



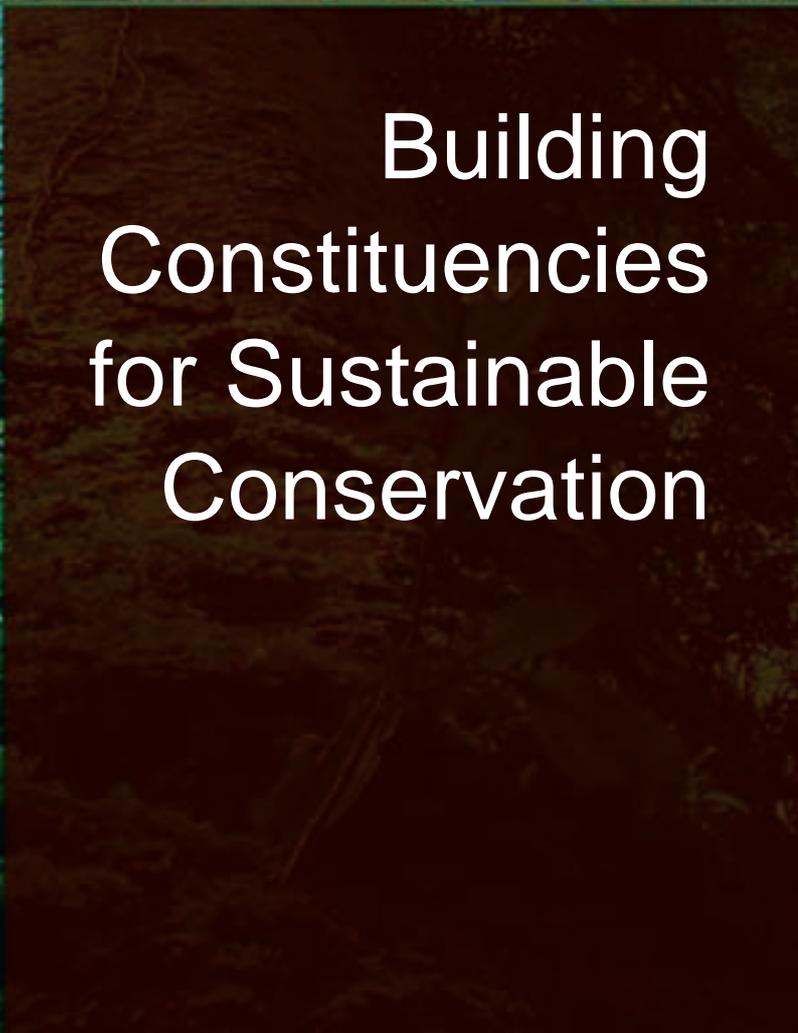
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WWF-Indonesia

Annual Report FY 2006-2007



Building Constituencies for Sustainable Conservation

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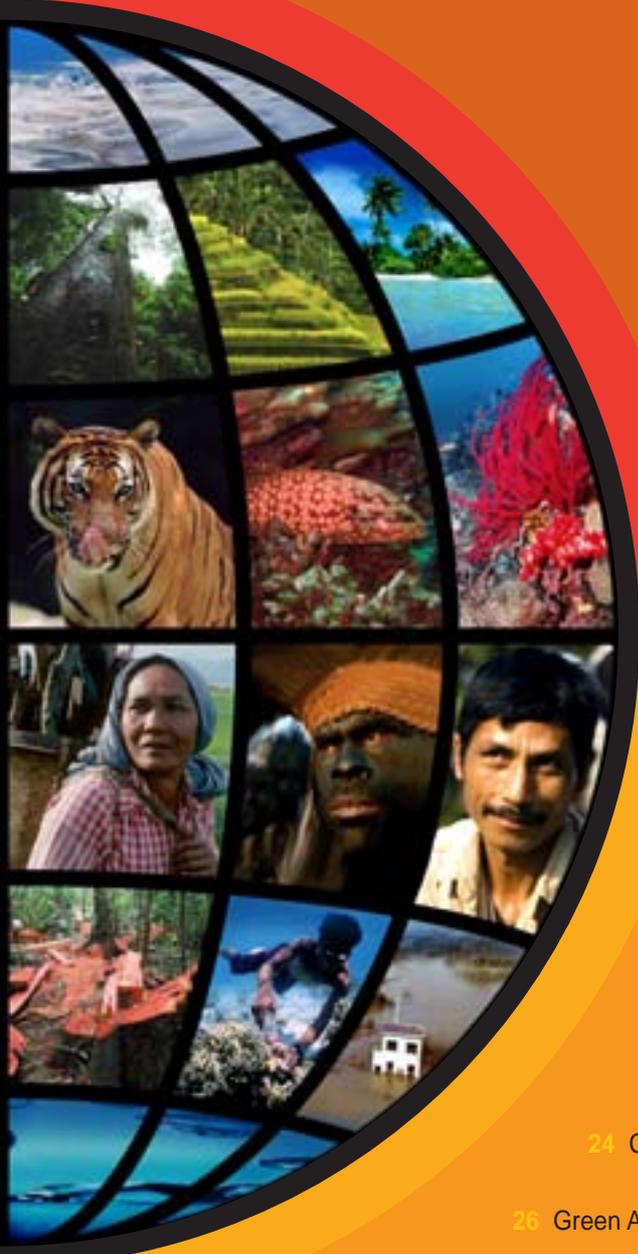
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Kemal A Stamboel
Chair of the Executive Board

WWF-Indonesia Reaches Out

On behalf of the Board members, I am pleased to convey this message in our Annual Report 2006-2007. We are very proud by our achievements in the past and wish to achieve greater success in conservation in the coming years for sustainable conservation in Indonesia.

We are heartened by the significant growing support and recognition from Indonesian public for their awareness to the impact and current condition of our natural environment and as well as the climate change issue. Within one year, we got a great support from more than 8,000 new supporters. Merchandising also plays an important role in promoting conservation and community empowerment. Now, all WWF-Indonesia field sites are engaging with communities to grow "Green & Fair products" as part of our initiative to help develop products and build market linkages for communities in support of sustainable livelihoods.

We believe the challenges and success during this year can only be achieved by good partnership with WWF global network, community, partners, donors and government. Throughout the development of the Coral Triangle and the Heart of Borneo initiatives, WWF-Indonesia has strengthened its relations with many partners. Both initiatives were approved by the WWF Assembly as well to become WWF Network Initiatives at the 2007 Annual Conference in Beijing.

Meanwhile, at the invitation of the government of Indonesia, we were deeply involved with preparations for the 13th UNFCCC Conference of Parties in Bali, December 2007. This event provides an unprecedented opportunity to link international climate negotiations with issues that the WWF Global Network has recognized as being globally significant. WWF-Indonesia is prepared and feels honoured to be the host of the WWF Global Team in Bali for this landmark event.

We wish to express heartfelt thanks to Indonesian public, donors, partners across the world and Indonesian government, for the valuable continued support and commitment in believing and making our conservation results possible.

We congratulate our staff and board of directors for their commitment, dedication and experience to make all these achievements happen and for all partnership and collaboration they have built. Also for the Board of Trustees for their valuable support of the vital conservation work being carried out, especially on the Heart of Borneo Initiative.

It is only through working together at every level that we can protect our natural resources, livelihoods and quality of life by conserving nature. Together we can protect our living planet for a better future!



Dr. Mubariq Ahmad
Executive Director, WWF-Indonesia

I wish to express my gratitude to all staff and board members for their hard work and support, and for the results that we have achieved so far. WWF-Indonesia's management acknowledges that without these serious efforts, we could not have realized so many results within the last four years. As the final year of our Strategic Plan 2004-08 soon comes to a close, we will gather and develop a new strategic plan for the next five years. Our new strategic planning process will have to be linked with the finalization of the new Global Programme Framework at WWF International. In fact, the structural changes in the Global Programme Framework and the WWF Network Initiatives that were established to deliver global conservation targets have effectively influenced our work since 2007.

Starting 1 July 2007, WWF-Indonesia is hosting two major Network Initiatives, namely the Heart of Borneo and the Coral Triangle. The trust that we have gained from the WWF Global Network to host the two initiatives is the result of our hard work, both in the Support & Resource and the Programme divisions. Congratulations for this great achievement!

Around Indonesia, we have played a major part in several landmark conservation achievements. In February 2007, the governments of Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia and Malaysia signed the Heart of Borneo Declaration to jointly protect this area of global significance from unsustainable economic interests. The declaration serves as a foundation for closer collaboration between the three countries, and has also triggered many pledges of support from foreign governments, the private sector and the NGOs.

In October 2006, WWF-Indonesia facilitated the signing of a regional agreement by the governments of Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands for the protection of leatherback turtles.

Another milestone in turtle conservation was achieved in Derawan Marine Conservation Area, Kalimantan, when the local government issued a ban on turtle egg concessions in the area. Meanwhile, the new zonation in Wakatobi Marine National Park—jointly facilitated by WWF and The Nature Conservancy—will also generate benefits for improved coral reef protection and sustainable fishery resources.

A new initiative called "Humanitarian Partnership" was also developed at the beginning of 2007. It is a WWF-Indonesia and the American Red Cross collaboration to make sure that rehabilitation in Aceh is carried out in an environmentally sound fashion, by combining humanitarian and conservation approaches. Meanwhile, working with Wetlands International Indonesia Programme and local NGOs through the "Green Coast" programme, approximately 638 ha of coastal areas have been reforested and the first local regulation on sustainable management of marine and fisheries resources in Aceh Province was drafted. Restoration of the coastal ecosystem was made possible with the support of Panglima Laut association, Aceh's indigenous system for governance of fishery resources, and the participation of students.

WWF-Indonesia's Supporter programme also made substantial gains. Starting in 2007, this programme now has three member categories, namely Junior Conservationist, Nature Buddy and Nature Guardian. With the growing number of supporters, there is a simultaneous increase in demand for activities. We held the event "One Earth - One Step for Change" (Bumi-ku Satu: Satu Langkah untuk Perubahan) from November 2006 to 22 April 2007 (Earth Day), involving hundreds of supporters and the general public.

We would like to convey that we feel honoured to have such warm public responses regarding our hard work. Such responses keep strengthening our commitment to do more for our shared vision: a living planet.

The underlying drivers of increased human use of resources, causing biodiversity loss and environmental degradation, require conservation approaches that include issues such as poverty, trade, investment and security. For this reason, WWF-Indonesia strives to work with key government institutions, legislative bodies, businesses, teachers and schools, indigenous people, local communities and the general public.

Through partnerships with all levels of government, WWF-Indonesia is determined to deliver the maximum in terms of policy impacts on sustainability and social equity. Recognizing the importance of spatial planning in harmonizing economic development and environmental protection, the internal Spatial Planning Working Group provides technical assistance to the Regional Planning Agencies (Bappeda) and regional parliaments in review of spatial plan policies. This assistance has been provided in some provinces and regencies in Sumatra, Kalimantan and Papua. To find solutions to stop forest fire issues, we jointly organized a workshop with the Centre for Strategic and International Studies and the Singapore Institute of International Affairs, inviting politicians, government officials, NGOs, and corporations from Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore.

We aim to focus political environment and to help solutions to environmental the Payment for policy in West Lombok, the years of intense field testing water utility company and



attention on the politicians prioritize finding problems. One example is Environmental Services result of more than two with communities, the local the municipality.

In our collaboration with the private sector WWF-Indonesia has initiated several innovative collaborations with businesses to bring about change with a net positive contribution to society and the environment. In the forestry sector, we have worked with Asia Pacific Resources International Holdings (APRIL), a developer of fibre plantations, to test our High Conservation Value Forests assessment in several of the company's forest management units. In Lampung, South Sumatra, we are engaging with Nestlé, Kraft, Lavazza, Olam and Noble and other leading brands to initiate a joint effort for optimizing the coffee business without harming the Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park. In the palm oil sector, we are involved in the Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil to help Indonesian corporations adopt sustainable practices.

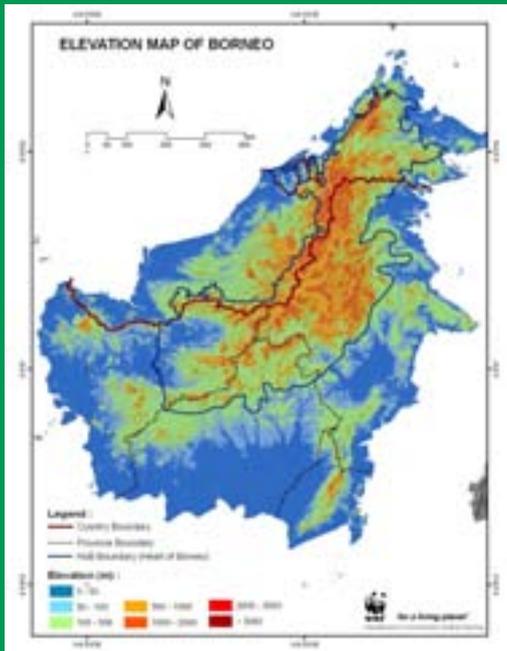
WWF-Indonesia provides learning materials to teachers and students in many of our field sites. We work with teachers to develop curricula on environmental topics and help implement the modules in schools.

BUILDING
CONSTITUENCIES
FOR SUSTAINABLE
CONSERVATION
IN INDONESIA





Forest and Terrestrial Species Programme



Many exciting developments have occurred since the governments of Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia and Malaysia announced their intention to develop a shared declaration on the Heart of Borneo during the Conference of Parties of the Convention of Biological Diversity in Curitiba, Brazil in March 2006.

Pehin Dr Awang Haji Ahmad bin Haji Jumat (Minister of Brunei Darussalam's Industry and Primary Resources) MS Kaban (Indonesian Minister of Forestry) and Dato Seri Azmi bin Khalid (Malaysian Minister of Natural Resources and Environment) achieved a significant milestone for the conservation of the Heart of Borneo. A historic declaration to conserve the Heart of Borneo was officially signed between the three ministers on behalf of the three governments in Bali, Indonesia on 12 February 2007. Statements of support were sent from the representatives of the US and UK governments, EU, as well as the United Nations Environmental Programme. This landmark agreement underscored in clear terms the three countries' commitment to conserve and sustainably manage the Heart of Borneo, with ensuing support from the international community to prepare and implement the action plan.

WWF-Indonesia, which has been supporting the process to conserve the Heart of Borneo since the beginning, sees the signing of the declaration as an important step for achieving sustainable development in Borneo. It is expected that the three-country action plan to protect the region will be agreed next year.

The Heart of Borneo is a governmental commitment and the Indonesian government, together with Malaysia and Brunei, will ratify the Heart of Borneo in the near future. As was decided during the inter-ministerial meeting, the Indonesian government supports the Heart of Borneo as this is a source of life for Kalimantan. If the Heart of Borneo is saved, the whole of Kalimantan will be saved," he said.

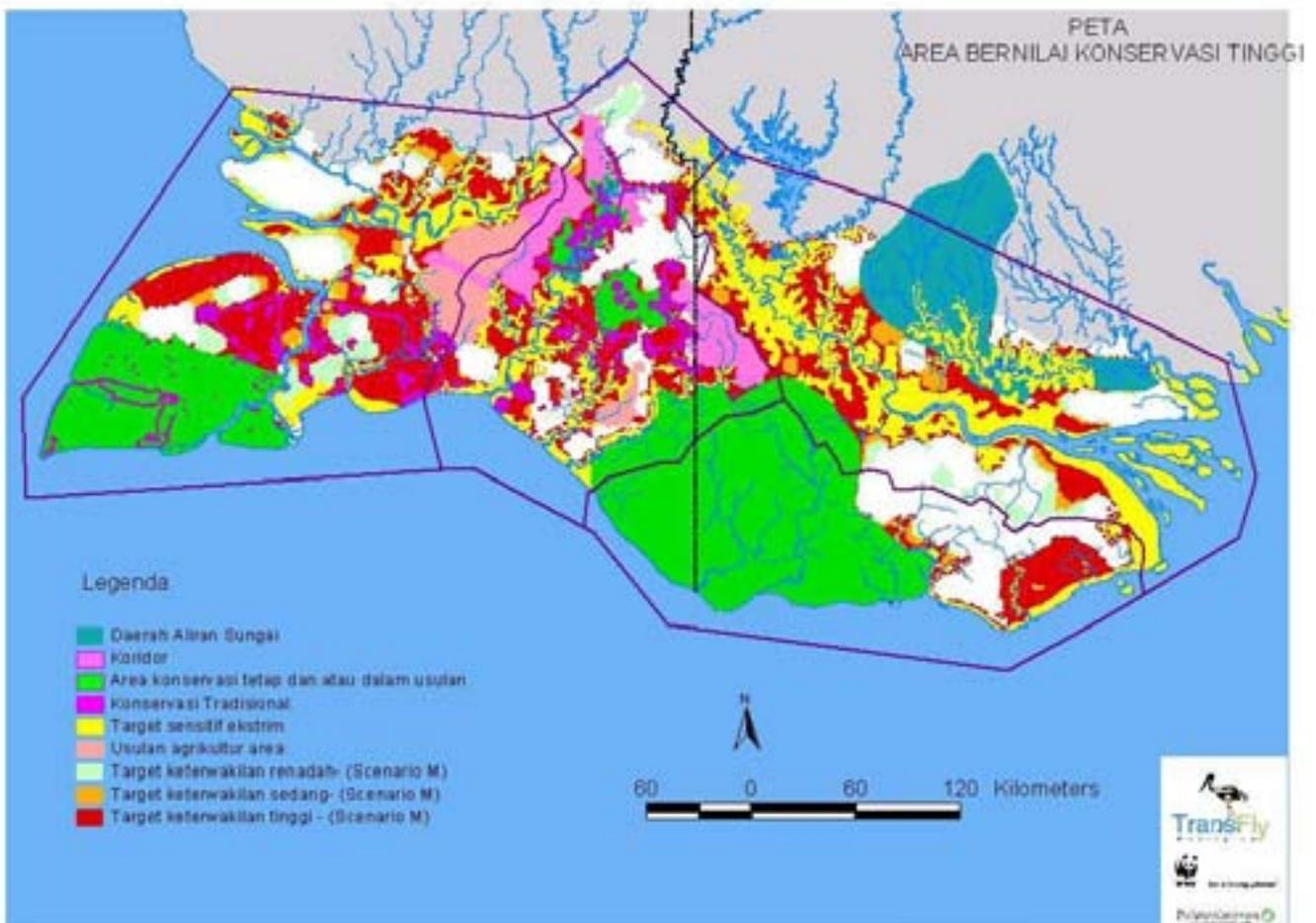


Multi-stakeholder Mapping and Planning for Papua

In Lorentz National Park, the results of community mapping were integrated by the Provincial Forestry Service in drafting the local regulation "Sustainable Forest Management based on Community Values" in August 2006. Moreover, in collaboration with the Papua Participatory Mapping Consortium, we held a 'training of trainers' event for WWF partners from 6 to 10 November 2006 in the Jayawijaya region to improve local people's mapping capacity. The community maps are now available in printed and digital versions, a significant contribution to spatial planning in Papua. The Lorentz National Park Agency, founded following the Rapid Assessment and Prioritisation of Protected Areas Management assessment (facilitated by WWF), also agreed to establish a joint task force to prepare the Management Plan for the park based on these maps.



Since the announcement of the social and biodiversity vision for the TransFly ecoregion last year, a blueprint for sustainable natural resources management in southern parts of Papua New Guinea and Papua province, WWF has organized several community workshops in the Merauke district to develop accurate maps that identify High Conservation Value Areas (HCVAs). In support of the vision for the TransFly the local community has endorsed the development of their customary forest as a biological corridor between Bian-Kumbe and Wasur National Park





Greening the Timber Business

WWF-Indonesia has developed an integrated approach towards good forest governance in Kalimantan through the Kalimantan Forest Partnership (implemented with Tropenbos International and the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)). We particularly focused on strengthening market incentives for responsible forestry and building the capacity of forest managers in Indonesia and Malaysia to respond to those incentives. The partnership works closely with other WWF-Indonesia activities, including the Indonesia Forest and Trade Network (*Nusa Hijau*) and the Forest Conversion Initiative.

One example of the many activities of the partnership was the international conference “Linking Dutch Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Markets to Borneo’s Sustainable Forests”, organized in collaboration with the FSC in the Netherlands and WWF-Netherlands in Jakarta on 26-29 March 2007. The conference brought together the Dutch Housing Association, major timber retailers, representatives of Dutch municipalities and NGOs, Indonesian timber producers and key stakeholders. As a result, more than 24 representatives of Dutch timber trading companies, municipalities and NGOs have pledged to purchase FSC wood products to build 100,000 housing units in the Netherlands over the next five years. Besides, a number of timber buyers from the US, UK, and the Netherlands visited Indonesia to locate reliable wood sources with the help of *Nusa Hijau*.

Nusa Hijau is engaging with an increasing number of companies and other stakeholders in order to promote credible forest certification through a stepwise approach and by linking to responsible forest products trade. This year, *Nusa Hijau*’s members achieved some significant success; nine of the 18 member manufacturers achieved Chain of Custody certification, covering a total of 269,000 ha of forest. By the end of June 2007, 18 trade companies and eight forest producers had become *Nusa Hijau* members.

Nusa Hijau also supported the production of a BBC documentary for the Earth Report series called “Timber Futures”, which was filmed on location in Indonesia and the UK and included several *Nusa Hijau* members. Examining how market forces in Europe and North America can be involved to help conserve the world’s forests, the programme highlighted the approach of the WWF Global Forest and Trade Network for responsible wood sourcing. The documentary was aired globally in December 2006 and reached over 150 million viewers in more than 140 countries and territories.

Promoting Sustainable Oil Palm Production

WWF-Indonesia has been an active member of the Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) since its establishment in 2003 and currently is one of the RSPO International Board members. Through the Roundtable WWF encourages districts and companies to adopt policies and land use plans that exclude the conversion of High Conservation Value Forests (HCVFs) into plantations, and apply sound environmental practices for the operation of their oil palm plantations.

Until June 2007, RSPO had 244 members, consisting of 176 ordinary members and 68 affiliate members. Of these, 25 ordinary members and four affiliate members are from Indonesia. Moreover, WWF-Indonesia and the RSPO Indonesia Liaison Office have been working closely to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the RSPO Principles and Criteria (P&C). WWF, as a member of the Indonesia National Interpretation Working Group, aims to adapt the RSPO P&C in the Indonesian context. Formal Memoranda of Understanding between WWF-Indonesia and three important oil palm companies have been signed to assess High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF) in the companies' concession areas, and for testing the P&C of the RSPO.

One important principle in sustainable oil palm is applying zero-burning practices for land clearing. WWF-Indonesia has been advocating for the ratification of the ASEAN Transboundary Haze Agreement by the Government of Indonesia. So far, the government has been revising the Indonesian Law on Environment (UU 23/1997) by incorporating the substance of the ASEAN Haze agreement. At the local level, WWF-Indonesia has provided input to the Palangkaraya Declaration on Forest and Land Fires Fighting by the provincial government of Central Kalimantan





RhinoCare:

Encouraging the Public to Help Protect the Endangered Javan Rhino

With a population of around 50 individuals in Ujung Kulon National Park, West Java, and no more than ten in Cat Tien National Park, Vietnam, the Javan rhino is one of the most endangered species in the world. Protecting this magnificent species from extinction requires a tremendous amount of commitment and dedication.



In 2006, WWF-Indonesia started the RhinoCare programme with the aim to raise public funds to ramp up ongoing rhino conservation work. The programme aims to sensitize, encourage and facilitate public and corporate involvement for the conservation of the rhino. Through the symbolical adoption of a Javan rhino, our programme offers individuals, families, groups, businesses and other organizations in Indonesia an opportunity to become rhino conservationists.

Through extensive research, patrols and rhino monitoring using camera traps, WWF has documented 35 individual Javan rhinos in the park. Of these, seven rhinos were selected for symbolic adoption: Dablo, an adult male rhino; a mother and calf named Lulu and Rara; 2 juvenile female rhinos named Euis and Menui; and 2 bulls, Macho and Jampang. From February until March 2007, the RhinoCare programme carried out a market analysis to design the fundraising mechanism, which now includes six packages ranging from IDR 250,000 to IDR 100 million. The adopter receives many benefits including adoption certificates, merchandise and exclusive visits to Ujung Kulon National park.



Tracking Sumatran Elephants

For the first time, WWF attached a satellite-tracking collar to an endangered Sumatran elephant in Indonesia this year. On 23 November 2006, WWF-Indonesia's Bukit Barisan Selatan project, in collaboration with its partner in the national park (Lampung Forestry and Nature Conservation Office, or *KSDA*), tracked a herd of six elephants near the park and placed a tracking collar on the herd's matriarch. We can now trace the location of the herd as part of a study of the elephants' home range. By daily monitoring of the herd's location, WWF-Indonesia and partners can also warn local villagers when elephants are nearby. Following the satellite tracking study in Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, on 17 January 2007 WWF-Indonesia and partners installed another collar, this time on a wild elephant in Tesso Nilo National Park in Riau Province.

Orangutans in Sebangau National Park

WWF-Indonesia's work in Sebangau National Park, Kalimantan, focuses on assisting the new national park authority to protect orangutan habitat by facilitating anti-illegal logging operations, park patrols, habitat restoration (by canal blocking and forest rehabilitation), promoting collaborative management between the park authority and the communities, and promoting sustainable livelihood of the local communities through alternative income activities.



Cracking down on illegal logging

WWF-Indonesia has facilitated anti illegal logging activities in Sebangau National Park and we have been instrumental in facilitating the operations of the Forest Ranger Quick Response Team (SPORC). Indeed, the confiscation of 578,360 illegal logs in June 2006 showed a rare but positive sign of law enforcement. From more than 100 illegal sawmills that once operated on the banks of the Katingan River, less than 10 are active at the end of 2006 and we expect that the operations of the remaining sawmills will cease soon due to timber shortages. Large illegal log rafts no longer exist in the park. The SPORC organizes regular patrols with a team that consists of staff of the Nature Conservation Office (BKSDA) and the Central Kalimantan Police Department. From July 2006 to June 2007, WWF-Indonesia facilitated at least 16 SPORC teams to conduct patrols three times a month.

To strengthen law enforcement, we ran a workshop in January 2007 that focused on money laundering, illegal logging and the orangutan trade. This workshop, held in coordination with TRAFFIC (a wildlife trade monitoring network), the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), and the local government in Sebangau, aimed to engage the governments and police to develop strategies in combating illegal logging and illegal wildlife trade.

Orangutan Habitat restoration

To help curtail forest fires, WWF-Indonesia has helped communities to construct eight more dams. By blocking canals, communities can prevent the ravages of forest fires and also maintain access to non timber forest products, such as gum. The effectiveness of blocking canals to prevent forest fires was proven during the 2006 dry season. When forest fires broke out in the area, the land surrounding the blocked canals was not damaged by fires due to increased water levels. By June 2007, WWF has constructed 37 such dams.

To determine the most suitable species and locations for forest rehabilitation, WWF-Indonesia supported a study which identified species such as belangeran (*Shorea* sp), jelutong (*Dyera lowii*), pasir-pasir (*Litsea* sp.) and tutup kabali (*Diospyros* sp). The latter two are well-known as food sources for orangutans. Furthermore, as part of rehabilitation activities, at least 60 nursery beds for approximately 80,000 seedlings have been set up at WWF's field station. Another 70,000 seedlings were planted on the banks of the SSI channel, the largest channel used to transport timber out of the Sebangau hinterland area. This effort was supported by the Central Kalimantan Peat land Project and developed with the participation of the Sebangau Community Forum. Other vegetation work included a collaboration with the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) to develop a floral inventory of Sebangau National Park.



Multi-Stakeholder Workshop

Coffee and Conservation

in and around Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, Sumatra, Indonesia



Sustainable Coffee Farming and Responsible Trade

Approximately 17%, or 60,000 ha, of Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park has been converted into farmland, most of which is used for coffee plantations. This situation threatens the function of the park as a habitat for endangered rhinos, tigers, and Sumatran elephants.

In response to this situation, a study was initiated on the trade in coffee produced from this area and the results were outlined in the report "Gone in an Instant: How the Trade in Illegally Grown Coffee is Driving the Destruction of Rhino, Tiger and Elephant Habitat in Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park". The report revealed that coffee produced illegally in the national park ended up being mixed with legally produced coffee before being distributed to the international market.

Following the release of the report, a workshop was facilitated on Coffee and Conservation in Bandar Lampung on 12-13 March 2007 in coordination with the Forestry Service of Lampung Province, which was attended by both central and local government officials, coffee companies and communities. The workshop concluded with the signing of a "Declaration on Coffee and Conservation" highlighting the participants' commitment towards halting illegal forest conversion in the park and supporting sustainable coffee production outside the national park. WWF-Indonesia, in cooperation with coffee companies and trading firms, is currently designing a scheme to improve coffee production and quality from the buffer zone of the park by adopting sustainable coffee farming.

More than 18 months after the devastating earthquake and tsunami in Aceh and on Nias Island, there is still no comprehensive solution on the issue of timber supply for the reconstruction and rehabilitation process. However, despite the pressure to build houses for the tsunami victims as fast as possible, there is strong commitment from the government and many other parties to use timber from sustainably-managed forests, in order to reduce the high levels of deforestation in Indonesia.

In response to the need for sustainably-sourced timber, WWF-Indonesia, the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias (*BRR*), and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)—with the support of the government of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam Province—brought companies and agencies from the whole timber supply chain together in a one-day event, “Timber Marketplace”, in June 2006. The aim of the event was to bring together all relevant parties to network, share lessons and set up timber supply lines.

The “Timber Marketplace” was attended by over 50 people representing policy makers (local government and *BRR*), donor agencies, NGOs, and international agencies with housing projects, technical experts, banking service providers, as well as legally and sustainably-sourced timber suppliers from Indonesia, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, and US. Fifteen housing building agencies participated.



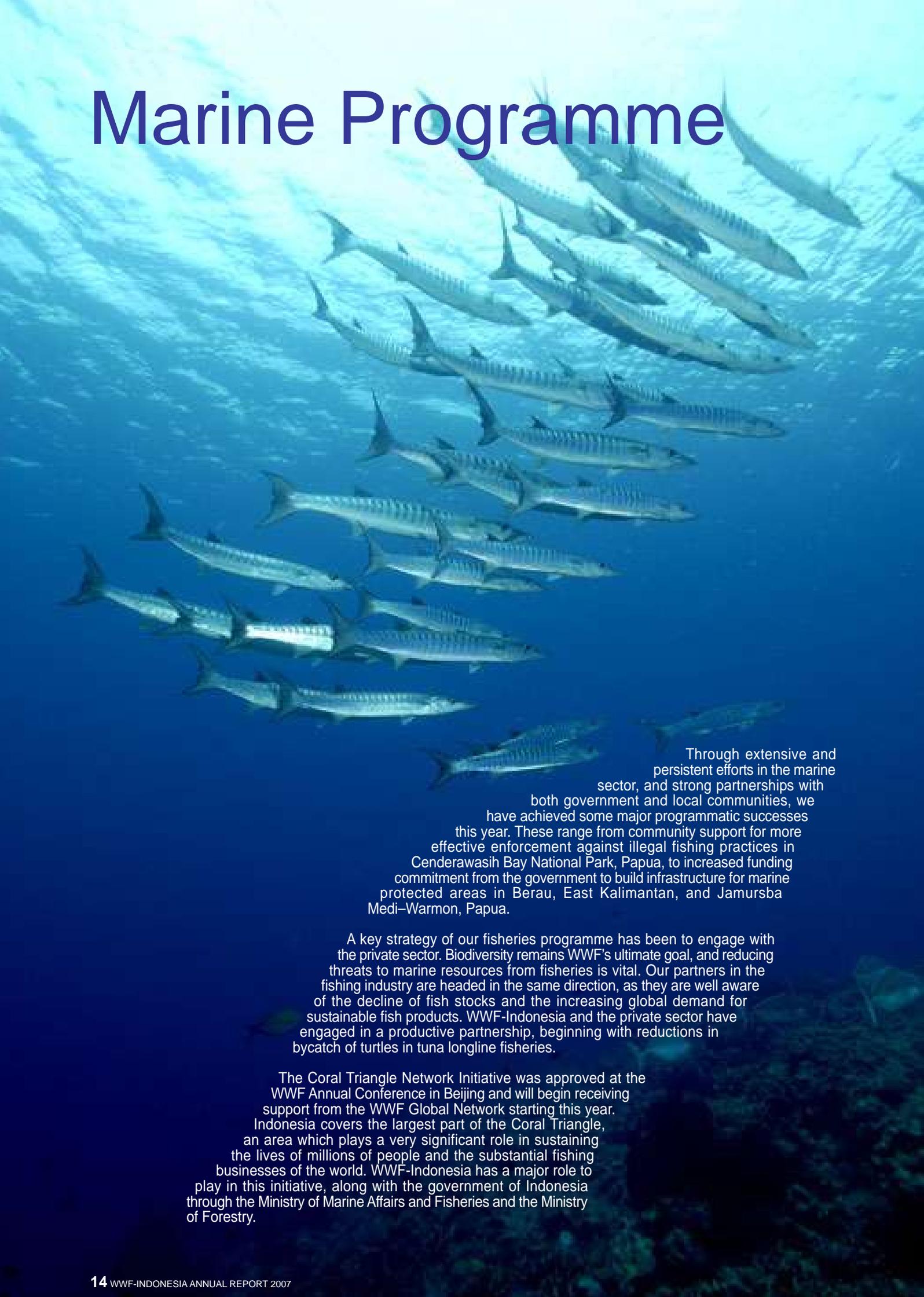
Timber for Aceh

An Effort to Sustain Commitments to Rebuild Aceh Sustainably

In addition to the donation of 480 m³ of timber initiated by WWF, more than 48,000 m³ of timber was donated by foreign countries and imported to Aceh through the collaborative efforts of various organizations. Several humanitarian organizations that had already demonstrated their commitment to redevelop Aceh were responsible for successfully using timber sourced from sustainable forests. These organizations include the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, OXFAM, Première Urgence, Save the Children and the British Red Cross.



Marine Programme



Through extensive and persistent efforts in the marine sector, and strong partnerships with both government and local communities, we have achieved some major programmatic successes this year. These range from community support for more effective enforcement against illegal fishing practices in Cenderawasih Bay National Park, Papua, to increased funding commitment from the government to build infrastructure for marine protected areas in Berau, East Kalimantan, and Jamursba Medi-Warmon, Papua.

A key strategy of our fisheries programme has been to engage with the private sector. Biodiversity remains WWF's ultimate goal, and reducing threats to marine resources from fisheries is vital. Our partners in the fishing industry are headed in the same direction, as they are well aware of the decline of fish stocks and the increasing global demand for sustainable fish products. WWF-Indonesia and the private sector have engaged in a productive partnership, beginning with reductions in bycatch of turtles in tuna longline fisheries.

The Coral Triangle Network Initiative was approved at the WWF Annual Conference in Beijing and will begin receiving support from the WWF Global Network starting this year. Indonesia covers the largest part of the Coral Triangle, an area which plays a very significant role in sustaining the lives of millions of people and the substantial fishing businesses of the world. WWF-Indonesia has a major role to play in this initiative, along with the government of Indonesia through the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries and the Ministry of Forestry.

Marine Protected Areas

The final draft of the Wakatobi Zoning Plan has been completed. It was agreed by all stakeholders that the plan will include a Core Zone, Marine Wilderness Zone, Tourism Zone, and three utilization zones: Traditional Use Zone, Public Use Zone and Special Zone, which brings the area under no-take status to 36% of the total protected area. The formal signing of the Zoning Plan is scheduled for July 2007, while the final draft of the Long-term Management Plan will be formalized in September 2007. The Wakatobi National Park outer boundary is now synchronized with the outer boundary recognized by the Wakatobi District, which will allow for the zonation and management to be incorporated into the Wakatobi District Spatial Plan.

The Wakatobi Community Forum has met regularly and one of their recommendations was to establish an umbrella organization at the district level that represents the forum in coordination with the district government, national park authority on fisheries policies and Wakatobi National Park management. As a result, the Wakatobi Fishers Network (*Jaringan Nelayan Wakatobi*) was established.

In parallel with these institutional developments, WWF continues to help locally with the implementation of monitoring protocols for fish spawning aggregation, resource utilization, reef health, cetaceans and coral bleaching. The data that was collected through these efforts contributed to the identification of areas for the zoning revision. Meanwhile, authorities such as the police, prosecutors and attorneys have shown their full commitment with the recent prosecution (December 2006) of 12 fish bombers who were apprehended by a Wakatobi Joint Patrol in May 2006. The regular surveillance programme, which operates since early 2005, has significantly reduced blast fishing practices. However, cyanide fishing still occasionally happens.

In Berau, East Kalimantan, the mayor signed a decree on the outline of the management plan of Berau Marine Conservation Area following five months of consultations with the fisheries agency and the Law Division of the Berau government. With the Berau Marine Conservation Area Steering team, this allows WWF-Indonesia to establish the management plan and zonation plan for the area in a process that is led by the Dean of Fisheries and Marine School of Mulawarman University. Following the declaration of the Berau Marine Conservation Area and the ban on turtle egg collection, the Ministry of Forestry has provided a new vessel for patrols in the area, which has resulted in arrests and legal charges against poachers.

The WWF/The Nature Conservancy joint project in Derawan is also supporting alternative livelihood programmes for local communities. These alternatives include production and promotion of virgin coconut oil, seaweed farming and turtle handicraft, and are being developed in collaboration with the District Agency for Trade, Industry and Cooperatives. We have also helped by:

- donating 2 glass bottom boats to community groups in Derawan and Tanjung Batu

- providing a packaging and labelling machine for fish chips production in Teluk Semanting
- constructing fish aggregating devices in Giring-Giring and Balikukup, and
- beginning the development of a microcredit system for a cooperative in Biduk-biduk.

In Cenderawasih Bay National Park, Papua, two formal agreements for no-take zones were secured between WWF-Indonesia and the Park Authority. Monitoring of resource use in the area by both parties fed into the revision of the park's zonation system to enhance management effectiveness in the national park.

The triennial meeting of the Bunaken National Park Management Advisory Board produced the Strategic Plan for 2007-2010, revised Standard Operating Procedures and revised Basic Rules for the organization. This sets a stronger framework for collaborative management.

WWF-Indonesia created a working group for a new marine protected area in the Savu Sea, around the Solor-Lembata-Alor area. The working group was supported by legislation from the governor following a series of consultations with the provincial government. Overall, progress is satisfactory and the provincial government is keen to develop a partnership with us to share programme objectives and budgets in supporting the marine protected area and community development locally. Key stakeholders in the Solor Lembata Alor have signed an agreement according to which they commit to collaborate on the establishment of marine protected areas in their area for conservation and sustainable fisheries purposes. This was celebrated with the launch of an environmental education vessel that will also be used for monitoring.

In the traditional whale hunting village of Lamalera, our Photo Voices project was initiated in partnership with Photo Voices International and the project was launched by the mayor of Lembata. Fifty men and women will be documenting their lives and what matters to them by taking photos. Over time, this will provide a valuable tool for conservation planning and for the design of marine protected areas, as well as for improved understanding of whale hunting issues and traditions.

Sustainable Fisheries

We are supporting the government to monitor and control fishing practices in Indonesia through the onboard observer programme. Four observers and ten volunteers from the Sorong Fisheries Academy were on board 14 trawl vessels of four large shrimp fishing companies in Sorong, Papua. The objectives of this programme are to collect bycatch data on non-target species, to observe the effectiveness of Turtle Excluder Devices on shrimp trawl fishery and to educate boat captains and crews on handling turtles that are unintentionally caught to increase their survival. A first look at the data suggests that the Turtle Excluder Devices are very effective in reducing bycatch of turtles, with less turtles caught today compared to some years ago.

Initial data from a trial run in tuna long line fisheries indicates that marine turtles are less likely to be caught by circle hooks compared to traditional hooks, and this without reducing catches of target fish species. Demand for circle hooks has grown, which has led WWF-Indonesia to engage with local hook manufacturers to increase circle hook production in Indonesia. By sharing the results of our work at the South East Asian Fisheries Development Center – Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), we have set Indonesia as an example for similar approaches in Southeast Asian countries and this has helped WWF-Philippines to initiate an observer programme and circle hook trials.

Management of tuna fisheries remains a serious concern for WWF-Indonesia. To improve our understanding of this



fisheries sector, we visited 38 sites in 19 provinces representing the nine major fishing areas in Indonesia. Our aim was to collect information and to carry out interviews with stakeholders on tuna fisheries and options for ecosystem based management of tuna fisheries. These interviews included representatives from large to medium-scale tuna fleets and companies supporting the tuna processing industry in Indonesia (e.g. tuna canning companies, loin processors, smoked tuna processor and

baitfish suppliers). With the results of this comprehensive update on tuna fisheries in Indonesia, we are developing a communications strategy with the Research Centre for Capture Fisheries of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries. We expect that our report will become the main reference for policy and advocacy work to promote best practices with the industry and to generate international support to help Indonesia manage its tuna stocks. Already, the Indonesian government has shown its commitment to comply with responsible practices in tuna fisheries by signing up as a full member to the Indian Ocean Tuna Committee, and is progressing towards signing up to the Western Central Pacific Fisheries Committee.

WWF-Indonesia also carried out village planning activities for sustainable shrimp aquaculture, involving all farmers and proprietors in Mesjid Utue village, Aceh. As part of this effort, we offered training in shrimp pond management to increase the technical capacity of farmers. WWF also produced a “Policy Analysis on Marine and Fisheries Management, Aceh and Nias” that will significantly contribute to sustainable marine and fisheries management for policy makers.

Species of Special Concerns

In August 2006, the governments of Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands signed a landmark Memorandum of Understanding to protect and manage the Western Pacific leatherback turtle populations and the species' critical habitats. The main objective of this agreement is a network of marine protected areas covering critical habitats for leatherback turtles, including their migration routes. Following this milestone, the head of Sorong District has developed a multi-stakeholder planning team to prepare a management plan that includes zoning and rules, and to establish a management body for the leatherback nesting areas in Sorong.

At the community level, agreements have been made between WWF and the local community of Jamursba Medi to minimize destructive activities that may affect the survival of the leatherback turtles. Moreover, this year local teams have patrolled daily on the nesting beaches of the Bird's Head Peninsula and have recorded a total of 5,000 nests. The number shows the importance of this area for the survival of the rarest marine turtle species of the world. A partnership with a local, community-based NGO (*Yayasan SIRA*) in the Kei islands, eastern Indonesia, aims to

address traditional hunting of leatherback turtles, and to develop appropriate conservation approaches that take into account local socio-cultural dynamics. WWF-Indonesia also established a network of turtle enforcement agencies for Bali, and West and East Nusa Tenggara, to combat illegal turtle trade in the region. The network has been extended to include Selayar, South Sulawesi, as a major turtle foraging ground.

To gain a better understanding of marine turtle migration and connectivity between critical turtle habitats, we have carried out cutting-edge research through tagging, telemetry and genetic analysis. Initial results of green turtles tagged in Papua show they travel as far as Australia, South Kalimantan and Malaysia. Green turtles tagged in East Kalimantan have confirmed that they navigate all the way to Malaysia and the Philippines, while leatherback turtles tagged in Papua are found equally well in eastern Indonesia and across the Pacific. Based on our research, we produced several scientific publications with our partners in journals such as the Indian Ocean Turtle Newsletter and the journal *Chelonia*.

A Tale of Corals, Fishing and Seaweed Farming from Bali

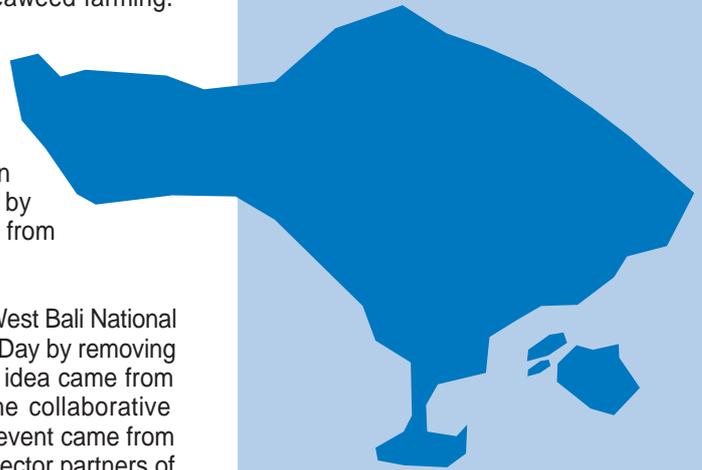
A legal document developed last year helped to improve law enforcement against destructive illegal fishing in West Bali National Park. In August 2006, three offenders were sentenced to jail for four months by the court. Three months later, one offender was caught using cyanide fishing and was charged. The Forum for Community Coastal Care (FKMPP) has been one of the key “drivers” for collaborative management and community empowerment in West Bali and this entity is now formally acknowledged at high levels, resulting in some awards and financial support from provincial and national authorities.

After working for six years in West Bali, WWF-Indonesia is phasing out from the national park. During that time, we have helped to establish a source of sustainable alternative livelihoods through seaweed farming. Post harvest production plays an important role in generating income for coastal communities in order to minimize exploitation of coastal resources. WWF helped to set up a small business enterprise to maintain quality, quantity and continuity of seaweed and its production. As a result, destructive fishing decreased significantly in the area (based on surveillance and patrolling reports by FKMPP) and live coral coverage in West Bali increased from 24% to 36% during a 3-year monitoring period.

As part of our engagement in improving management of West Bali National Park, we participated in the celebration of Environmental Day by removing the parasitic crown-of-thorn starfish from the reefs. The idea came from the traditional village leaders who are members of the collaborative management forum and funding for this activity and the event came from the collaborative management forum and some private sector partners of the forum. More than 100 people including villagers, dive operators, fishers, and other private sector players participated in the starfish clean up and the event gained plenty of media attention.

For WWF-Indonesia, the involvement in the West Bali was relatively short compared to our work in other marine protected areas. Over the course of six years, we have notched some successes:

- Self funded joint patrols are still running to protect marine resources from destructive and illegal fishing activities. The seaweed programme showed positive developments. In one week, FKMPP sold 7 tons of dry seaweed for a fair price (IDR 4600/kg, part of the one-year contract with an export company), generating more than IDR 33 million.
- Profiling of FKMPP through outreach and communication led to a wider understanding that this forum is the best positioned strategic partner for community based coastal projects that the local or central government might want to carry out.
- During this reporting period the forum held a big meeting attended by 13 organizations from fishermen groups, traditional village groups and private sector. As a result of this meeting, more villages have joined the forum (Sumberkima village and Gawana Novus Resort). The meeting resulted in the establishment of an implementation body with a two-year work plan of activities for 2007-2009. A private sector member contributed more than USD 1,000 for joint patrols in the national park.
- An early warning mechanism for reporting coral bleaching was initiated by the forum, resort owners, dive operators, local guides, and the National Park Authorities, with an agreement to develop good networking for the coral bleaching database.



Following an evaluation using the IUCN guidelines for marine protected areas effectiveness, we conclude that we delivered well on three important objectives in West Bali National Park:

1. Biophysical:

Live coral coverage increased from 10% in 1999 to 37% in 2006

2. Socioeconomic:

The seaweed programme increased community income with IDR 600,000 per family/month on average, with a positive effect on social conflicts

3. Governance:

Local community participation and their understanding about rules and regulation in marine protected areas increased significantly according to evaluations.



Turtle Conservation and Education Center

Bali Government Initiative In Turtle Conservation

Data collected by the Turtle Conservation and Education Centre (TCEC) in Bali has shown that more or less 400 turtles were traded from July 2006 to June 2007, much less than total turtles traded during 2000 (our baseline: 3,000 turtles). The centre is equipped with basic amenities including a mini theatre, turtle ponds, a handicraft shop, food stalls, and a camping ground. These structures are intended for educational purposes and to generate income through donations and the entrance fee. The centre has also been able to provide 93 turtles for ritual religious needs, as mandated by the Hindu Faith Council of Bali. Efforts have been made to persuade people to release the turtles after using them in these ceremonies. All turtles originate from turtle nests found on the beaches of Bali (often a few kilometres from the location of the TCEC) and have been translocated to the centre. This year, after completing the incubation time, 70% of the hatchlings were released and the rest were kept in special ponds until they reached 40 cm in length. Records from the TCEC show that 51 out of 93 turtles (55%) have been released. The rest of the turtles, unfortunately, still have to be slaughtered. Through this system, some IDR 17,600,000 have been raised to support rearing turtles.



Climate and Energy Programme

International Negotiations - UNFCCC Implementation

WWF-Indonesia made a major contribution to mainstreaming climate change into Indonesia's national development policy. A clear example is the finalization and publication of the "National Action Plan on Mitigation and Adaptation for Climate Change" (*Rencana Aksi Nasional Mitigasi dan Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim*), to which we provided substantial policy recommendations. We also advised on Indonesia's official position in the lead up to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) 13th Conference of Parties, by providing input on adaptation, Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD), energy and the Bali Road Map.



As a result of our active participation, we have collaborated with the government of Indonesia on a REDD scheme under the banner of the Indonesia Forest Climate Alliance, with the local government on climate change adaptation measures in the Citarum watershed, West Java, and on mainstreaming climate change issues into small island development in Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara.

In addition, WWF-Indonesia began several initiatives with other organizations, such as *Yayasan Tanggap Bencana Indonesia*, the community-based Disaster Risk Management programme of Nahdlatul Ulama, Indonesian Red Cross, and the Tropical Forest and Climate Change Adaptation project of the Urban and Regional Development Institute to mainstream climate adaptation into the national development agenda. To ensure that climate change issues

feature prominently in the public media, we also began working with the Society of Indonesian Environmental Journalists.

WWF-Indonesia assisted the Indonesian Ministry of Environment to establish six climate working groups to prepare Indonesia's national position for the UNFCCC 12th Conference of Parties in December 2006 and the 26th meeting of the Subsidiary Bodies in May 2007. These working groups consist of government agencies and representatives from civil society stakeholders such as WWF-Indonesia, Pelangi, and the Working Group on Power Sector Restructuring, focusing on issues such as adaptation, mitigation, energy, forest, technology transfer and post-2012 issues.

Policy Reform

Civil Society Movements/Public Campaign

With the PowerSwitch! public campaign, WWF-Indonesia has targeted the media and urban communities through regular briefings with journalists and other media groups. Overall, more than 20 print and electronic media outlets became our partners in delivering information on climate change as a result of this effort.

Last year WWF-Indonesia established an independent community that disseminates climate change and energy messages to the wider public. This community, *Energy_Troops*, consists of 3 sub-groups: students, young professionals, and housewives. Each sub-group, which produces and disseminates campaign materials and holds meetings and public events, has tailored the message about electricity efficiency to their target audience. There are currently 5,000 people on the *Energy_Troops* database, of which 420 supporters are actively involved in strategy development of the PowerSwitch! campaign. Currently, the community is preparing action plans that will involve NGOs that have shown interest in public campaigns on energy issues in Indonesia.

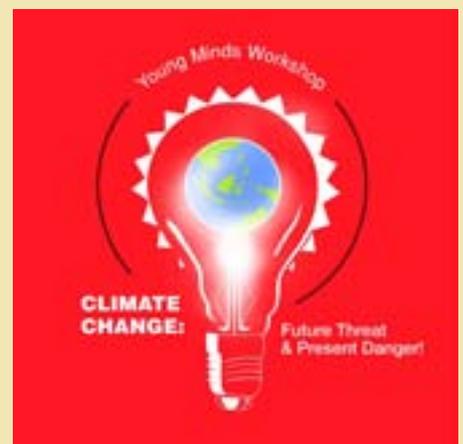
Besides *Energy_Troops*, two other independent communities were initiated and supported by WWF-Indonesia: The Green Design Community and Young Minds Community.

The Green Design Community consists of architects, interior designers, and landscapers. Its aim is to carry out a campaign targeted at fellow designers, with a focus on energy-efficient tropical homes that have less impact on global warming. Their next target is to mainstream the concept to construction companies that build homes and commercial buildings. At the moment, this community plans to arrange a series of workshops which will attract more designers throughout Indonesia to implement the concept.

In March 2007, the adviser on Climate Change and Development to the UK Government, Sir Nicholas Stern, visited Indonesia and presented his economic impact review on climate change to the government of Indonesia. In between meetings with ministers and parliament members, Sir Nicholas Stern attended the Young Minds Workshop, WWF-Indonesia's public forum and youth workshop organized in Atmajaya University, Jakarta, with the British Embassy. Stern commented on how fast the students understood his review, and soon after the participants formed the Young Minds Community, a strong community consisting of future leaders in Indonesia.

This year WWF-Indonesia facilitated a new NGO coalition of consumer organizations, policy analysts, and environmental organizations, to participate in energy and electricity law reform in Indonesia. This coalition works closely with some members of Commission VIII of the Indonesian House of Representatives, as well as Indonesia's parliament members and the Directorate General for Electricity and Energy Utilization. The NGO Coalition released a white paper entitled "Energy Reform Policy Paper on the Draft New Energy Law" before the Parliament Assembly in March, responding to the government's Blueprint for National Energy Utilization.

The government of Indonesia is reviewing the Energy Act with plans to update it, possibly with targets of 5% renewable energy by 2025. Whereas the current proportion of renewable energy in Indonesia's energy mix is 1.8% (excluding large hydropower), we believe that a revised act with updated targets for renewable energy could be passed by the Indonesian parliament as early as December 2007.



Making Sure that Green & Fair Products are Increasingly “Green” and “Fair”

To boost economic benefits for local people at the sites where we work, WWF-Indonesia has helped to create market access for products they produce. This is the essence of our “Green & Fair” products initiative, which continues to be a key strategy of WWF-Indonesia’s Community Empowerment Working Group and Merchandise unit.

This year, the “Green & Fair” products initiative has added two new products to its range: coffee from the buffer zone of the Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, South Sumatra, and wild honey from the Gunung Mutis area in East Nusa Tenggara. So far the “Green & Fair” products initiative includes wild honey, essential oil, organic rice, handicrafts, organic coffee, and aloe vera products. The seaweed snacks from Bali Barat National Park, promoted through “Green & Fair” before WWF phased out of the area, have already secured a share of the market locally and continue to be a source of alternative income for the women and families of fishermen in Bali Barat.

“Green & Fair” products offer more than just meets the eye. Establishing a system of quality control and maintaining the specific characteristics of the products are important ways to ensure that “Green & Fair” products are recognized by the market at the local and national level. For this reason, WWF-Indonesia and the Community Empowerment Working Group have provided training in Internal Control System (ICS) for WWF field staff and community partners from producers groups. The training, facilitated by BioCert and the Organic Association of Indonesia, focused on how communities can apply standards and principles of quality control (organic, hygienic, “green & fair”) to the production, processing and handling of their output.

ICS is a way to build internal and community-based certification of products among small groups of producers and to improve accountability towards consumers by making sure that the products marketed as “green” and “fair” actually meet those criteria. At our conservation sites, producer groups are developing standards to preserve the original quality of the product, guarantee that the





product is organic, and conserve the ecosystem where the product originates from. In the case of wild honey in Mutis, a combination of better marketing, improved quality control system and better management has succeeded in raising the market value of the honey. It is now sold at a higher (and fairer) price for the local farmers. Communities are also committed to protecting the habitat where honey trees grow.

Working with the WWF-Indonesia Merchandise unit, our Community Empowerment Working Group continues to develop flyers, new packaging, and labels (including the WWF logo in support of "Green & Fair" products) in order to boost the image and value of the products. The "Green & Fair" products were again promoted and sold at the Environmental Week Fair in Jakarta (31 May-3 June 2007). This is the third consecutive year that "Green & Fair" products are promoted at the event. With each passing year, the initiative has seen growing success with customers, as evidenced by both the interest and curiosity and the volume of sales that is generated.

The "Green & Fair" products initiative has also caught the attention of the Rural Livelihoods Learning Group of the Ford Foundation. We were invited to share our lessons on developing and promoting green and fair products, and building more effective linkages between rural and urban market actors.

Community-scale enterprises based on natural resources offer important livelihood opportunities for rural families and communities. But challenges and barriers undoubtedly still exist. The "Green & Fair" products initiative is an attempt to address these challenges and capture the conservation and market values of products that emphasize market, equity and the environment.





Communications and Outreach

MARKETING SUSTAINABLE LIFESTYLES

Environmental Education

In a bid to raise the environmental awareness of Indonesian society, our Environmental Education unit has been in charge of publishing children books on endangered species. Earlier in 2005, books on the Sumatran tiger, orangutan, Sumatran elephant and Sumatran rhino were published and this year, the fifth book of the series, "Tuto the adventurer turtle" was launched. Due to high demand, our books on Sumatran tigers and Kalimantan orangutans were also reprinted this year.

The environmental and education unit has also been busy organizing training and seminars for teachers and village heads in the provinces of Central Kalimantan and Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam. WWF-Indonesia, in collaboration with the local government of Katingan district, Central Kalimantan, has developed a local module for the environmental education curriculum in elementary schools. This module has been developed with a team of school headmasters and teachers from every sub-district in Katingan district and the curriculum includes a handbook for teachers.

The environmental education programme has received favourable responses from students and school institutions, with students seen promoting environmental issues on their school billboards. A formal curriculum is being drafted and will soon be trialled with junior and senior high schools students in Southeast Sulawesi. The North Sulawesi Green Community, a youth organization which is actively involved in raising environmental awareness, has now been formalized.

Meanwhile, the environmental and education unit still maintains its 'WWF goes to school' programme in the Greater Jakarta Area.

Membership

This year, WWF-Indonesia's Supporter programme has grown fast. Whereas our membership previously consisted of only one member category, the Nature Buddies (Sahabat Alam), by the end of FY 2007 WWF-Indonesia had added another two types of membership: Junior Conservationists and Nature Guardians.

The Nature Buddies is the first type of membership that was developed and the membership level has remained fairly constant. As of June 2007, 400 individuals are registered in this member category and they wish to be engaged with WWF activities.

The Junior Conservationist programme was launched in July 2006, by leveraging the environmental education programme "WWF goes to school" and the PowerSwitch! campaign. This programme is generating a very good response from schools and resulted in an amazing 7,000 new members by June 2007. The main benefits of this programme is that it is cheap (IDR 50,000 per year), and offers WWF merchandise and special discounts from our partners such as Seaworld and Timezone.

The Nature Guardian category includes members who donate on a monthly basis (minimum IDR 50,000 per month) to support our work. This programme began in October 2006 in Jakarta and expanded to Surabaya by early 2007. By June 2007, 1,200 individuals had joined WWF as Nature Guardians.

WWF-Indonesia launched a dedicated website, , to increase the engagement opportunities for our supporters. Moreover, active supporters are asked to get involved in WWF's activities such as our "One Earth" events to celebrate Earth Day.



Merchandise

The WWF-Indonesia Merchandise unit plays an important role in promoting conservation and a 'green' lifestyle. It also facilitates our engagement with local communities at our field sites through the "Green & Fair" products initiative. This year, the Merchandise unit has been very successful in reaching a wider market segment, with individual buyers and companies showing interest in our ever expanding range of merchandising. The proceeds from our sales not only facilitate outreach to thousands of people who buy the products, but they also contribute financially to our conservation work on the ground.



Financial Report

THE WWF INDONESIA FOUNDATION
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2007 AND 2006

	In IDR 2007 (Audited)	In IDR 2006 (Audited)
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSET		
Cash and cash equivalents	13,974,044,896	14,218,216,878
Temporary investment	-	80,736,814
Project funds	3,290,424,126	2,510,959,827
Account receivable from donors	4,692,606,136	4,874,122,812
Inventories	68,409,800	63,853,533
Advances –net of allowances for doubtful accounts of Rp 202,583,107 in 2007	1,299,402,137	1,326,925,990
Total Current Assets	23,324,887,095	23,074,815,854
NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Restricted temporary investment	5,430,079,246	5,147,942,157
Property and equipment –net of accumulated depreciation of Rp. 25,987,718,796 in 2007 and Rp. 25,476,557,732 in 2006	11,229,026,879	8,993,755,856
Total Noncurrent Assets	16,659,106,125	14,141,698,013
TOTAL ASSETS	39,983,993,220	37,216,513,867
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Account payable	2,096,203,065	2,917,370,635
Accrued Expenses	13,579,775,471	10,493,230,741
Unearned revenues	442,806,092	
Total Current Liabilities	16,118,784,628	13,410,601,376
NET ASSETS		
Unrestricted	16,320,793,189	12,443,845,560
Restricted	7,544,415,403	11,362,066,931
Total Net Assets	23,865,208,592	23,805,912,491
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	39,983,993,220	37,216,513,867

THE WWF INDONESIA FOUNDATION
STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES
FOR YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2007 AND 2006

	2007 (Audited)		Total	2006 (Audited)		Total
	Restricted	Unrestricted		Restricted	Unrestricted	
REVENUES, GAINS AND OTHER SUPPORT						
Donations	98,569,341,002	1,396,394,812	99,965,735,814	82,093,641,972	166,348,323	82,259,990,295
Interest income		1,150,183,323	1,150,183,323		989,579,231	989,579,231
Forex exchange gain - net		2,484,627,674	2,484,627,674		3,131,235,384	3,131,235,384
Others		2,697,719,150	2,697,719,150		4,405,696,924	4,405,696,924
Total Revenues	98,569,341,002	7,728,924,959	106,298,265,961	82,093,641,972	8,692,859,862	90,786,501,834
EXPENSES						
Project staff costs	32,867,746,003	19,964,474	32,887,710,477	31,068,929,928	374,334,074	31,443,264,002
Grants to non WWF Entities	20,057,821,965	-	20,057,821,965	12,483,752,704	664,732,584	13,148,485,288
Office operating costs	7,819,818,579	398,701,272	8,218,519,851	7,451,271,340	275,361,874	7,726,633,214
Depreciation	949,707,159	-	949,707,159	1,568,710,548	-	1,568,710,548
Office operating costs	10,645,518,992	-	10,645,518,992	8,098,293,627	-	8,098,293,627
Education and training	6,870,050,058	44,695,330	6,914,745,388	6,060,892,820	422,781,402	6,483,674,222
Field costs	4,429,110,782	-	4,429,110,782	3,990,742,961	-	3,990,742,961
Travel and subsistence	4,673,933,376	1,055,257,966	5,729,191,342	4,989,751,252	856,500,010	5,846,251,262
Meeting and conferences	9,565,662,927	-	9,565,662,927	5,917,663,291	338,072,343	6,255,735,634
Printing and publication	541,658,842	2,123,680,180	2,665,339,022	2,581,972,727	373,954,241	2,955,926,968
Non-project staff costs	1,322,568,866	-	1,322,568,866	1,207,931,177	-	1,207,931,177
Depreciation	2,378,287,067	-	2,378,287,067	1,804,695,860	-	1,804,695,860
Audio/Video production	265,107,915	7,095,000	272,202,915	153,890,893	-	153,890,893
Provision for doubtful advance accounts	-	202,583,107	202,583,107	-	-	-
Total Expenses	102,386,992,531	3,851,977,329	106,238,969,860	87,378,499,128	3,305,736,528	90,684,235,656
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS	(3,817,651,529)	3,876,947,630	59,296,101	(5,284,857,156)	5,387,123,334	102,266,178
NET ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	11,362,066,931	12,443,845,560	23,805,912,491	16,646,924,087	7,056,722,226	23,703,646,313
NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR	7,544,415,402	16,320,793,190	23,865,208,592	11,362,066,931	12,443,845,560	23,805,912,491

The Financial Statement of WWF Indonesia Foundation for year ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 have been audited by Osman Bing Satrio & Rekan, Registered Public Accountants, member of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu.



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Partners in Conservation

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

Government, University, and Research Institution Partners

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

Funding Partners

- American Association for Zoo Keepers (AAZK)
- Australian Center for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)
- Asian Rhino Conservation Program (ARCP)
- BMZ - Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development of

Germany

- British Embassy
- Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
- Danish International Development Agency (Danida)
- Department for International Development (DFID)
- Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)
- Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
- Department for International Development (DFID)
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)
- Directorate General for Internationale Samenwerking (DGIS)
- Dr. Goetz - Germany
- Equinox Publishing
- Ford Foundation
- HSBC
- International Rhino Foundation (IRF)
- International Red Cross (US)
- International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)
- National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
- Natural Livelihood Resources and Poverty Alleviation (NLRPA) Consortium
- New Zealand Aid (NZAID)
- Nokia Pte Ltd Representative Office in Indonesia
- PT. Garuda Indonesia Tbk.
- Royal Danish Embassy
- Rhino & Tiger Conservation Fund
- Sall Foundation
- Save The Tiger Fund (STF)
- Seacology Foundation
- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
- Tahija Foundation
- The David and Lucille Packard Foundation
- The European Union (EU)
- TRAFFIC South East Asia
- Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council (WPRFMC)
- WWF-Australia
- WWF-Austria
- WWF-Canada
- WWF-China
- WWF-Denmark
- WWF-Finland
- WWF-Germany
- WWF-Hongkong
- WWF International
- WWF-Indochina Program Office
- WWF-Japan
- WWF-Malaysia
- WWF-Netherlands
- WWF-New Zealand
- WWF-Philippines
- WWF-Sweden
- WWF-Switzerland
- WWF-South Pacific Program Office
- WWF-Thailand
- WWF-United Kingdom
- WWF-United States
- World Bank
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- US-Aid Agency (USAID)
- US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

Program Partners

- Australian Aid Agency (AUSAID)/ACCESS
 - AMAN (Indonesian Indigenous People Alliance)
 - ARuPA
 - Asian Rhino and Elephant Action Strategy (AREAS)
 - Conservation Forum of NGOs in our work sites
 - Conservation International Indonesia
 - Care Indonesia
 - Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
 - Environment Partnership Funds (DML)
 - Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)
 - Forum for Sumatra Spatial Planning (For TRUST)
 - Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority
 - Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network
 - Global Forestry Services (GFS)
 - International Finance Corporation (IFC) Pensa
 - Indonesian Ecolabeling Institute (LEI)
 - Indonesian Ecotourism Network (INDECON)
 - Indonesia International Rural and Agricultural Development Foundation (INIRADEF)
 - Indonesian Media Networks
 - ICRAFT
 - Indonesian Palm Oil Commission (IPOC)
 - Indonesian Tuna Longline Association
 - Indonesian Tuna Association
 - Islamic Foundation for Ecology and Environmental Science (IFEES)
 - JIKALAHARI
 - JKTI (Indonesian Traditional Wisdom Network) West Kalimantan Region
 - Kanume Tribal Council
 - Komnasko Laut
 - KOMPAKH (local tour operator), Kapuas Hulu, West Kalimantan
 - Local NGOs in our work sites
 - Malind Anim Tribal Council in Merauke
 - National Park Management Authorities in all WWF-Indonesia work sites
 - PERSEPSI
 - Parisadha Hindu Dharma
 - Photovoices (USA)
 - PRCF Indonesia, West Kalimantan
 - Rain Forest Alliance-Smart Wood
 - Reef Check Indonesia Network
 - Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)
 - Sawit Watch
 - SHK-Kalbar
 - SHK-Kaltim
 - SUCOFINDO
 - The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
 - The World Bank-IFC
 - Tropenbos International
 - Tropical Forest Foundation (TFF)
 - Walhi (Friends of the Earth) West Kalimantan
 - World Fish Center
 - Yayasan Badak Indonesia (YABI)
 - Yayasan Dian Tama
 - Yayasan Lestari
 - Yayasan Piliang
 - Yayasan Riak Bumi
 - Yayasan Terangi
 - Yayasan TAKA
 - Yayasan Watala
 - Yayasan Padhi
 - Papuan Traditional Council
 - Yeinan Tribal Council
 - Yull Bule Gebze, Tribal Leader of Malind
 - Private sectors partners
 - Media Networks
- and all our local partners and local communities that are working with WWF-Indonesia in all program locations

Marketing Partners

- Plaza Senayan
- Senayan City
- Pondok Indah Mal
- Mal Taman Anggrek
- Frank & Co Jewelry
- Citibank
- Primagifta
- Indosiar.com
- Hotliner
- Hakuhodo
- PT APPCO Direct
- Sharity Greetings Sdn. Bhd.

Our Honorary Members :

- Nugie
- Charles Bonar Sirait
- Nadine Chandrawinata
- Marcel Chandrawinata
- Mischa Chandrawinata
- Surya Saputra
- Nirina Zubir

Our Partners for Bumiku Satu :

- Cilandak Town Square
- Femina Group
- Seaworld Indonesia

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

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

Yayasan WWF-Indonesia

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