



Wetlands
INTERNATIONAL

Wetlands International Indonesia: 2016 Annual Report





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Two years since the launching of its new logo and visual identity in 2014, Wetlands International (WI) has further strengthened its work strategy of continuously involving the local community at each of its activity sites, encouraging them to actively participate in realising our main goal of restoring the integrity of wetland ecosystems. Despite the limitations and constraints it faces, Wetlands International remains optimistic that, working together with the various stakeholders such as government agencies, local NGOs (LSMs), universities, the private sector, media and the community, steps will be taken to improve wetland ecosystems.

The year 2016 was marked by the implementation of a new project, called the Partners for Resilience Strategic Partnership (PFRSP), a follow-up activity to the Partners for Resilience (PFR) project which had finished in 2015. PFRSP is an innovative programme which aims to increase the resilience of communities which are vulnerable to disasters, by combining three approaches: Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), and sustainable Ecosystem Restoration and Management (ERM). Wetlands International Indonesia (WII) is one of the members of the Indonesian PFRSP alliance which leads lobbying and advocacy activities for IRM (Integrated Risks Assessment) in work trajectory 4. The PFRSP Indonesia project will last from January 2016 through December 2020.

2016 was also marked by the presentation of the “Dutch Innovation Award” from the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the consortium Building with Nature, which was given to the consortium members from Indonesia (Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Ministry of Public Works and Housing, and the Demak District Head) by the Royal Netherlands Embassy in Jakarta. The Building with Nature (BwN) project addresses the problem of coastal erosion along the North coast of Java through the construction of sediment traps utilising local natural materials such as bamboo and twigs/branches (*hybrid engineering*).

During 2016, Wetlands International Indonesia greatly assisted the Government of the Republic of Indonesia in the sustainable management of wetlands, including the restoration of degraded wetlands, in particular mangroves and peatlands. We assisted the Peatland Restoration Agency (Badan Restorasi Gambut / BRG) with the creation of strategies and the implementation of peatland restoration in Sumatra and Kalimantan, by drawing upon our long experience in the field of peatland restoration. At the same time, Wetlands International Indonesia also published a number of press releases responding to a range of peatland-related issues, including various statements from the private sector. Wetlands International

Indonesia uses scientific studies and direct experience in the field as a basis for putting sustainable peatland management into its true perspective.

Wetlands International Indonesia's experience in restoring mangroves in Banten Bay (Teluk Banten) and on the North coast of Java again stresses that working together with the local community is a must. In addition, a comprehensive approach that involves disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, the management and restoration of ecosystems, as well as improvement of the community's sources of income, has proved to bring about more satisfactory results.

Other support from WI to the Indonesian Government includes involvement in various international meetings related to the environment, together with the preparation of various national policy documents. Such activities include participating as a member of the Indonesian delegation in RAMSAR meetings, preparation of a national mangrove strategy, supporting the Indonesian delegation in UNISDR meetings, giving training to wetland area managers, and acting as a resource person for a range of technical guidance activities. Based on decree No. SK. 2/BRG/KPTS/2016 from the Head of the Peatland Restoration Agency, I Nyoman Suryadiputra (Director of Wetlands International Indonesia) has been appointed as a member of the Peatland Restoration Agency's Expert Group. Another show of trust in us by the Indonesian Government was the decision of the Head of the Geospatial Information Agency (decree No. 13 Tahun 2016) appointing Wetlands International Indonesia's Director I Nyoman Suryadiputra as a member of the National Working Group on Thematic Geospatial Information, specifically in the areas of Coastal, Marine and Small Island Resources, and Peatland Resources.

Finance and Administration

In order to improve our service in the sustainable management of wetlands in Indonesia, Wetlands International Indonesia has moved its office from Jl. A. Yani No. 53, Bogor to Jl. Bango No. 11, Bogor. We hope that with this new, fresher office atmosphere we can provide a better service.

Project Activities

Building with Nature (BwN)

Building with Nature (BwN) activities, which commenced in 2015, yielded a number of very productive results in 2016. These activities were carried out by the Ecoshape consortium consisting of Wetlands International, Deltares, Imares, and Witteveen+Bos, working together with the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP), the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (Kemenpupera), Diponegoro University and the Yayasan Blue Forest foundation. The main activity is being carried out in the Demak district of Central Java. Funded by the Sustainable Water Fund, from the Netherlands Ministry of Home Affairs, this programme implements coastal protection and supports the revitalisation of at least 6,000 ha of *tambak* aquaculture ponds along a 20 km stretch of coastline in Demak district, while also improving the resilience of around 70,000 vulnerable inhabitants. Furthermore, the BwN approach has become mainstream in policy, planning and budget allocation for the development of lowland plains, disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and water security in Indonesia.

Overall, the prime activities of the BwN programme are coastal restoration using a permeable structure technique and revitalisation of *tambak* brackish water pond aquaculture. The permeable structures

function as a device for trapping sediment in areas affected by erosion and abrasion, with the expectation that when the sediment has once more become stable mangroves will grow naturally and eventually provide protection for coastal areas. Meanwhile, revitalisation of aquaculture was carried out by offering the option of sustainable aquaculture aimed at good land use management and mangrove conservation. Through policy dialogue, it is hoped that the BwN program can be replicated along the North Java coast in particular and become mainstream in coastal management, and that in the long term the BwN programme can be adopted both by government and by the private sector, on the island of Java in particular and throughout the whole of Indonesia in general.

From October through December 2016, 75 metres of new permeable structures were constructed along the coast of Timbulsloko and Bedono villages. These have successfully trapped sediment, and mangroves have begun to grow there naturally. Besides this, the BwN project has successfully facilitated the formation of ten community groups in nine assisted villages, with a membership of 25-30 persons per group. Activities which integrate coastal rehabilitation with the strengthening of the community's economy are the normal pattern of work carried out by Wetlands International in other projects in Indonesia, so that the ultimate goal of a strong, fully recovered wetland ecosystem at the activity site is simultaneously accompanied by a strong, improved economy for the local communities.

The initial success of these activities on the coast of Demak, carried out by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries and the Ecoshape consortium, has attracted attention and visits from the Director General of Marine Spatial Planning (of KKP), the Demak District Deputy Head and the Minister of Infrastructure and Environment of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. In addition, several local governments in Indonesia have also visited the site of these activities to study the possibility of applying the "Building with Nature" concept in parts of their own region that are experiencing the same coastal problems.

Partners for Resilience Strategic Partnership (PFR SP)

This new project in 2016 was a follow-up to the PFR activities completed in 2015. The project, which will run for four years, is supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The PFRSP Indonesia Programme was initiated by an alliance of five organisations: the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), the Research Centre for Climate Change (RCCC), Care International Indonesia, Wetlands International Indonesia and Karina KWI. PFRSP Indonesia is part of a global alliance that undertakes activities in ten countries of Asia, Africa and Central America. In Indonesia, PFRSP is implemented to encourage the application of the IRM concept in Indonesia's development agenda, through advocacy and policy dialogue. The programme focuses on five points of emphasis, which are i) the integration and harmonisation of DRR-related policies and regulations into disaster management Law; ii) the integration of the basic framework of international agreements (such as the Sendai Framework, Paris Agreement and SDG/Sustainable Development Goals) related to disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and ecosystem restoration and management into national and local policies; iii) mainstreaming of IRM in the utilisation of village development funds; iv) mainstreaming of IRM in development plans for lowland plains ecosystems, in particular mangrove and peat ecosystems (WII); and v) integrated watershed development planning which also covers cross-sector problems such as rural-urban communications.

These activities are carried out through involving network partners, strengthening human resources, extension services, discussions to strengthen advocacy, as well as the delivery of ideas in the form of awareness-raising media publications, and the dissemination of information through websites and social media.

During 2016, Wetlands International Indonesia was active in the municipal area of Serang in Banten and in the Demak district in Central Java. The target of this activity will be extended in 2017 to the Kepulauan Meranti islands in Riau, Ogan Komering Ilir and Musi Banyuasin districts in South Sumatra, and to Pulang Pisau district in Central Kalimantan in 2018.

Asian Waterbird Census (AWC)

The Indonesian archipelago is known as an important part of the migratory waterbird flyway in the East Asia - Australasian region. Although Indonesia has a vast expanse of coastal and other wetlands, and is an important habitat for migratory waterbirds, nevertheless only a small proportion of these wetlands have yet been given protection and the importance of most of them is still unknown.

For more than the last two decades Wetlands International Indonesia together with the Indonesian Government have coordinated Asian Waterbird Census activities, which form part of the International Waterbird Census which has been conducted for more than 50 years. In 2016, we once again coordinated these census activities, with emphasis on the involvement of volunteers throughout Indonesia who provided information related to waterbirds and wetland conditions in their vicinity.

In the 2016 census, 83 census forms were collected from 78 census sites, with a total of 160 observers grouped into 40 organisations, the majority of whom came from academic campuses (lecturers and students), bird-watching groups, LSMs, government agencies and individuals. The census was conducted in 17 provinces in Sumatra, Java, Bali, Kalimantan, Sulawesi and Papua, with the further addition of material from Timor Leste. Of these census sites, a third (32%) were in conservation areas (including nature reserves (KSA) and nature conservation areas (KPA)) which are protected by the Indonesian Government, 27% were of unknown status, 22% were on private land, 19% were unprotected, and 1.6% were protected by local customary law (*adat*).

A total of 88 species of waterbirds were reported, representing 45% of all the waterbird species in Indonesia, with a total of 30,292 individual birds. Of these, 25 species are protected under Indonesian Law, while 3 species are listed as endangered and 2 as vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List categories. The 2016 census results also identified the biggest threats to waterbirds, which are hunting, domestic waste, habitat disturbance, industrial waste, agriculture and reclamation, as well as a further 13 threats.

IPSP

Indonesian Peatland Support is a project run by Wetlands International in Indonesia funded by a grant from CLUA (Climate and Landuse Alliance) for a period of 18 months from the beginning of 2016 until mid-2017. This project attempts to raise and continually voice to stakeholders the impact of the unwise management and exploitation of peatlands.

This project has the following 5 objectives:

Objective 1: Improve the public's knowledge about peat through dialogue with and between industry, multi-party platforms such as RSPO, NGOs and government. Of prime importance is dialogue on the issue of drainage in peatlands, which is the root cause of the problems of fire, flooding and loss of productivity in

peatlands. Activities undertaken so far have included Press releases, Press Conferences, publications / reports and various types of communication materials.

Objective 2: The Pulp and Paper Industry knows that plantations using drainage in peatlands will have a detrimental impact and that an alternative needs to be sought. Activities so far include playing an active role in various dialogues and discussions with the Pulp and Paper Industry concerning their management of their peatlands, including providing technical input as implementation of the Roadmap for Sustainable Pulp and Paper Industry Management in Peatlands, reviewing and monitoring the progress of the industry's own commitment to sustainability.

Objective 3: The Oil Palm Industry has taken significant practical steps to improve the management, conservation and restoration of peatlands, including a commitment to sustainability and a phasing out of drainage in critical peatlands. Activities undertaken so far have been to strengthen attention paid to peat issues in standard platforms like RSPO, through intervention in Principles and Criteria and through active discussion within the RSPO Working Group.

Objective 4: Support to central and regional governments in provinces possessing peatlands, to enable them to make appropriate decisions for the conservation of the remaining peat swamp forests, wise use of peatlands, peatland restoration and paludiculture on degraded peatland areas. The main activities conducted so far have been to support the work programme of the Peatland Restoration Agency (BRG), at both national and sub-national levels by providing technical and policy input. At field level, demonstrations of rehabilitation and preparation for facing fire through the creation of wells and pumps at high risk sites.

Objective 5: Promotion of the Paludiculture approach in the community, by creating mechanisms and facilities (including supporting policy) to support community activities related to REDD+ and paludiculture. Activities included a review of a scheme of activities that can support community-based peat management, and the promotion of a paludiculture approach through workshops featuring various paludiculture initiatives from the community which are already underway in many places.

Other Activities

World Wetlands Day (WWD)

The celebration of World Wetlands Day 2016, with the theme "*Wetlands for our Future: Sustainable Livelihoods*", was integrated together with activities for the International Waterbird Census (IWC), which marked its 50th anniversary in 2016.

Library, *Warta Konservasi Lahan Basah* & Facebook

Library

In order to support development and to provide data and information, the Wetlands International Indonesia library strives to continuously update and add to its publications. This year, WII library staff received 101 book titles from partner institutions and other sources. To date, the collection has around 7,700 book titles from various types of research results, guides, and so on. The library is open to the public during working hours (Monday-Friday, 08.30-16.00) and visited by university students, staff from NGOs, government and private individuals.

Warta Konservasi Lahan Basah/ Wetlands Newsletter

As a forum for the exchange of data/information on wetlands in Indonesia and as a voice for the organisation, the bulletin *Warta Konservasi Lahan Basah* (WKLB) continues to welcome loyal readers throughout Indonesia. Three editions of WKLB were published during 2016, in April, July and December, with contributions coming from a variety of sources, such as lecturers, researchers, government employees, university students and LSMs/NGOs, and were distributed to all parties and to the general public in the form of soft copies (via internet and social media) and hard copies sent directly by post/courier.

Facebook

WII's Facebook page is a means of supporting efforts to restore and conserve wetlands through advocacy and dissemination of information. It is hoped that using this type of social media can optimise the dissemination of information, enabling it to have a wider, positive influence. From the time of its official launching in November 2015 up until the end of December 2016, information has been uploaded 98 times to this page, in the form of narratives, photos, videos and links. The number of followers (fans) has continually increased, reaching a total of 831 individuals (39% female and 61% male), dominated by the 25-34 year old age group (38%) from various elements of society. Its reach, i.e. the number of people who view it (including *like*, *comment*, and *share*), averaged 280 per upload, totalling around 30,000 times during the 14 month period.

Expression of Thanks

Wetlands International Indonesia (WII) would like to express especial gratitude and appreciation to the Ministry of the Environment and Forestry (KLHK) through the Directorate General for the Conservation of Natural Resources and Environment (Ditjen. KSDAE), as the main partner from the government, for its support and cooperation of WII activity. WII would also like to thank a number of organisations for their trust and financial support for all WII's activities in 2016, in particular to the Sustainable Water Fund, the Netherlands Ministry of Home Affairs, the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Geographic Society, and the Good Energies Foundation.

On a broader scale, our sincere thanks also go to our many partners from government and non-government agencies, universities, and community groups. Those ranging from central to local government agencies include: the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP), the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (Kemenpupera), the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), the Peatland Restoration Agency (BRG), the Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemendagri), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Kemlu), the Demak District Head and Deputy Head and their staff at all levels, the Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Serang and their staff at all levels. Our NGO and LSM partners include: Ecoshape, Deltares, Imares, Witteveen+Bos, the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), Research Centre for Climate Change (RCCC), Care International Indonesia, Karina, The Climate and Land Use Alliance (CLUA), Greenpeace, and Walhi Riau. Partner universities include: Univ. Palangka Raya, Univ. Lambung Mangkurat, Univ. Sriwijaya, Univ. Semarang, Univ. Diponegoro, and Univ. Tirtayasa Banten. Community groups include: KPAPPD (Pulau Dua Coastal Nature Lovers) Banten, Bedono Bangkit (Desa Bedono village), Barokah (Desa Timbulsloko village), Semi Jaya Al Barokah (Desa Tugu village), Berkah Alam (Desa Surodadi village), Jaya Bhakti (Desa Tambakbulusan village), Mina Sido Mumbul (Desa Morodemak village), Purwo Gumilar (Desa Purworejo village), Sido Makmur (Desa Betahwalang village), Rejo Mulyo and Gojoyo Jaya (Desa Wedung village).

It is our hope that further productive activities and improved opportunities for continuing activities and cooperation will be achieved in the coming year.



Wetlands International Indonesia
Statement of Financial Position
Balance Sheet
as at 31 December 2016

Particulars	2016
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	24,272,924,615
Current investment	12,596,460,000
Project receivables	1,979,760,870
Prepaid expenses	821,519,163
Other receivables	992,707,477
Office Equipment	8,725,416
Total	40,672,097,541
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	
Account due to projects	591,863,181
Tax payable	36,411,394
Accrued expenses	7,494,871
Post-employment benefits liabilities	2,192,452,630
Unrestricted funds	36,703,322,629
Restricted funds - temporary	1,140,552,836
Total	40,672,097,541

Wetlands International Indonesia
Financial Information
Statement of Activities, as at 31 December 2016

Changes in Restricted Funds - Temporary Net Assets

Particulars	2016
Incoming Resources	
Grants from sponsors	10,022,708,522
Total	10,022,708,522
Resources Expended	
Salary / Professional fees	3,006,812,557
Employee benefits	1,415,583,831
Civil Works	1,199,240,393
Training, meetings and Workshops	947,253,991
Donations, small grants	969,496,224
Sub contract expenses	526,852,125
Transportation and traveling	153,694,693
Publications, awareness materials	149,181,349
Miscellaneous expenses	163,036,652
Total	8,531,151,815
Total Changes in Restricted Funds-Temporary Net Assets	1,491,556,707
Reclassification from Restricted Funds-Temporary Net Assets to	
Unrestricted Funds Net Assets	(989,581,921)
Restricted Funds-Temporary Net Assets at Beginning of Year	638,578,050
RESTRICTED FUNDS - TEMPORARY NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR	1,140,552,836

Changes in Unrestricted Funds - Net Assets

Particulars	2016
Incoming Resources	
Other income resources and Currency Exchange , actuarial Gain (Loss)	3,871,418,976
Total	3,871,418,976
Resources Expended	
Salaries and Benefits in kind	2,168,126,351
Employee benefits	333,206,587
Professional fees (auditor, actuaaria)	161,810,558
Office Rental	116,666,667
Office supplies and materials	108,859,826
Training and workshops	106,475,919
Service and maintenance	101,494,749
Entertainment and donations	43,246,000
Communication	33,077,443
Transportation and travel	13,141,865
Depreciation	2,435,000
Bank charges	27,151,903
Miscellaneous expenses	293,300,000
Total	3,508,992,868
Total Changes in Unrestricted Funds-Net Assets	362,426,108
Reclassification from Restricted Funds-Temporary Net Assets to	
Unrestricted Funds Net Assets	989,581,921
Unrestricted Funds Net Assets at Beginning of Year	35,351,314,600
UNRESTRICTED FUNDS NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR	36,703,322,629