporting sustainable businesses

With support from the Dutch Fund for Climate and Development (DFCD), WWF-Indonesia has supported PT Indobamboo in producing a baseline assessment and created a Certification Action Plan (CAP) towards FSC certification (under the IKEA-WWF FSC Project). Aside from supporting PT Indobamboo, we are currently identifying new potential projects that meet the criteria. The criteria include scalable capacity, investable, nature-positive, and community-inclusion.

New potential projects were: 1. Cocoa (PT Krakakoa) that run a high-quality cocoa factory and work with cocoa farmers, most of are women in the buffer zone of Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, Aceh and Mamasa, West Sulawesi and is currently expanding to support cocoa farmers in Jayapura, Papua, 2. Mini-hydro of PT Mandala Pratama Energy (MPE) which will increase their capacity from c.a. 12MWH to 24MWH and working with farmers for sustainability in their catchment areas, 3.

Rattan community groups in Central Kalimantan as a part of them are already FSC certified, they are currently looking for an umbrella company for processing and marketing their product, 4. Biofuel (ABE) which is trying to use Tamanu plant (*Calophyllum inophyllum*) for biodiesel and aviation fuel.

YOUTH & EDUCATION

A group of young people are sitting in a yellow boat on a body of water, waving their hands towards a larger, colorful boat in the distance. The larger boat has a yellow and red upper section and a blue and white lower section, with a WWF logo visible. The background shows a cloudy sky and distant mountains.

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.

Starting Young



Panda Mobile brings conservation education to schools for elementary students

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.



My Hour for Earth

Earth Hour and collective action to conserve energy

Earth Hour 2022 has been successfully conducted both online and offline, with numerous participants joining the celebration, such as individuals, communities, companies, public media figures, religious communities, and government both at the local and the national levels.



EARTH HOUR 2022

Thank you for your direct support at Earth Hour 2022. There were around tens of thousands of participants followed online, as well as offline by individuals, communications, companies, media, public figures, figures interfaith non-governmental organizations, provincial, city and district governments throughout Indonesia

Implemented and supported by LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, COMMUNITIES, CAMPUS, SCHOOLS, and Individuals in:



55 LOCAL GOVERNMENTS THROUGHOUT INDONESIA

Province, City, and Regency level

Supported by more than :

100 COMMUNITY LEADERS, PUBLIC FIGURES, AND INFLUENCERS

Participation and support by more than :



100 COMPANY AND SECTOR BUSINESS

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.



THE WWF INDONESIA FOUNDATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

30 JUNE 2022

(Expressed in thousands of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	NOTES	2022	2021
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	64,188,143	70,759,782
Project advances	6	6,799,415	8,084,736
Contribution receivables	7	10,873,580	10,593,796
Other current assets		2,117,956	783,809
		83,979,094	90,222,123
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Fixed assets	8	30,970,835	35,898,131
Intangible assets	9	3,881,322	3,960,907
		34,852,157	39,859,038
Total assets		118,831,251	130,081,161
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS			
Current liabilities			
Deferred revenue	10	34,405,343	51,346,938
Accruals and other payables	11	19,940,655	16,845,751
		54,345,998	68,192,689
Net assets		63,128,699	61,888,472
Non-controlling interest		1,356,554	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		118,831,251	130,081,161

Audited by: KAP Tanudiredja, Wibisana, Rintis, dan Associates (PwC Indonesia)

THE WWF INDONESIA FOUNDATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(Expressed in thousands of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

		2022		
	NOTES	RESTRICTED	UNRESTRICTED	TOTAL
REVENUE				
Donations	12	173,647,953	19,133,053	192,781,006
Foreign exchange gain, net	6	-	(1,130,831)	(1,130,831)
Finance income	7	-	1,114,742	1,114,742
Others		-	21,741,093	21,741,093
Net assets released from restrictions				
Fulfillment of restricted programs	20	(15,380,223)	15,380,223	-
Total revenue		158,267,730	56,238,280	214,506,010
EXPENSES				
Grants and professional fees	13	(58,776,279)	(12,291,688)	(71,067,967)
Staff cost	13	(44,794,242)	(15,842,323)	(60,636,565)
Office and field operating costs	13	(24,499,940)	(27,947,767)	(52,447,707)
Travelling, meeting, and training	13	(30,197,269)	(1,685,224)	(31,882,493)
Provision/reversal/write off for impairment of receivable		-	-	
Total expenses		(158,267,730)	(57,767,002)	(216,034,732)
Other non-operating expense		-	3,905,237	(3,905,237)
Net increase/(decrease)		-	2,376,515	2,376,515
Net assets at beginning of year		-	60,752,182	60,752,182
Non-controlling interest		-	1,356,554	1,356,554
NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR		-	64,485,251	64,485,251

Audited by: KAP Tanudiredja, Wibisana, Rintis, dan Associates (PwC Indonesia)

THE WWF INDONESIA FOUNDATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(Expressed in thousands of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

		2021		
		RESTRICTED	UNRESTRICTED	TOTAL
REVENUE				
Donations				
Foreign exchange gain, net		181,722,129	21,239,893	202,962,022
Finance income		-	2,563,646	2,563,646
Net assets released from restrictions		-	1,314,905	1,314,905
			5,370,132	5,370,132
Fulfillment of restricted programs		(16,096,473)	16,096,473	-
Total revenue		165,625,656	46,585,049	212,210,705
Expenses				
Grants and professional fees		(55,391,865)	(11,696,711)	(67,088,576)
Staff cost		(52,994,946)	(17,364,186)	(70,359,132)
Office and field operating costs		(31,017,570)	(17,938,685)	(48,956,255)
Travelling, meeting, and training		(26,221,275)	(892,442)	(27,113,717)
Provision/reversal/write off for impairment of receivable		-	(36,531)	(36,531)
Total expenses		(165,625,656)	(47,928,555)	(213,554,211)
Other non-operating expense		-	1,136,291	1,136,291
Net increase/(decrease)		-	(207,215)	(207,215)
Net assets at beginning of year		-	62,095,687	62,095,687
Non-controlling interest		-	-	-
Net assets at end of year		-	61,888,472	61,888,472

Audited by: KAP Tanudiredja, Wibisana, Rintis, dan Associates (PwC Indonesia)

THE WWF INDONESIA FOUNDATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022
(Expressed in thousands of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	NOTES	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net decrease in net assets		3,733,069	(1,343,506)
Adjustments to reconcile changes in net assets to cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	8	6,973,217	7,320,156
Amortisation of intangible assets	9	79,585	67,342
Loss on disposal of fixed assets		305,453	99,324
Foreign exchange loss/(gain)		32,397	(332,601)
Finance income		(1,114,742)	(1,314,905)
Provision for impairment receivables		-	-
Share subscription for non-controlling interest		(1,136,291)	36,531
		8,872,688	4,532,341
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Project advances		1,285,321	(1,902,283)
Contribution receivables		(278,300)	12,180,609
Other assets		(1,334,147)	763,661
Deferred revenue		(16,941,595)	5,437,573
Accruals and other payables		3,094,904	(33,153,392)
Receipts of finance income		1,114,742	1,314,905
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		(4,186,387)	(10,826,586)
Net cash used in investing activity			
Receipts of finance income	8	(2,351,371)	(2,297,990)
Net cash used in investing activity			
Advance for share subscription for Non-controlling interest	14	-	567,146
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(6,537,758)	(12,557,430)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		70,759,782	82,983,521
Effect on exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(33,881)	333,691
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		64,188,143	70,759,782

Audited by: KAP Tanudiredja, Wibisana, Rintis, dan Associates (PwC Indonesia)



Partnerships

WWF-Indonesia continues to make a positive impact on the environment throughout Indonesia. We know that one organization cannot effect change alone. In order 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 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 favour of special places or species.

3. Philanthropic



The third approach is articulated through specific programmes 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.

Testimony from our Corporate Partner: BNI

BNI & WWF-Indonesia have collaborated for more than 12 years in BNI - WWF Credit Cards issuance. We feel proud and lucky to be a part of WWF to participate in realizing a sustainable and sustainable Indonesian nature. Through BNI – WWF Credit Card, BNI can participate in inviting customers to participate in every WWF nature conservation campaign through donations that BNI gives from every transaction made. This is of course in line with the application of the Green Banking campaign as BNI's real vision for environmental sustainability.

GRACE SITUMEANG
General Manager Card Business Division,
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

Going forward, we hope that the partnership between BNI and WWF can always be strongly maintained from all aspects. Also, we look forward to new innovative collaborations in the future to increase the impact of BNI and WWF on society, especially through the BNI-WWF Credit Card.

Grace Situmeang, General Manager Card Business Division, PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk



Our domestic corporate partners

FOR FY 22 ARE LISTED BELOW:

1. Alexa Scuba
 2. Amaris Hotel Kupang
 3. Artotel Batu
 4. Artotel Bobotel Medan
 5. Artotel Casa Hangtuah
 6. Artotel De Braga
 7. Artotel Goodrich Hotel
 8. Artotel Haniman Ubud
 9. Artotel Kemang Icon
 10. Artotel Sanur
 11. Artotel Semarang
Gajah Mada
 12. Artotel Surabaya
 13. Artotel Sutasoma
 14. Artotel Thamrin Jakarta
 15. Artotel The Reitz Suites
 16. Artotel Yogyakarta
 17. Aurelia Hotel by Kimson
 18. Bawah Reserve
(PT. Pulau Bawah)
 19. BIntang FLores Hotel
 20. Biz Hotel Ambon
 21. Blue Bird Lombok
 22. Bunaken Oasis Resort
 23. Conrad Bali (PT. Oriental
Indah Bali Hotel)
 24. CV Dinis Putra (DCDC)
 25. CV Indotropic
 26. CV Mandiri Alor Lestari Alam
 27. CV Santrian Beach Cottages
(Griya Santrian)
 28. CV Tinabo Indo Wisata
 29. CV Vineplus Solusindo
 30. CV Y2N Wakatobi (Wakatobi
Dive Trip)
 31. Fairmont Hotel Jakarta
 32. Fairmont Sanur Beach Bali
 33. Fave Hotel Gatot Subroto
Jakarta
 34. Flores Diving Centre (PT
Cahaya Adrian Flores)
 35. Gangga Island Bungalow
(Lotus Group)
 36. Goama PTE LTD
 37. Goama PTE LTD
 38. Harper Perintis Makassar
 39. Harris Hotel Sunset Road
 40. Holiday Resort Lombok

Our domestic corporate partners

FOR FY 22 ARE LISTED BELOW:

41. Hotel Grand Santhi
 42. Hotel Vila Lumbung
 43. Ibis Styles Cikarang
 44. Indosat
 45. Kasuari Valley Beach Resort
 46. Kommunal 88
 47. Lokha Legian
 48. Lokha Ubud
 49. Lotus Bungalow (Lotus Group)
 50. Nautika Dive Alor
 51. Patuno Resort
 52. Plaza Inn Kendari
 53. Pratasaba Resort
 54. PT Alfa Goldland Realty
 55. PT Alief Afdal Tour and Travel
 56. PT Angkasa Pura 1 (PERSERO)
 57. PT Aplikasinusa Lintasarta
 58. PT Balinusa Windumas
 59. PT Bank Central Asia, Tbk
 1. PT Bank Negara Indonesia
(PERSERO) Tbk
 62. PT Bank Tabungan Pensiunan
Nasional SyariahTbk
 63. PT Benings Fesyen Nusantara
 64. PT Blue Bird Tbk
 65. PT Bogatama Marinusa
 66. PT Bumi Menara Internusa
 67. PT Caputra Bumi Bahari
(Quicksilver Cruise)
 68. PT Celebes Seaweed Group
 69. PT Cipta Pangan Indah
 70. PT Dive Komodo
 71. PT Eco Diver Manado
 72. PT Epson Indonesia
 73. PT Esta Digital Niaga
 74. PT Flores XPI
 75. PT Floressa Wisata Tours
and Travel
 76. PT Garap Sukses Abadi
(Tripinto Tour)
 77. PT Golden Bird Bali
 78. PT Hikvision Technology
Indonesia
 79. PT Iambeu Mina Utama
 80. PT Ika Nusa Windutama
 81. PT Jalam Terus Indonesia
(Butik Trip)

Our domestic corporate partners FOR FY 22 ARE LISTED BELOW:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 82. PT Jhonson & Johnson
Indonesia | 100. PT Planet Merah Enam |
| 83. PT JITH Rajasa InDonesia
(Travacello) | 101. PT Planet Merah Lima
(Surabaya) |
| 84. PT Kemilau Bintang Timur | 102. PT PLN (Persero) |
| 85. PT Kurabesi Nusantara
Indonesia | 103. PT Pondok Satu Hati
(The One Villa) |
| 86. PT Marij Divine Diving | 104. PT Primo Indo Ikan |
| 87. PT Matsyaraja Arnawa
Stambhapura | 105. PT Red Planet Hotels Indonesia |
| 88. PT Mega Marine Pride | 106. PT Samsonite Indonesia |
| 89. PT Metro Makassar Gemilang | 107. PT Samudera Eco Anugerah
Indonesia |
| 90. PT Misaja Mitra | 108. PT Samudera Ekowisata
Indonesia |
| 91. PT Mitra Inovasi Gemilang | 109. PT Samudra Eco Anugrah |
| 92. PT MRT Jakarta (Perseroda) | 110. PT Selayar Dive & Adventure |
| 93. PT Mustika Minanusa Aurora | 111. PT Surya Alam Tunggal |
| 94. PT Natura Seafood | 112. PT Tigadara Pesona Wisata Alor |
| 95. PT Nuha Kepa Kai | 113. PT Trinusa Travelindo |
| 96. PT Pinisi Duta Bahari (Sea
Trek Sailing Adventures) | 114. PT Ujung Kulon Sukses
Makmur Abadi |
| 97. PT Planet Merah Bekasi | 115. PT Wallacea Jalesveva Lestari |
| 98. PT Planet Merah Dua | 116. PT Winson Prima Sejahtera |
| 99. PT Planet Merah Dua Belas
(Solo) | 117. PT Wisata Jalan Laut
(Seawalker Sanur) |

Our domestic corporate partners FOR FY 22 ARE LISTED BELOW:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 118. PT Wiyata Saba Indonesia
(Jelajah Pulau) | 135. The Sanctoo Villa & Spa
(PT. PESONA AURA BALI) |
| 119. Pullman Central Park Jakarta | 136. Villa Almarik (Lotus Group) |
| 120. Puri Sari Hotel | 137. Villa Ombak |
| 121. Red Planet Makassar | 138. Wicked Diving |
| 122. Rekan Dive Centre | 139. Yayasan Dunia Lebih Baik |
| 123. Representatives Offices of
Agoda International Pte. Ltd. | |
| 124. Santika Hotel Mataram (PT
Lombok Asri) | |
| 125. Seahorse Paradise (Lotus
Group) | |
| 126. Seed Resort | |
| 127. Selayar Marine Dive | |
| 128. Swiss Bell Hotel (PT
Chriswiyen Rejeki) | |
| 129. Tandiano Dive Centre | |
| 130. The 101 Bali Fontana
Seminyak | |
| 131. The Haven Bali Seminyak | |
| 132. The Haven Berawa | |
| 133. The Lokha Umalas Villas
& Spa | |
| 134. The One Legian Hotel | |