



WWF

ANNUAL  
REVIEW

SG

FY2015



# WWF-SINGAPORE ANNUAL REVIEW FY2015





1,200

MORE TIGERS IN INDIA PLUS  
CONSERVATION EFFORTS  
SPUR A COMEBACK BY THE  
AMUR TIGER IN CHINA

1,000,000

HECTARES OF BIODIVERSE  
MARINE ECOSYSTEM  
PROTECTED IN A NEW  
CORAL TRIANGLE MARINE  
PARK

43,000

STUDENTS IN SINGAPORE  
HAVE BEEN REACHED  
THROUGH WWF EDUCATION  
PROGRAMMES.

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# OUR MISSION

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We want a world with a future in which people and nature live in harmony.

Our role is to work with others to safeguard the natural world. We will frontline environmental sustainability by inspiring and connecting individuals, communities, businesses and governments leading them to see the larger picture as we work together to seek solutions for a more sustainable world. Truly global, WWF works in over 100 countries, on 74+ priority areas and 13 global initiatives to drive transformational change.

## **Mission**

To stop the degradation of our planet's natural environment, and build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.

WWF-Singapore works closely with businesses, individuals and the local government to raise awareness, provide solutions and advocate positive change in critical local and global conservation and footprint issues.

## **Local needs result in global pressures**

Singapore consumes at a rate of 4 planets per year, as the latest Living Planet Report shows and imports 90% of goods. WWF-Singapore aims to influence urban consumption, production, financing and regulation - to achieve a systematic approach to supporting the transition to green economies while significantly reducing footprint and sustaining wildlife, forests, oceans, climate and people.



# A MESSAGE FROM ELAINE TAN AND DR CHRIS HAILS

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Climate change is at the forefront of our minds at WWF-Singapore this year. Not only because of the COP21 summit in Paris but because, while suffering some of the worst haze pollution on record, we are reminded that deforestation is a serious driver of climate change.

The Paris Summit marks a coming together of 176 carbon emitting countries to commit to a climate change agreement that has the potential to define the future of our planet and essentially all of our lives. Climate change is an almost intangible environmental issue, one that can be tricky to accept or understand. For this reason, we were pleased to have been able to bring the Climate Change Trail to Earth Hour in 2015. This experiential exhibition, which featured heat waves and food shortages, gave Orchard Road pedestrians a taste of things to come, should we fail to act on climate change now. At the time of writing, negotiations are still underway in Paris – our hope is for a fair and equitable outcome with ambitious emissions targets that governments are committed to fulfilling. At the same time, as individuals, we also need to continue to look for ways to find climate change solutions in our daily lives such as consuming less energy.

Carbon emissions from damaging forest fires put Indonesia firmly in the top five of the world's worst polluters. During the peak of the fires, Indonesia's carbon emissions topped those of America, which has an economy 20 times as large. Keeping our forests intact is a defense against climate change well recognised by WWF, but forests are also important as habitats for endangered species like orang-utans and tigers and represent a vast wealth of biodiversity.

With the support of our donors, WWF-Singapore pressed on to support forest restoration and protection in Indonesia – safeguarding the Thirty Hills Landscape in Sumatra and providing fire prevention training in West Kalimantan.

Singapore is a 4-planet city, a phrase coined in the Living Planet Report. Put simply it means per capita we consume 4 times what this planet is able to offer us. This is not sustainable and a mantra WWF-Singapore must continue to advocate against. From our successful seafood campaigns to the preparation we impart on the younger generation in our Eco-Schools Programme, every person can take ownership of the planet, its preservation and health.

The message that resonates in 2015 is, the time is now. It is our chance to do the right thing, let's take that way forward together.



**Ms Elaine Tan**  
Chief Executive Officer  
WWF-Singapore



**Dr Chris Hails**  
Chairman of the Board  
WWF-Singapore



Follow Elaine on Twitter  
at @ElaineTanWWF-  
SingaporeG



A large sea turtle, likely a hawksbill, is the central focus of the image. It is swimming towards the viewer, its head slightly tilted upwards. The turtle's shell is a mix of green and yellow, with distinct dark patterns. Its flippers are spread out, showing a similar pattern. The background is a deep blue ocean with scattered small fish and bubbles. The foreground shows a coral reef with various types of coral and rocks.

# 01 SUSTAINING OCEANS



# SUSTAINING OCEANS

Our ocean – that seemingly infinitely bountiful, awe-inspiring blue mass is in crisis. Humanity is collectively mismanaging the ocean to the brink of collapse.

WWF's recent Living Blue Planet Report paints a clear and alarming picture of over-exploitation - globally a third of fish stocks are over-fished and 61% are fished to their max. 1 in 4 species of sharks, rays and skates is threatened with extinction and some species of tuna are down to just 4% of their original population. Half the world's corals have already been lost.

30

Add in the pressures of climate change, pollution, population growth and poorly planned development and we are looking a global collapse of fish stocks in only 30 years time if we don't make a change.

We are headed towards a global collapse of fish stocks in just 30 years' time

## CORAL TRIANGLE

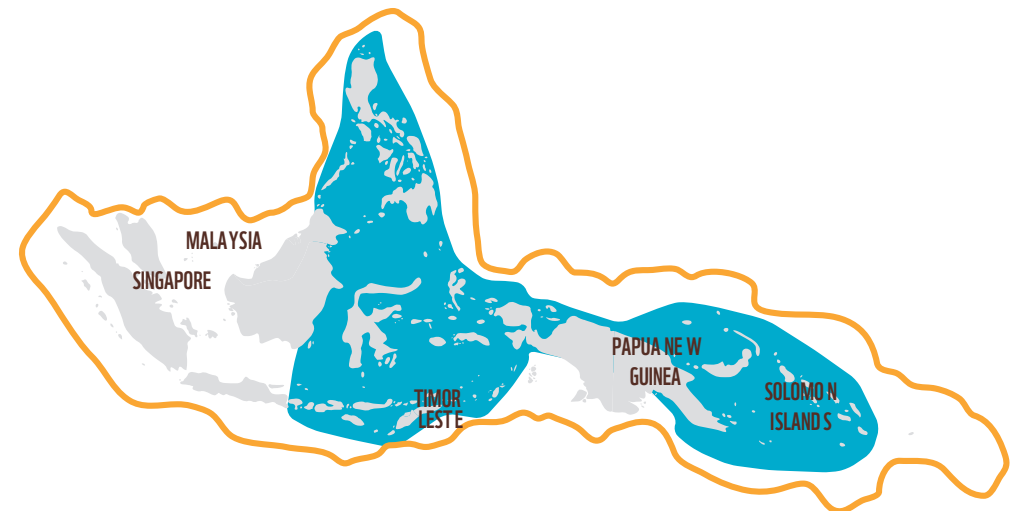
The highest diversity of marine life on the planet sustaining over 130 million people. This important marine landscape represents a major source of seafood for Singapore.


29%



of global fish stocks are over-exploited

The Coral Triangle is a marine area located in the western Pacific Ocean. It includes the waters of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Timor Leste and Solomon Islands. Named for its staggering number of corals - nearly 600 different species of reef-building corals alone - the region nurtures six of the world's seven marine turtle species and more than 2,000 species of reef fish. The Coral Triangle also supports large populations of commercially important tuna, fueling a multi-billion dollar global tuna industry.



-  Coral Triangle scientific boundary
-  CTI-CFF implementation area boundary

## SAVING THE CORAL TRIANGLE

120M

Coral Triangle marine resources support the livelihoods of over 120 million people and provide food to local coastal communities and millions more worldwide.

Current levels and methods of harvesting fish and other resources are not sustainable and place this important marine area and its people in jeopardy. A changing climate threatens coastal communities and fragile reefs.

WWF-Singapore is contributing to the preservation of this precious marine ecoregion through the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF). The challenge ahead for us is to develop sustainable solutions for the Coral Triangle's inhabitants and protect one of the most diverse marine habitats on Earth at the same time.



# SUSTAINING OCEANS

## SIGNIFICANT WINS IN 2015

### New marine protected areas

**Tun Mustapha Park** – the State Government of Sabah has committed to gazette 1 million hectares, off the north coast of Borneo, one of the world's most biodiverse marine ecosystems. Falling within WWF's priority Coral Triangle the park will encompass 50 islands and help ensure livelihood and food security for 80,000 people living there.



*Under protection: reef manta, nine varieties of devil ray, five types of swordfish, all three species of thresher shark, two types of hammerhead and the silky shark.*

**Alor Archipelago** - a new 277,000 hectare marine protected area in East Nusa Tenggara, has been declared by the Indonesian government. This success comes after 10 years of WWF's work with local authorities and communities to stop overfishing, and destructive fishing methods while pressing for the creation of the protected area.

**Wakatobi** – thanks to donations from WWF-Singapore, our field office in Indonesia has been able to start transformational work in the Wakatobi Marine National Park, south of Sulawesi Island. We have been able to demonstrate the potential economic benefits of sustainable business practices and responsible tourism resulting in improved commitment from local communities. The findings from the field project were collected and analysed to improve the effective management of the national park and we've completed a marine bio-ecological monitoring protocol for Marine Protected Areas.

### Protection of species

Seven species of shark and ray have been protected under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) - a move to reduce the threats to their survival by regulating trade and the prevention of unsustainable fishing. The Convention of Migratory Species (CMS) further committed to protect 21 species of sharks and rays.

## SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION

20

MSC certified businesses in Singapore.

Singapore consumes over 100 million kg of seafood annually making WWF-Singapore's Sustainable Seafood Campaign crucial for engaging consumers on the importance of choosing responsibly harvested seafood by referring to the Singapore Seafood Guide or choosing seafood that carries the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) or Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) eco-labels – the gold standards for fishery certification.

This year saw a jump to 20 businesses with MSC certification in Singapore. The Hilton Singapore also announced that it is the first hotel in Asia to qualify for both ASC and MSC certification.

2025

**Global Goals:** To ensure the world's fisheries & ocean ecosystems are productive and resilient, and improve livelihoods and biodiversity:

- Through integrated networks of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) covering 20% of the world's oceans & coasts which will contribute to improved human wellbeing and biodiversity protection.
- Ensure fisheries are sustainable or recovering, supporting livelihoods and biodiversity.
- To eliminate illegal & destructive fishing practices in priority fisheries.



# TURTLE PROTECTION

The leatherback turtle has survived for more than a hundred million years but is now facing extinction. With only an estimated 2,300 females left the Pacific leatherback is the world's most endangered turtle.

In the Coral Triangle, several factors threaten all turtle species, including illegal trade and consumption, bycatch, habitat destruction, pollution, disease and climate change. In Indonesia, alone, it is estimated that as many as 7,700 turtles are killed each year in shrimp trawls and tuna longlines.



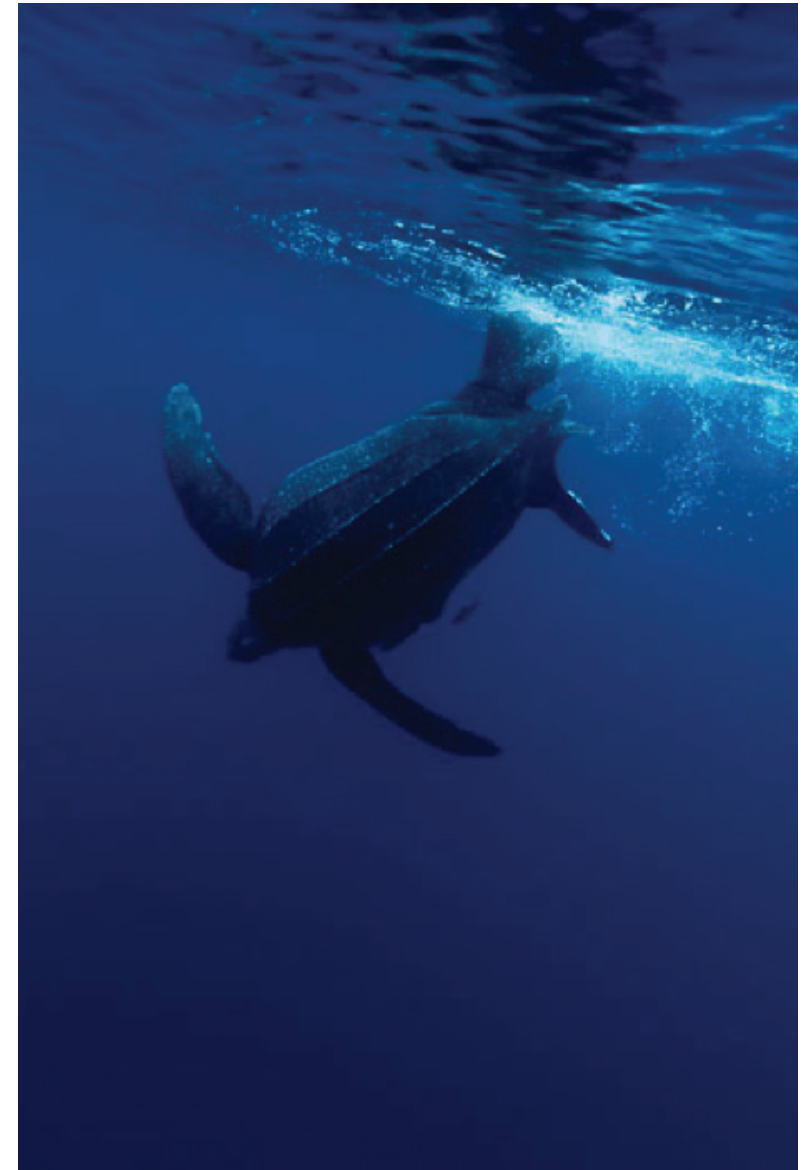
*WWF developed community reef related tourism activities which included snorkeling and production of local souvenirs.*

## Kei Kecil Islands

A small archipelago at the eastern side of the Banda Islands, the Kei Kecil Islands are an important marine ecosystem for all six species of marine turtle found in Indonesia, including the leatherback. WWF's aim has been to provide local communities with an alternative to hunting turtle.

## Form turtle hunting to snorkelling

WWF helped improve the quality of other income-generating products including seaweed and dried fish by constructing three new workshops and helping the community market these items, which are now available in supermarkets. We also worked to develop responsible tourism as an alternative to turtle hunting, training groups of women in basic tourism-related skills like snorkelling and selling souvenirs.



© WWF-Indonesia

*To reduce turtle mortality from over-exploitation, WWF encourages non-extractive practices such as community development and ecotourism in the context of marine protected area management.*



A photograph of a dense tropical forest. The scene is filled with tall, slender tree trunks, many of which are covered in thick, green moss. The forest floor is a lush, tangled mass of various green plants, including ferns and broad-leafed shrubs. Sunlight filters through the dense canopy, creating a dappled light effect on the forest floor. The overall color palette is dominated by various shades of green, from deep forest greens to bright, sunlit highlights.

## 02 SUSTAINING FORESTS



# SUSTAINING FORESTS

170 million hectares of forest could be destroyed by 2030 – based on the recent Living Forest report by WWF, 27 million hectares of which belongs to

Singapore’s neighbours, Sumatra and Borneo - two of the most biologically diverse habitats left on the planet.

55%  
OF FORESTS IN  
SUMATRA HAVE  
ALREADY BEEN LOST

A century ago, most of Borneo was densely forested. The island has since undergone aggressive transformation as coastal lowland forests have been cleared, converted for other land uses or degraded. The process only accelerated ever since, resulting in the loss of 30 percent of Borneo’s forest – all in the last four decades.

## SAVING SUMATRA

The Indonesian island of Sumatra is the sixth largest island in the world and contains some of the richest and most diverse tropical forests. Not only is it home to many critically endangered species such as the Sumatran rhino, elephant, orang-utan and tiger, it provides livelihoods to millions of people. Sumatra has the highest rate of deforestation in the world with 55 percent already lost.
















### Why deforestation affects us all

Millions of people in Southeast Asia, including Singaporeans, suffer during the annual haze season. Haze pollution is the result of burning used as a clearance method in the unsustainable production of paper, pulp and palm oil. Deforestation has become a threat to our health as well as an environmental issue. As the human population grows we put increasing pressure on natural resources, like forests. Large scale expansion of plantations into natural forest in Indonesia and Malaysia has been driven, over the last decade, by consumer demand for commodities like palm oil.



- Deforestation Areas
- Primary cause of forest loss and / or severe degregation
- Important secondary cause of forest loss and / or severe degregation
- Less important cause of forest loss and / or severe degregation

## DEFORESTATION PRESSURES

	 Large-Scale Agriculture	 Small-Scale Agriculture	 Pulp Plantations	 Unsustainable Logging	 Fires
SUMATRA					
BORNEO					

# SUSTAINING FORESTS

## SIGNIFICANT WINS IN 2015

### Incentives for Better Forest Management

A 10-year international agreement has put in place a mechanism to support countries to conserve their forests. The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) meeting finalized details on a mechanism, known as REDD+, to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. REDD+ will reward countries for keeping carbon stored in forests. The agreement includes guidelines for measuring and verifying forest carbon, preserves biodiversity and safeguards the rights and knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities.

### Sumatra's Thirty-Hills - Road to Recovery

"An area of 40,000 hectares of the Sumatran forest has been re-zoned for restoration rather than clearing. Effectively this has expanded the neighbouring Bukit Tigapuluh National Park, known as 'Thirty Hills Landscape', by 25 percent. The partnership of several organizations, including WWF, and local communities, have been granted a 60-year license to manage the area, home to the endangered Sumatran elephant, orang-utan and an estimate of 30 Sumatran tigers.

### Equipping and Empowering the Community

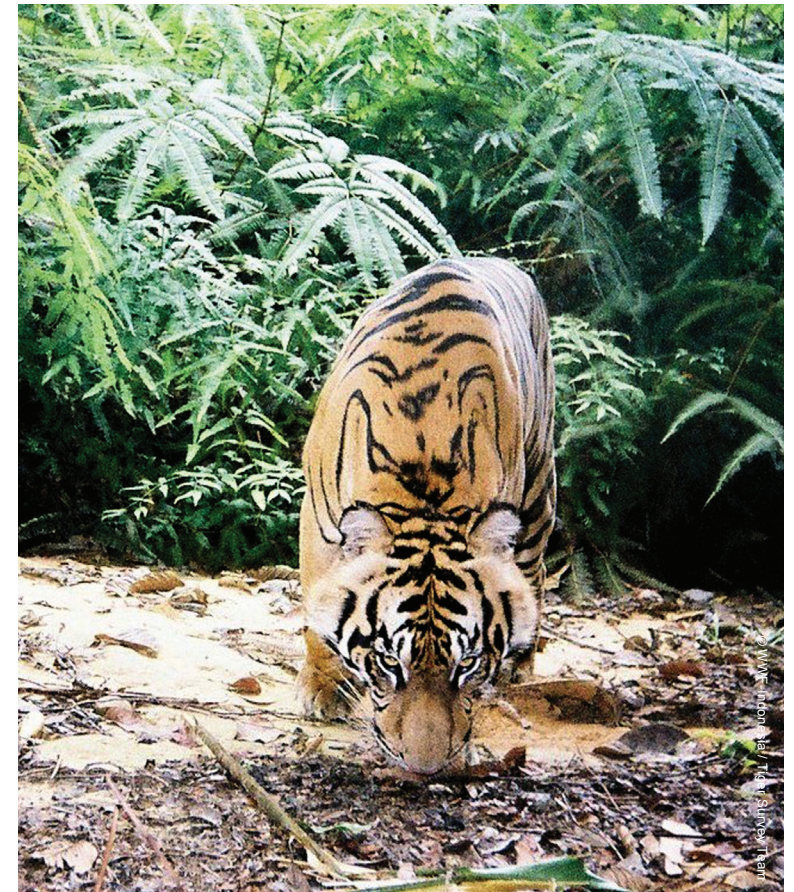
After identifying eight villages in the Danau Sentarum National Park, Indonesia, which are highly vulnerable to forest fire breakouts, the Fire Care Community was formed. They train local people to prevent forest fires and provide equipment for fire fighting. Standard operational and communication protocols were formulated and distributed to provide information on the effects of illegal land clearing through the burning of forest. Results over the last two years have shown a significant decrease of fires in the trained areas. The Forest Fire Prevention Unit within the park continues to work with the Fire Care Community to support the villages in tackling other sources of forest fire risk.

2025

**Global Goals:** The integrity of the world's most important forests, including their benefits to human well-being, is enhanced and maintained by ensuring:

- At least 25% of the world's forests are protected or under improved management practices, benefiting biodiversity and forest dependent communities.
- Deforestation and degradation is removed from supply chains of key commodities.
- GHG emissions from deforestation and degradation to be stabilized through REDD+ and other mechanisms.

40,000  
HECTARES  
- EXPANDING  
TERRITORY FOR  
TIGERS





# GREEN HEART OF BORNEO

Undoubtedly one of the most important centres of biodiversity in the world – a crucial habitat for orang-utans.

The name 'orang-utan' translates to 'man of the forest' in Malay language. The Bornean population fell drastically over the past 60 years, with at least half of its habitat lost in just the last 2 decades.

Bukit Piton Forest Reserve, previously known as North Ulu Segama is located in the Heart of Borneo, – one of the most heavily logged forest areas in Sabah. The red haired ape along with other endangered species face the grave threat of habitat loss caused by unsustainable logging, mining and human encroachment.

## MAN OF THE FOREST IN PERIL

As soon as the forests are converted to agricultural lands, all forest-dependent biodiversity will vanish along with any forest restoration. These orang-utans are threatened by rapid deforestation and devastation of their habitat due to increased demand for palm oil and other types of agricultural plantation.

Known as the gardeners of the forest, the apes play an important role in seed dispersal and sustaining the health of forest ecosystem, which is vital for people and other animals including Asian elephants and Sumatran rhinos.

### Replanting for Orang-utans

The formation of the Forest Restoration Programme helped restore wildlife habitats and promote eco-system. WWF has committed to the restoration of 2,400 hectares of the deforested land in the North Ulu Segama region. Coupled with WWF-Singapore's contribution, we will be able to replant fast growing tree species known to produce edible fruits to orang-utans.

Bukit Piton is also reclassified as Class I Protection Forest Reserve - the highest category of protection for biodiversity and ecosystem services. Importantly, it is guarded against any form of land conversion, timber exploitation or forest products.



## RESTORED HOPE

WWF has successfully replanted 1,700 hectares with fruit trees and other plant species. Additionally, the local community are given opportunities to promote forest restoration and to improve the orang-utan habitat by taking ownership of tree seedling nurseries as suppliers and then selling matured tree seedlings to tree planting contractors in the forest reserve.

Today, orang-utans are spotted using the replanted trees in Bukit Piton for travelling and there was even a nest in sight! Thus giving us hope that our combined effort in conserving this area is meeting its objective of restoring degraded forest for orang-utan habitat.





03 SUSTAINING WILDLIFE



# SUSTAINING WILDLIFE

In the last four decades, populations of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fish around the globe have declined by 50%. According to the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), 16,118 species worldwide are listed as endangered.

Humanity's expanding footprint has severely encroached on wildlife. By sheer area, the biggest driver of wildlife extinction is deforestation. Extensive clearing of woodlands for agriculture, primarily for the creation of pastures for livestock, has led to widespread habitat loss and degradation.

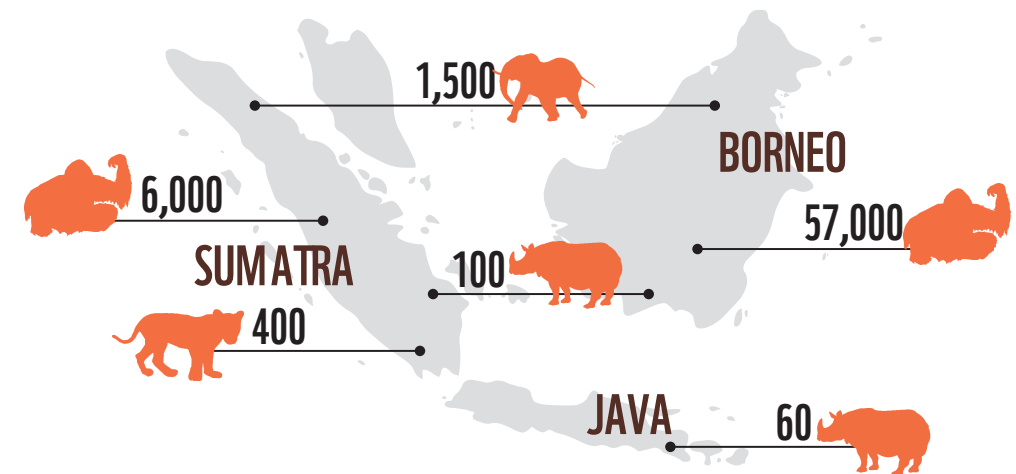
The second largest threat to the survival of critically endangered species is the illegal trade of wildlife products. Illegal Wildlife Trade is the fifth most profitable illicit trade in the world, estimated at up to US\$10 billion annually.

## RISE OF ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE

Each year, hundreds of millions of wild plants and animals are harvested or caught, and sold as food, pets, ornamental plants, leather, tourist curios and medicine. While some of this trade is regulated and does not harm wild populations, a worryingly large proportion is illegal — threatening the survival of many endangered species.

Increasingly, large-scale, transnational organised crime, has led to the current unprecedented spike in illegal wildlife trade posing a growing threat not only to wildlife but also to security, the rule of law, sustainable development, and the well being of local communities.

Singapore's trade network is believed to have been exploited by criminal groups in the illegal wildlife trade, who take advantage of the country's efficient transport network to smuggle endangered wildlife. For example, the world's second largest seizure of illegal ivory was made in Singapore in 2002, while a July 2012 report identified Singapore as a key laundering point for illegally caught birds from the Solomon Islands. Sourced from countries in South East Asia and Africa, the products enter Singapore on their way to large consumer markets such as China and Europe".



## ASIA'S ICONIC SPECIES UNDER PRESSURE

**Orang-utan** - Over the last 60 years, the Bornean orang-utan population has fallen by over 50%, and over the last 75 years, the Sumatran orang-utan population has fallen by over 80% - only around 6,000 survive in Sumatra and 57,000 in Borneo.

**Tigers** - We have lost 97% of wild tigers in just over a century. Tigers may be one of the most revered animals, but they are also one of the most vulnerable to extinction – as few as 3,200 exist in the wild today. Sumatran tigers are the smallest surviving tiger sub species – fewer than 400 are holding on for survival in the remaining patches of forests on the island of Sumatra.

**Rhinos** - Only 2,500 Asian rhinos are left in the world. Less than 100 Sumatran rhinos are left in Sumatra and Kalimantan. The Sumatran rhino was declared extinct in Malaysia earlier this year, as there have been no sightings or traces in the wild since 2007. The Javan rhino is probably the rarest large mammal on the planet, with only 60 left in the wild and none in captivity. And every single Javan rhino lives within the confines of the Ujung Kulon National Park in Indonesia, making the species even more vulnerable to extinction.

**Elephant** - The population of pygmy elephants is estimated to be less than 1,500, and they are mostly in Sumatra, Sabah, and Malaysian Borneo. Pygmy elephants are under extreme pressure from habitat loss and the resulting conflict with humans.



# SUSTAINING WILDLIFE

## SIGNIFICANT WINS IN 2015

**WWF and partners TRAFFIC** helped draw attention to the scale of the world's wildlife poaching crisis which led to a UN resolution in July this year committing countries to step up their collective efforts to address wildlife crime. The resolution encourages countries to adopt effective measures to prevent the illegal trafficking of wild animals and recognizes the broader impact wildlife crime on national law and well-being.

**Operation COBRA III**, the largest international law enforcement operation against wildlife crime, resulted in the detention of 300 suspected poachers and traffickers. Coordinated across 62 countries, 600 illegal shipments with 12 tonnes of ivory and 119 rhino horns were seized.

**WWF's work in Sebangau** in Indonesia is also starting to bear fruit. The Sebangau orang-utan population – the largest in the world – has risen by seven per cent since 2007, and now stands at 5,826. WWF's decade-long work started in 2002 and we were the main partner of the government during the establishment of the national park in 2004.

**The Dwima group**, an Indonesian-based timber company, has committed to supporting the conservation of wildlife in all their timber concessions, which cover almost 450,000 hectares. This commitment is critical to the survival of the orang-utan since 70 percent of species live outside protected areas – mainly in logging concessions.

**Following the fantastic news** of three years with zero poaching in Nepal, 13 Asian countries committed to the adoption of a zero poaching toolkit and agreed to key actions, including improved cooperation and management, at the symposium Towards Zero Poaching. Recent births renew hope for the Javan Rhino population and we've seen a 21 per cent increase in the Nepal rhino population.



*Tiger numbers in India and Bhutan increase significantly.*

**The tiger range** state governments have agreed to run comprehensive tiger censuses by 2016 to determine accurate wildlife numbers and whether heightened conservation efforts are working. In the meantime, tigers are slowly recovering: Bhutan reported 103 tigers (previously estimated at 75), and tiger populations in India have increased from 1,411 in 2006 to 2,226 in 2014. After decades of conservation work, wild Amur tigers are returning to China.

# 2025

**Global Goals:** The world's most iconic and endangered species are secured and recovering in the wild by ensuring:

- Habitats and landscapes of priority species are protected and expanding, and human wildlife conflicts are minimised.
- Conservation stewardship approaches deliver benefits to populations of priority species and people.
- Illegal wildlife trade is eliminated for priority species.

# CROUCHING TIGERS, HIDDEN CAMERAS

There are only about 300 Malayan tigers left in the world today, their numbers having been reduced ten times since the 1950s. But conservation efforts – with the help of some camouflaged cameras – have captured some hope for this

critically endangered sub-species.

Found only on the Malay Peninsula, the Malayan tiger is one of the remaining six subspecies of tigers in the world. Due to rapid development, agricultural expansion and widespread hunting, its global population was reduced from as many as 3,000 in the 1950s, to less than 350 today.

The Belum-Temengor Forest Complex is believed to be supporting at least 10 per cent of the tigers in Malaysia. One of the world's oldest rainforests and Malaysia's largest continuous forest complex, Belum-Temengor is also a priority site for tiger conservation. However, tigers in the complex still face threats of poachers, habitat loss and degradation, and loss of prey.

## CAUGHT ON CAMERA

Among the various dangers facing Malayan tigers, poaching remains the most serious and pressing. With the support of WWF-Singapore, the Malayan Tiger Conservation Project has set up camera traps for anti-poaching surveillance. These traps send an SMS alert when a photo is taken and allow for real-time action against poachers. The traps have proven to be effective, there were three successful cases of arrest in the first half of 2014.

We have also stepped up our patrolling efforts. In the past year, the Anti-Poaching Unit recorded 148 snares, 48 illegal camps, three hunting platforms and many other poaching incidences. This information will be useful in enabling authorities to carry out swift enforcement actions against poachers.



## KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

Besides increasing protection, we are also ramping up research efforts to better understand the ecology of tigers, and the covert cameras play an important role in monitoring the resident tiger population.

In September 2014, we worked with other conservation partners in Malaysia on a population study of the Malayan tiger. The study drew attention to the reduced figures of less than 350 individuals, compared to the previously estimated 500, and led to the revised status by the IUCN.

But we've caught positive developments as well: in January 2015, a female tiger was spotted showing signs of breeding.





## 04 SUSTAINING CLIMATE



# SUSTAINING CLIMATE

2015 promises to be a landmark year for climate change – the outcome and commitments from COP21 will design our future landscape.

80%

reduction is needed in the world's greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 to avoid catastrophic climate change

Climate change poses a fundamental threat to the places, species and communities WWF works to protect. Singapore, like other countries around the globe is already feeling the effects of climate change; our communities and the Earth's wildlife and ecosystems are being dramatically altered.

WWF works to keep climate change top of the political and news agenda. Scientific studies point to dire effects of an unstable climate but also point to solutions like renewable energy and an end to deforestation. WWF played a lead role in the first international agreement on climate change, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1992 and we have played a key role ever since.

Despite compelling scientific evidence, governments and businesses have responded very slowly. Even if countries fulfil all current mitigation pledges, the world still faces the very real possibility of increasing temperatures - estimated between 2.6°C and 4°C of warming. In the meantime, global warming has already passed 1°C and we are heading towards another hottest year on record.

1 IN 6

species risk extinction due to climate change

Extreme weather events, melting glaciers and rising sea levels—all with links to climate change—are impacting communities and natural resources today. The far-reaching effects of climate change are evident: our oceans are becoming more acidic, water supplies are shrinking, agricultural yields are dropping, and our forests are burning.

As a low-lying island Singapore must be prepared for rising sea-levels and like other nations can expect food shortages and price rises as well as erratic weather.

## CELEBRATING SIGNIFICANT WINS IN 2015

**SDGs** - In an historic moment, the UN has approved a new 15-year sustainable development deal which aims to eliminate poverty and inequality, achieve food, water and energy security and protect the environment. The WWF Network has long worked to make the environment central to this agreement. Several of the 17 new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) explicitly focus on the environment including sustainable production and consumption, protection of freshwater, forest and marine biodiversity, and green cities. Climate change is recognised as a key threat to the environment and people, which must be addressed. The new deal will drive trillions of dollars to the SDGs, and help divert funding to sustainable development away from harmful ends such as fossil fuel subsidies.

**Green Climate Fund** - Contributions of US\$10.2 billion was pledged to the Green Climate Fund for use by developing countries over four years to address climate change challenges, both in reducing carbon emissions and coping with impacts.

172

countries took part in Earth Hour 2015

**Earth Hour** - WWF's mass engagement platform, inspires and mobilizes people around the world to use their power to change climate change. From promoting climate awareness and garnering support for critical WWF conservation projects to driving legislative changes, Earth Hour harnesses the power of the crowd to make real change. As of 2015, WWF's Earth Hour has grown to become the world's largest grassroots movement for the environment. In 172 participating countries and territories, over 620,000 actions were taken to change climate change. 10,400+ landmarks across the globe switched off their lights and there were 7.8 million digital interactions.

2025

**Global Goals:** Working towards a global shift towards a low carbon & climate resilient future by ensuring:

- Renewable energy provides 50% of global energy supply and is the basis of improved energy access and security in developing nations.
- Governments and key partners, including WWF, are implementing effective strategies that build climate resilience for communities and ecosystems.
- At least USD 100 billion is invested annually in low carbon and climate resilient futures, and an appropriate price on carbon is secured.



# TRANSFORMING ORCHARD ROAD

The science behind climate change is complex, as there is no better way to get to grips with the world's biggest environmental challenge than to experience it for yourself.

What might a world +2°C look like? What challenges will Singapore face?

In the month of March 2015, over 13,000 people experienced the reality of climate change through WWF-Singapore's experiential Climate Change Trail. As part of the Earth Hour and to raise awareness about climate change, passers-by were directed through a series of scenarios around possible food shortages, erratic weather and the implications of heatwaves.

“The experience really wasn't pleasant and I think that was a shock to some people”, says Kim Stengert, Director of Communications, WWF-Singapore. ‘Perhaps people expected us to go light on them, but we wanted to show them what we believe to be the truth about life in the future after climate change.’

The experience included entering a mock-up of a sweltering HDB apartment during a heatwave and battling it out with actors, in a food shortage scenario, for the few items still available on bare supermarkets shelves.

In 2015, the Earth Hour event on 28 March was cancelled as a mark of respect to the passing of Singapore's founding father, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew.



© Xcalibraphoto / WWF-Singapore





## 05 INSPIRING CHANGE



# EMPOWERING STUDENTS

An environmental initiative which encourages students to engage in their environment by allowing them the opportunity to actively change it for the better. It

starts in the classroom or small groups, it expands to the school and eventually fosters change in the community at large.

Focusing on making environmental initiatives and awareness part of the student body and school culture, WWF-Singapore scaled up its education programme.

## CONSERVATION ON THE MOVE

Our exhibition and talks in schools and public libraries have reached some 21,000 students in Singapore. The “Be a Planet Defender” exhibitions include augmented reality experiences that raise awareness about sustainable seafood, climate change, the forests and wildlife in Borneo.

## ECO-SCHOOL PROGRAMME

The international initiative, strives to embed environmental sustainability as an integral part of school life. Globally operated by the Foundation for Environmental Education and administered here by WWF-Singapore, the mission is set to: “Empower students to be the change our world needs by engaging them in fun, action-oriented learning”. The growth of the Eco-School Programme marks a new record in 2015. Twenty schools committed to the long-term programme and worked with our team on their projects. Ten outstanding schools received awards for their commitment during our Eco-School Conference.

Combined, our education programmes have reached out to over 43,000 students in 2015.

# 43,000

students learned about the environment as part of our education programme



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# OVERSEAS LEARNING TRIPS

## DUBAI

Nine students representing Eco-Schools Singapore, along with two teacher coordinators and two WWF-Singapore staff visited two Eco-Schools in the UAE to share and exchange ideas related to implementation of the programme. They were keen to hear from the UAE students about the different challenges they faced and how they had addressed them. The Singapore delegation also visited Wadi Al Wurrayah in Fujairah, a WWF conservation site in the UAE, where they had a three hour guided tour to the Wadi to learn about the important ecological resources and the efforts that EWS-WWF is doing for its conservation. The students also enjoyed a short hike to the waterfall area and behind it up till the archaeological site. EWS-WWF experts working in the field of climate change, on-field conservation, as well as education programmes in schools gave the students an insight into the various projects being implemented by EWS-WWF. They also participated in fruitful discussions on the similarities and differences faced by Singapore and the UAE in tackling environmental issues.

## MALAYSIA

Eight students representing Eco-Schools Singapore, along with two teacher coordinators and one WWF-Singapore staff visited two Eco-Schools in Malaysia to share and exchange ideas related to implementation of the programme. They were keen to hear from the students and teachers in Malaysia about the different challenges they faced and how they had addressed them. Two Green Flag schools – SMK Damasara Jaya two and Sekolah Sri Bestari welcomed the Singapore delegation with a schools tour and an array of hands-on activities. Another highlight during the trip was the visit to the turtle hatchling site where the students were able to help the hatchlings to reach the ocean.



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© No Average Joe / WWF-Singapore



# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

WWF-Singapore is governed by the Singapore Companies Act, Cap. 50 and the Charities Act, Cap. 37 and all related subsidiary legislation.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS & BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board of Directors (“BOD”) is responsible for the overall governance and strategic direction of WWF-Singapore, developing its aims, objectives and goals in accordance with legal and regulatory guidelines and within its principal objective, mission and guiding principles. The BOD also maintains sound financial management of resources, ensuring expenditure is in line with WWF-Singapore’s objects. As a fundamental part of its responsibilities, the BOD is committed to ensuring that the highest standards of governance are practiced.

As at the date of this report, there are five members on the BOD. Directors remain in office for four years, and may be re-nominated to office for another four years. No director is an employee of WWF-Singapore and no director receives remuneration for their services rendered as directors.

The WWF-Singapore Conservation Fund, managed by WWF-Singapore, is administered by the Board of Trustees (“BOT”), comprising three members at the date of this report. The BOT is responsible for ensuring that the objectives and goals of the WWF-Singapore Conservation Fund are achieved in accordance with legal and regulatory guidelines, while remaining true to its charitable purpose and objects. The trustees are independent of WWF-Singapore management and receive no remuneration for their services.

The BOD and BOT have conducted four and two meetings respectively during the financial year for the purpose of carrying out its duties, attended by the company secretary and presided by the Chairman.

## ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT

The Audit Committee (“AC”) comprised three independent directors who oversaw and reported to the BOD on matters including but not limited to financial reporting, internal and external audits, internal controls and risk management, including seven internal / external audits and certifications conducted during FY 2015.

The AC has held two meetings during the financial year, prior to the commencement and after the completion of the annual external audit.

The internal audit function is fulfilled by an audit firm, Shared Services for Charities Limited.

The auditors report directly to the AC.

## FRAUD AND CORRUPTION POLICY

WWF-Singapore has a fraud and corruption policy which reflects WWF’s commitment to a high standard of ethical conduct and zero tolerance approach to fraud and corruption. This policy is designed to define fraudulent and corrupt activities so as to encourage prevention of such activities, provide guidance on high standards of personal conduct and integrity, define responsibilities of management and staff at different levels, and promote the understanding of methods of fraud detection.

## WHISTLEBLOWER POLICY

WWF-Singapore also has a whistle-blowing policy which provides a mechanism such as a hotline / email for the reporting of matters of illegal activity, fraud, corruption or dishonest and unethical practices.

## CONFLICT OF INTERESTS POLICY

This policy outlines examples of situations which may present potential conflicts for an employee. All employees and board members of WWF-Singapore and trustees of the WWF-Singapore Conservation Fund are required to submit a conflict of interest declaration to ensure potential conflicts of interest are identified and managed on an annual basis, or when a conflict arises.



# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

## DIRECTORS

### **Dr. Christopher John Hails**

*Chairman of WWF-Singapore Board of Directors, Chairman of WWF-Singapore Conservation Fund Board of Trustees*

Dr. Christopher John Hails was appointed to the WWF-Singapore Board of Directors and WWF-Singapore Conservation Fund Board of Trustees as Chairman of both Boards on 6 November 2007. Dr. Christopher Hails joined the WWF International headquarters in Switzerland in 1988 as Director of the Asia-Pacific Region, and was global Programme Director from 1995 until 2007. He now works in the WWF International Director-General's office where he is responsible for Network Relations.

Dr. Christopher Hails is a British biologist trained at the University of Stirling in Scotland. He worked as a lecturer in Zoology and Ecology at the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur from 1976 to 1983. From 1983 to 1988, he was an environmental advisor to the Ministry of National Development in Singapore.

### **Ms Chan Ee Lin**

Ms Chan Ee Lin joined the Board on 1 January 2013. Ms Chan is an experienced trust and estate planner with wide Asia-Pacific expertise.

With 15 years of experience working with charities, Ms Chan is a full member of the Society for Trust and Estate Practitioners (STEP). She is the immediate Past President of the Financial Women's Association and still serves on the Board as Assistant Secretary.

### **Mdm Goh Hwee Cheng**

Mdm Goh Hwee Cheng was appointed to the Board on 17 August 2015, after serving on the WWF-Singapore Conservation Fund Board of Trustees since 2007. Mdm Goh has over 30 years' experience as a chartered accountant and chartered secretary, and is currently the principal of a chartered and public accounting firm providing audit, tax and other accounting services.

Mdm Goh has 20 years of experience working with charities, and is currently a Board Member of the Convent of the Holy Infant Jesus Schools' Board of Management; and President of the Singapore Gymnastics Management Committee.

### **Mr Achal Agarwal**

Mr Achal Agarwal joined the Board on 17 August 2015. He is the President of Kimberly-Clark, Asia Pacific Headquarters, with almost 40 years of experience in managing large, complex and fast-growing organizations in Asia. Mr Achal also serves as a member of the Board of Directors of the Singapore International Chamber of Commerce.

### **Mr Markham Shaw**

Mr Markham Shaw was appointed to the Board on 17 August 2015. He is currently the Executive Vice-Chairman at Shaw Organisation.

Mr Shaw has been working with charities for 18 years. His current appointments include Chairman of National Fire and Civil Emergency Preparedness Council, and member of the Board of Governors, Home Team NS. The Shaw Foundation, set up by the Shaw family, gives generously especially to education and social causes.

### **Mr Sudhanshu Sarronwala**

(End of term: 18 February 2015)

Mr Sudhanshu Sarronwala was a member of the Board of Directors from 21 March 2013 to 18 February 2015. His role at the WWF International Secretariat in Gland, Switzerland includes brand, media and digital communications efforts to build a fair, sustainable and green economy globally.

### **Mr Soh Gim Teik**

(End of term: 18 August 2015)

Mr Soh Gim Teik joined the Board on 18 August 2007 and retired from the Board at the end of his term on 18 August 2015. Mr Soh advises corporations through his firm, Finix Corporate Advisory LLP, and has more than 35 years of experience in finance, corporate governance and strategic management.

### **Mr Chew Hai Chwee**

(End of term: 18 August 2015)

Mr Chew Hai Chwee joined the Board on 18 August 2007. Mr Chew retired from the Board at the end of his term on 18 August 2015. Mr Chew Hai Chwee is the founder and co-owner of Silveray Pte Ltd - a company that provides wheelchair transport service for wheelchair-bound and mobility impaired customers. He has also spent the last 27 years working for Asian and US Multinationals with listings on the SGX, NYSE and NASDAQ.

### **Mr Tan Chong Huat**

(End of term: 19 January 2015)

Mr Tan Chong Huat was a board member from 12 July 2013 to 19 January 2015. Mr Tan is the Managing Partner and one of the founding members of RHTLaw Taylor Wessing. He has extensive experience in corporate, banking and project finance law in Singapore and the region, and acted in numerous significant corporate transactions.



# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

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## TRUSTEES

### Ms Chng Soh Koon

Ms Chng Soh Koon was appointed as a Trustee of WWF-Singapore Conservation Fund on 11 February 2015. Ms Chng is a communications professional who had spent a great part of her career with WWF. Prior to joining WWF in 1988, she worked at the Singapore Government Information Service. Since returning to Singapore in early 2009, she has been working as a communications consultant.

### Ms Lo Wei Min @ Pearlyn Chong

Mrs Pearlyn Chong was appointed as a Trustee of WWF-Singapore Conservation Fund on 15 August 2015. Mrs Chong is the managing partner and one of the co-founders of Lo Hock Ling & Co., an established chartered accountants' firm in Singapore.

As a chartered accountant who has been in practice for more than 30 years, she has extensive experience providing accounting and business advisory services to multi-national corporations, SMEs, government linked agencies, and non-profit organisations.

Mrs Chong is a council member of CPA Australia Singapore Division, and also serves in the Division's Public Practice Committee. She is a fellow of the ISCA and CPA Australia and an Accredited Tax Advisor (Income tax and GST) registered with SIATP. She is also active in community services where she serves in the board of a number of charities and institutions of public character such as Autism Resource Centre, Pathlight School and Kwong Wai Shiu Hospital.

### Ms Eileen Lee

(End of term: 1 September 2014)

Ms Eileen Lee was appointed as a Trustee of the WWF-Singapore Conservation Fund from 22 August 2007 to 1 September 2014. Ms Lee is a Fellow member of The Chartered Association of Certified Accountants (UK) and a CA (Singapore) with the Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants (ISCA).

## COMPANY PROFILE

### Board of Directors

Christopher John Hails (Chairman)  
Chan Ee Lin  
Goh Hwee Cheng  
Agarwal Achal  
Shaw Chai Chung Markham

### Chief Executive Officer

Elaine Tan Gek Lin

### Company Secretary

Low Mei Mei Maureen

### Registered Office and Place of Business

354 Tanglin Road #02-11, Singapore 247672  
Tel : +65 6730 8100  
Fax : +65 6730 8122  
Website: www.wwf.sg

### Place of Incorporation

Singapore

### Company Registration No.

200602275E

### Date of Incorporation

20 February 2006

### External Auditor

Deloitte & Touche LLP  
6 Shenton Way, OUE Downtown 2, #33-00  
Singapore 068809

### Internal Auditor

Shared Services for Charities Limited  
177 River Valley Road, #05-20 Liang Court  
Shopping Centre  
Singapore 179030

### Legal Counsel

RHTLaw Taylor Wessing LLP  
Six Battery Road, #10-01  
Singapore 049909



# FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

SOURCES OF INCOME	FY 2015	FY 2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Donations from individuals	5,508	6,690
Major donors	166	237
Corporate sponsorship and donation	155	295
Charitable trusts and foundations	166	363
Income from other WWF organisations*	2,091	2,178
Gifts in kind	743	2,295
Others	45	111
<b>Total incoming resources</b>	<b>8,874</b>	<b>12,169</b>

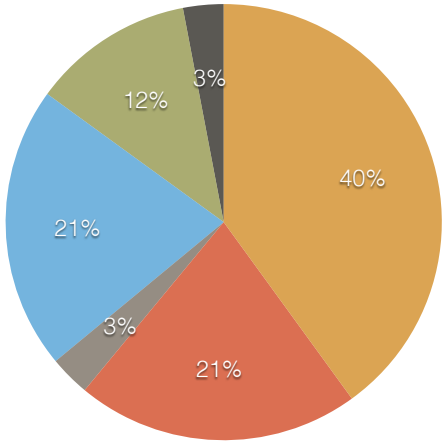
RESOURCES EXPENDED	FY 2015	FY 2014
	\$'000	\$'000
Local programmes and outreach	2,819	4,839
Global programmes	1,581	1,266
Fundraising	1,468	1,727
Administrative	842	793
Costs funded by other WWF organisations*	2,119	2,073
<b>Total resources expended</b>	<b>8,829</b>	<b>10,698</b>

WWF-Singapore's financial liquidity and reserves policy is to maintain unrestricted operating funds of approximately six months of its monthly management and administrative costs to ensure that the organisation's operational activities can continue even during a period of unforeseen difficulty.

\*Income from other WWF organisations are used to fund programmes and staff members who assume global and regional roles in conservation.

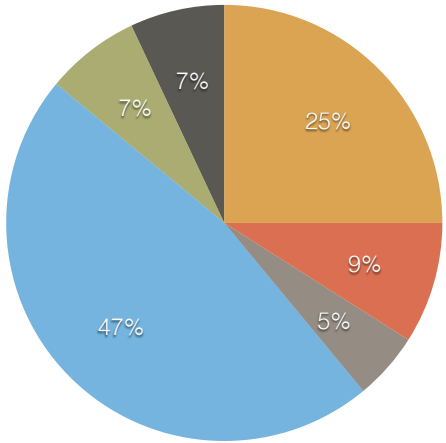
## FY 2015 USAGE OF INCOME

- Conservation
- Awareness and campaigns
- Education
- Fundraising
- Administration
- Reserves



## FY 2015 GLOBAL PROGRAMMES

- Coral Triangle
- Heart of Borneo
- Tigers
- Climate Change
- Illegal Wildlife Trade
- Policy and others





100%  
RECYCLED**Why we are here**

To stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and  
to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.

[wwf.sg](http://wwf.sg)

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