



WWF

ANNUAL
REVIEW

SG

FY2016



WWF-SINGAPORE ANNUAL REVIEW - FY2016



+20m

REACHED DURING THE
“WE BREATHE WHAT WE
BUY” CAMPAIGN

1,600,000

HECTARES OF NEW MARINE
PROTECTED AREAS IN
THE CORAL TRIANGLE

100,000

STUDENTS IN SINGAPORE
REACHED THROUGH WWF
EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

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WWF-SINGAPORE

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OUR MISSION

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

Our role is to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature. We do this by conserving the world's biological diversity and ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable.

Truly global, WWF works in over 100 countries, on 6 global practices and 3 cross cutting drivers to spearhead transformational change.

Singapore a starting point for change

WWF-Singapore champions environmental sustainability by inspiring and connecting individuals, communities, businesses and governments to address some of the region's most pertinent environmental issues.

We take an integrated approach by influencing urban consumption, production, financing and regulation across the key areas of wildlife, forests, oceans, and climate change.

Partnerships for change in the region

The conservation goal of WWF-Singapore is to transform Southeast Asia's markets and commodity production for nature and people through partnerships.

We join forces with the private sector and other WWF offices in the region to protect the natural environment and preserve the unique biodiversity of this region for future generations.

together possible

A MESSAGE FROM ELAINE TAN AND DR CHRIS HAILS

This has been a year of unprecedented breakthroughs for conservation. New benchmarks have been set for countries, with ground-up commitments to the Paris Agreement and the adoption of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. CITES ensured new layers of protection for our wildlife.

The fact that governments have come together on such decisive actions reflects the momentum we are building. For the first time, the conservation movement is riding the wave of change and charting a new course forward.

Singapore is an integral part of this sea change. We were among the first 55 countries to ratify the Paris Agreement, and a Climate Action Plan is already in place as we speak. We have witnessed notable wins from efforts to protect our wildlife with shark fin consumption on the decline, and the first ivory crush held in Singapore.

These developments have shown that for change to happen, there is nothing more powerful than the voice of the individual. When people, communities and civil society come together, the actions we inspire transcend borders.

We started the #XtheHaze campaign in Singapore to corporates accountable for our clean air. This sparked off a groundswell with more than 20 million people in Singapore and around the world joining the movement. This led to the creation of the Singapore Alliance for Sustainable Palm Oil (SASPO) for businesses committed to transforming their palm oil sourcing.

On the tenth anniversary of Earth Hour in 2016, 7,000 individuals in Singapore joined millions around the world to shine a light on climate action. The support funded a reforestation project with more than 1,300 trees planted in Aceh, Indonesia.

In addressing some of the tough and complex environmental issues of our time – from palm oil and seafood, to illegal wildlife trade and climate change – we aim to inspire and mobilise the support of Singaporeans to drive long-term and systematic change.

We also continue to build our future through the thousands of Singapore's youths. With 45 schools and counting in our environmental outreach programme, and 100,000 students reached in the past year, education lies at the heart of our efforts to build an active society of passionate individuals.



Follow Elaine on Twitter
at @ElaineTanWWF-
Singapore

Change is never driven by a single organisation, but achieved through collective action. To meet our evolving conservation needs, our work will have a sharper focus on collaboration with government, industries and the financial markets, both in Singapore and regionally. Our office will also be expanding to include colleagues from WWF's international headquarters, bringing stronger area expertise to the work we do.

It is shaping up to be an exciting year ahead for all of us, and we look forward to taking the way forward with you in the coming year.



*Ms Elaine Tan
Chief Executive Officer
WWF-Singapore*



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



01 SUSTAINING OCEANS

SUSTAINING OCEANS

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

30

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

WWF's 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.

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.

CORAL TRIANGLE

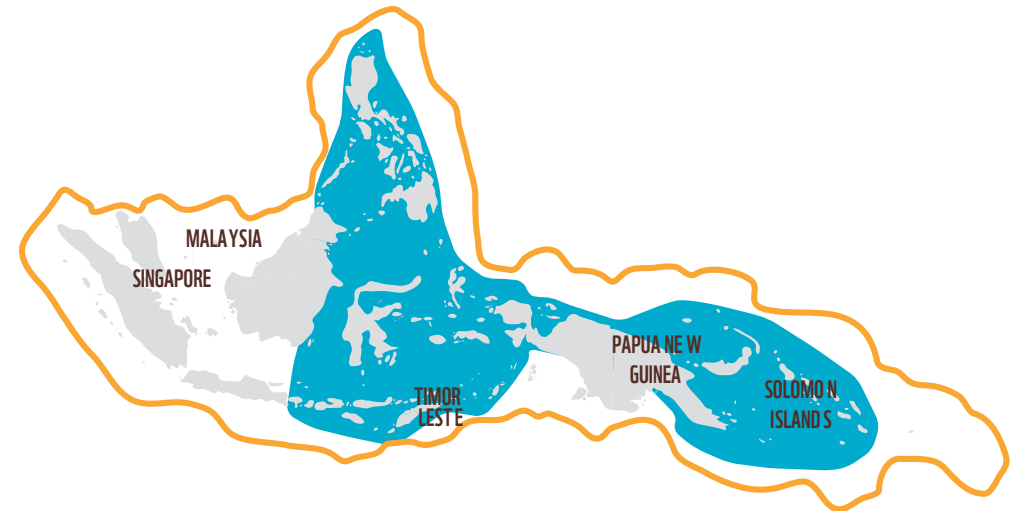
The Coral Triangle is the planet's richest centre of marine life and coral diversity, with over 6,000 species of fish, 76% of the world's coral species, and an awe-inspiring array of wildlife. This important marine landscape represents a major source of seafood for Singapore and is key to the livelihoods of over 120 million people.



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 the destructive methods of harvesting fish and other resources are not sustainable and place this important marine area and its people in jeopardy. Unsustainable tourism, impacts of urbanization, and climate change are further threats to the Coral Triangle.

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 2016

The Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA), an important step in the global fight to eliminate illegal fishing, entered into force on 5 June 2016. The PSMA is an international accord that will prevent illegally caught fish from entering the markets through ports around the world, and penalises governments, retailers and consumers who don't play by the rules. WWF has been working for several years to convince national governments to sign and ratify this important treaty. The more countries that join the agreement and effectively implement it, the better the chances of keeping illegal products out of global markets.



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.

1.6 million hectares of new Marine Protected Areas (MPA) have been established within the Coral Triangle in the last 12 months. WWF has worked for almost 10 years with the authorities and local communities to stop overfishing and destructive fishing practices in the region.

- 898,762 ha: Tun Mustapha Park gazettement, Malaysia
- 345,000 ha: Aborlan & Cagayancillo Municipal-wide MPAs, Philippines
- 276,693 ha: Pantar Straits and surrounding oceans in the Alor District MPA, East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia
- 150,000 ha: Kei Kecil Island and surrounding waters of Southeast Maluku Regency of Maluku Province, Indonesia

The MPAs will help secure both marine biodiversity and the livelihoods and food security of coastal communities.

76%

are willing to support government legislation to decrease consumption and trade of shark fin

82% have not consumed shark fin

An independent survey by WWF in 2016 highlighted a changing trend in local dining culture with respondents eating less shark fin in the past 12 months, and the vast majority open to an alternative to shark fin soup at wedding banquets. The survey also outlines a public concern for sharks species and the health of other ocean species, and shows strong support in Singapore for government legislation to reduce the consumption and trade of shark fin.

Key findings:

- 73% are willing to pay more for responsibly fished and sustainable seafood.
- Over 3/4 of respondents think the government is not doing enough to protect sharks.
- 82% think it is acceptable to have an alternative to shark fin soup at banquets
- Over half of shark fin consumers decreased their consumption in the past 12 months and 41% expect to decrease it further.

The WWF Responsible Seafood Festival was held on 3 - 25 October 2015 and had an overwhelming participation of 51 restaurants. All participants served at least one MSC or ASC certified sustainable seafood dish. The extensive engagement with over 300 restaurants leading up to the festival allowed us to speak to chefs and restaurants face to face, raising awareness about sustainable seafood at the point of decision making. To raise further awareness, WWF staff took over 100 supporters and local celebrities on seven "Seafood Crawls". The crawls were quickly sold out, as we took the guests out to enjoy three sustainable seafood dishes at three different restaurants per night.

The joint approach between WWF and the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) showed strong impact on growing the sustainable seafood supply chain in Singapore. Industry engagement through the Sustainable Seafood Business Forum in July 2015 and the Responsible Seafood Festival doubled the number of seafood suppliers in Singapore that are chain-of-custody certified by the MSC.

SUSTAINING OCEANS

SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION

We also worked with local schools to raise awareness of sustainable seafood among youths. We partnered with the RP School of Marine Engineering and Aquaculture to hold two Responsible Seafood workshops at the ITE College West and Republic Polytechnic. The workshops introduced students to the global issues around sustainable seafood as well as the effects of climate change on the oceans.

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.



02 SUSTAINING FORESTS

SUSTAINING FORESTS

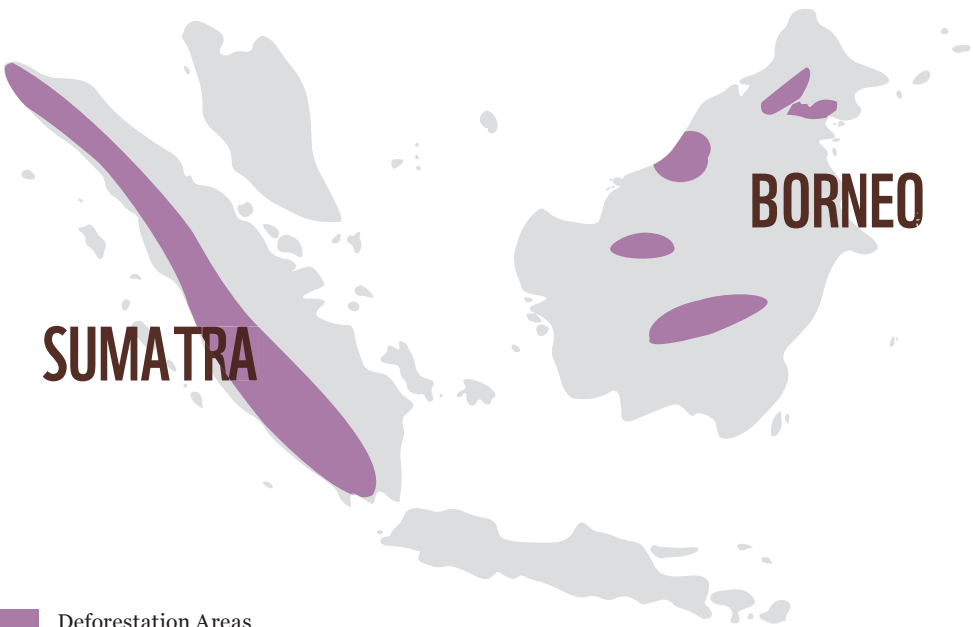
More than 2.6 million hectares of forest, peat, and other land have burned during the 2015 haze crisis. Forests in South East Asia have never been under more pressure.

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.

55%
OF FORESTS IN
SUMATRA HAVE
ALREADY BEEN LOST
















Sumatra, Indonesia, is home to some of the richest and most diverse tropical forests. The loss of 55% of its natural forest in the past decades has led driven critically endangered species such as the Sumatran rhino, elephant, orangutan and tiger to the brink of extinction.

The conversion of forest and peat land to palm oil, pulp and paper plantations releases massive quantities of carbon dioxide, fueling climate change. Fires – both set deliberately to clear the forest and made more likely as remaining areas become drier – create air pollution problems across the region. From July to late October, Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, southern Thailand, Vietnam, and most parts of Brunei were covered in the worst haze crisis thus far. While six Indonesian provinces declared a state of emergency, the hazardous air pollution levels forced school closures in Singapore and Malaysia. The air quality reached never seen levels in Singapore, in Indonesia the maximum level of the international air pollutant index was exceeded. Driving widespread respiratory, eye and skin ailments, the fires caused more green house gas emittance than the entire US economy for several weeks.



- 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 2016

710,000 ha FSC certified

The first forest concessions in Indonesian New Guinea have received certification by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). Two areas totaling 210,000 ha have been certified, and a further 500,000 ha should gain certification this year. The island contains the largest tract of tropical forest outside the Amazon and Congo basin, and around two-thirds of its species are found nowhere else on Earth, but WWF identifies this as one of 11 deforestation fronts at risk of large scale forest loss over the next 15 years.

**+20m
CONSUMERS
REACHED**

We breathe what we buy - a case for sustainable palm oil

Palm oil is a hugely important commodity, but it can also cause deforestation, create greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, drive social conflicts and lead to the loss of vital habitats and unique biodiversity. From margarine to lipstick, biscuits to candles, chocolate to laundry detergent, palm oil is found in an incredible range of everyday household products. It's also used to fuel cars, as animal feed and in electricity generation. With the timely campaign "We breathe what we buy", WWF and the campaign partners PM.Haze (Peoples Movement to Stop the Haze), and SIHA (Singapore Institute for International Affairs) uncovered the link between daily consumption choices, and the haze causing deforestation practices in the region. Massive public support far beyond the borders of Singapore enabled the campaign to reach over 20 million people on social media. Over 15,000 took direct action and pledged their support for sustainable palm oil. "We breathe what we buy" was WWF-Singapore's most successful public awareness campaign thus far, scoring coverage of 94 traditional media pieces worth \$2.7m in PR value.

**1,500
MANGROVES
PLANTED IN ACEH**

Record Earth Hour shines a light on climate action

Following a landmark year for climate and the hottest year on record, WWF's Earth Hour rolled across skylines and timelines on 19 March to inspire millions to shine a light on the climate action our planet needs today. The 10th edition of the movement's signature lights-out event saw WWF and Earth Hour teams in an unprecedented 178 countries and territories mobilize individuals, communities and organizations to act on climate. As more than 7,000 iconic landmarks dimmed their lights, a collective hope for the planet shone through with more than 1.23 million individual activities being undertaken to help #ChangeClimateChange. WWF-Indonesia and WWF-Singapore teamed up in 2016 to shine a light on forest protection. Successfully petitioning the Peatland Restoration Agency in Indonesia, over 3,000 individuals requested a ban to develop on peatlands. Connecting the communities in Indonesia and Singapore, our Earth Hour campaign was able to raise funds to plant over 1,500 mangrove trees and support the reforestation efforts in Aceh, Indonesia.

Singapore Alliance for Sustainable Palm Oil

On 27 June 2016, WWF-Singapore announced the official formation of the Singapore Alliance for Sustainable Palm Oil (SASPO) with the support of Ayam Brand, Danone, IKEA, Unilever and Wildlife Reserves Singapore, endorsed by the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO). The SASPO is a regionally-focused, industry-led, association of like-minded organizations involved in the usage, trade and production of palm oil. The primary goal of the Singapore Alliance for Sustainable Palm Oil is to increase uptake of sustainably produced palm oil (CSPO), by manufacturers and retailers and to give Singapore consumers an environmentally conscious option for the many products which contain palm oil. cWith clear targets set, companies will progressively strengthen their sustainability strategy and contribute towards eliminating haze pollution and deforestation.

SUSTAINING FORESTS

SIGNIFICANT WINS IN 2016

Fireguard team in Tesso Nilo

The Fireguard team was established in Tesso Nilo National Park, Sumatra, as a result of WWF-Singapore's fundraising appeal in 2016. The fireguard team comprises of the Tesso Nilo National Park office, the military, WWF, and a fire care community group to handle fire prevention and suppression.

6
SUSPECTS ARRESTED
IN THE FIRST MONTH
OF OPERATION

As of June 2016, four fire cases inside the park had been identified by the quick response and fire prevention system. The Tesso Nilo National Park authority arrested six suspects for forest fires or land encroachment.

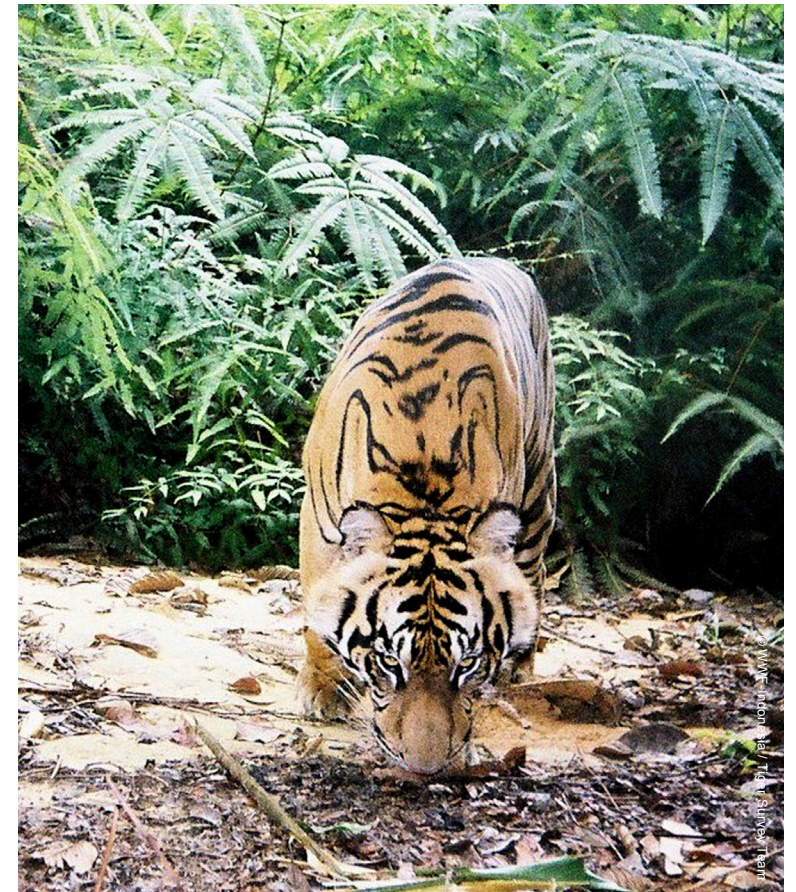
Monitoring the palm oil industry

In April 2016, Eyes on the Forest (Walhi, Jikalahari, WWF-Indonesia) uncovered how illegal fresh fruit bunches enter the supply chains of palm oil growers with zero deforestation commitments. WWF-Indonesia, in partnership with WWF-Singapore, Eyes on the Forest (EoF), met with four members of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), discussing actionable solutions to end the market for illegal fresh fruit bunches (FFB). EoF will continue independent monitoring of FFB/ crude palm oil (CPO) supply chains, and will alert the four members when problem FFB and/ or tainted CPO/palm kernel (PK) supplies are found.

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.





03 SUSTAINING WILDLIFE

SUSTAINING WILDLIFE

Our planet's biodiversity is in decline. In the last four decades, populations of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fish around the globe have declined

by more than half. 19,817 species in the world are threatened with extinction.

Humanity's expanding footprint has severely encroached on wildlife. Population growth and development of nations have come at a cost – our natural world.

The second largest cause for the decline of wildlife and natural species, after habitat destruction, is the illegal trade of wildlife products. Illegal wildlife trade is the fourth most lucrative illegal trade in the world, a lucrative global market estimated to be worth \$20billion.

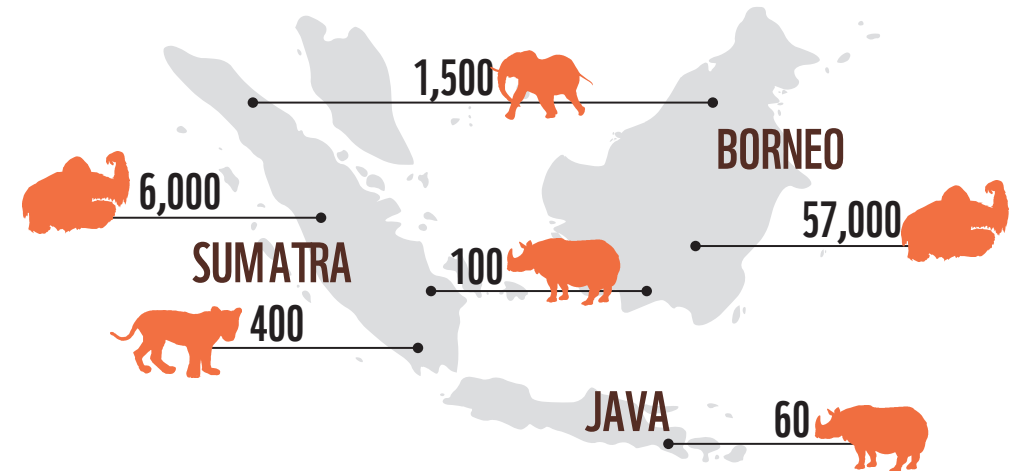
Illegal wildlife trade is the fourth most lucrative illegal trade in the world, a lucrative global market estimated to be worth \$20billion.

INTERNATIONAL SCRUTINY ON SINGAPORE

Illegal wildlife trade is rampant in biodiversity-rich Southeast Asia, and Singapore is a major transit hub for wildlife trade. From 2013 to 2015, Singapore reported five ivory seizures, accounting for more than seven tonnes of illegal ivory, confirming it as a key transit hub for the illegal ivory trade.

Singapore is a major importer and consumer of certain wildlife such as caged birds, Saiga Antelope horn and animal skins. These enter Singapore from source countries in Southeast Asia and Africa, and are shipped out to large consumer markets such as China and Europe.

In Singapore, the fight against illegal wildlife trade takes place in popular markets, Traditional Chinese Medicine halls and even the neighbourhood pet shops.



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 partnered TRAFFIC Southeast Asia helped draw attention to the issue of illegally sourced birds sold openly in Singapore's markets. The study of the international bird trade as the first of its kind in Singapore and unveiled Singapore's prominent involvement in the trade in birds listed in CITES Appendix I and II. The study called for Singapore to begin by taking greater steps to fulfil its obligations to internationally agreed CITES guidelines and provide more complete and accurate trade information.

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) regulates international trade in more than 30,000 species of wild animals and plants. It is a global meeting of national bodies that implement CITES as well as conservation organisations that meet to debate changes to the levels of protection afforded to over 60 categories of animals and plants. This year, CITES CoP17 took place in Johannesburg, South Africa. One of the key highlights from the convention include the uplisting of all pangolins - the world's most trafficked mammal - to Appendix I, granting it the highest form of protection possible. Also uplisted to Appendix I was the African Grey Parrot. As one of the world's most-traded exotic birds, the African Grey Parrot is already extinct in certain African countries.

WWF played a key role in major policy successes, influencing two major conservation policy successes: the first ever UN General Assembly resolution tackling the illegal wildlife trade, and the illegal wildlife trade resolution that is part of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The illegal wildlife trade resolution incorporated all WWF's main asks, including focus along the length of the trade chain, and was agreed by 193 countries.



*Tiger numbers
in India and
Bhutan increase
significantly.*

WWF's work in the Greater Mekong region highlights the regional nature of ongoing efforts in tackling the rampant illegal wildlife trade. Efforts in particular focus on the open wildlife markets of the Golden Triangle, identified as critical in the global illegal wildlife trade with direct links to the current rhino and elephant poaching crises in Southern and Eastern Africa. The project is the first phase of a larger long-term strategy to close down the illegal markets by 2020, and complements our ongoing work in demand reduction.

Tigers are roaring back as part of WWF's global Tx2 campaign to double wild tiger numbers by 2022. The estimated number of tigers remaining in the wild has been revised from a 2010 low of 3,200 to close to 3,890. The updated figure results from healthy increases in tiger populations in Bhutan, India, Nepal and Russia, improved surveying and enhanced protection.

Three years of zero rhino poaching in Nepal has contributed to a 21 percent increase in the country's rhino population. Globally, effective conservation has seen greater one-horned rhinos increase to 3,555, including 645 in Nepal. The Javan rhino population has also inched up to 60 with recent births, providing renewed hope.

Hong Kong, China, US and Thailand will cease or regulate their domestic ivory markets, in a series of good news by these countries central to the global ivory trade. Hong Kong's decision represents a significant success for WWF's campaign to ban the city's ivory trade, which has gained the support of over 70,000 people.

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.



05 INSPIRING CHANGE

EMPOWERING STUDENTS

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

WWF-Singapore's education programme allows students to engage in their environment by allowing them the opportunity to change it for the better. By focusing on making environmental initiatives and awareness part of the student body and school culture, we have gained new heights through local recognition and international reach.

100,000

students learned about the environment as part of our education programme

ECO-SCHOOL PROGRAMME

An international initiative, our Eco-Schools programme strives to embed environmental sustainability as an integral part of the school curriculum. In its third year now, the Eco-School Programme marked a new record in 2015, with 35 schools that have committed and worked with us on various projects. Combined, our education programmes reached over 100,000 students in 2015.

WWF Education Conference

The WWF Education Conference was held on 6th November 2015 at *SCAPE and was attended by more than 250 students, educators, school leaders and professional partners from 27 schools in Singapore. Ang Mo Kio Secondary and Nan Hua High were awarded the first two International Green Flags in Singapore. As of November 2015, 17 schools in Singapore have been recognised through WWF Eco-Schools awards. Eco-Schools coordinators from 24 schools were recognised for their environmental advocacy and initiatives in their respective schools. The conference offered more than 18 hours of capability building and networking sessions conducted by experts from the WWF network, our partners in Singapore, Eco-Schools educators, and students.



OVERSEAS LEARNING TRIP

MALAYSIA

As part of our efforts to bring students closer to and learn to appreciate nature, we organised a 5D4N trip to Malaysia, for 11 primary school students from WWF Eco-Schools.

Trip Highlights

Mangrove Tour: During the homestay at Jeram, the students went on a mangrove tour. They observed the rich and unique biodiversity of the coastal intertidal zone. They enjoyed getting their hands dirty while planting a mini WWF mangrove forest.

Fraser's Hill: It was a privilege to have Ms Carell Cheong, Protected Area Manager of WWF Malaysia, conduct an interpretive walk for us at Fraser's Hill, one of WWF Malaysia's conservation sites. Through simple activities and examples, the students had a better understanding of the importance of forests and why we should protect them. Located along the vast Titiwangsa mountain range, which is covered with lush rainforests and green valleys, Fraser's Hill is a protected nature reserve and gazetted wildlife sanctuary. With professional expertise from birding guide, Mr Durai, we were able to spot up to 20 different species of birds in a morning.

Visit to SEKOLAH SRI BESTARI: The Eco Team from Sekolah Sri Bestari, a Green Flag WWF Eco-school in Malaysia, hosted our visit and they brought us on a school tour, showcasing the different eco projects initiated by the students. Think twice before throwing away your egg cartons. They can be turned into sturdy stools.



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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

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 six members on the BOD. Directors shall serve up to two consecutive or non-consecutive terms of three years each. Directors may be eligible for re-appointment after an absence of two years from the Board. No director is an employee of WWF-Singapore and no director receives remuneration for their services rendered as directors.

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

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 five 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.

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 worked in the WWF International Director-General's office, responsible for Network Relations, until he retired in April 2016.

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). Currently Adjunct Professor at Singapore Management University's Lee Kong Chian School of Business, Ms Chan also develops content for and teaches multiple programs at Temasek's wealth management institute while running her own wealth planning consultancy for high net worth clients.

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, and is on the Advisory Board of the Antai College of Economics & Management, Shanghai Tiao Tong University.

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.

Prof. Lye Lin-Heng

Lye Lin-Heng is an Advocate & Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Singapore and is Director of the Law Faculty's Asia-Pacific Centre for Environmental Law (APCEL). She was Vice-Dean and Director of the Faculty's Graduate Programme from 1995-1998. She chairs the University's Inter-Faculty Programme Management Committee on the multi-faculty Masters in Environmental Management (MSc (Env Mgt)) programme hosted by the School of Design and Environment.

She is a member of the Land Titles (Strata) Board, and was a former board member of the Housing Development Board and the Tenants' Compensation Board. She was a member of the Ministry of Environment's Committees on Environmental Education and on Waste Minimization and Resource Conservation in the Revised Singapore Green Plan 2012. She is a member of the Technical Committee on National Drinking Water Quality Standards, National Environment Agency, Ministry of Environment and Water Resources.

Professor Lye is a member of the Board of Governors of the IUCN Academy of Environmental Law, and co-chair of its Teaching and Capacity-Building Committee. She is a resource person in capacity-building programs conducted by the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the Ministry of Environment, Singapore.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

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.

COMPANY PROFILE

Board of Directors

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

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

Legal Counsel

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

SOURCES OF INCOME	FY 2016	FY 2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Donations from individuals	4,510	5,508
Major donors	199	166
Corporate sponsorship and donation	72	155
Charitable trusts and foundations	166	166
Income from other WWF organisations*	3,329	2,091
Gifts in kind	369	743
Others	96	45
Total incoming resources	8,741	8,874

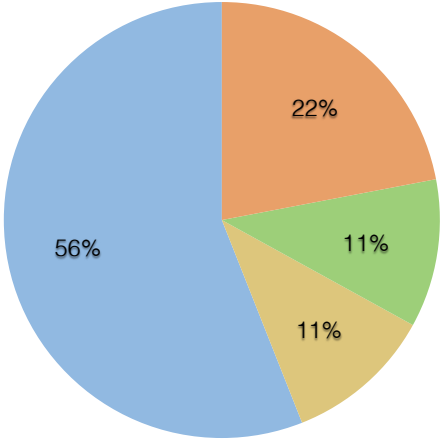
RESOURCES EXPENDED	FY 2016	FY 2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Local programmes and outreach	2,354	2,819
Global conservation commitments	679	1,581
Fundraising	1,202	1,468
Administrative	587	842
Costs funded by other WWF organisations*	3,325	2,119
Total resources expended	8,147	8,829

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.

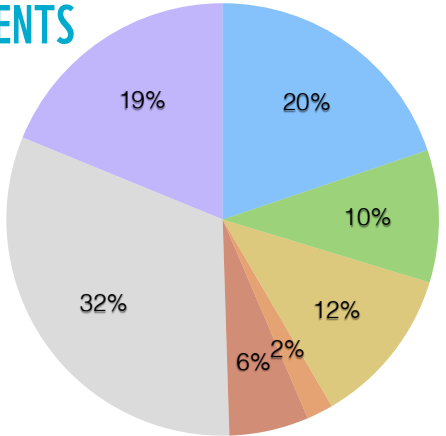
FY 2016 USAGE OF INCOME

- Fundraising
- Administration
- Reserves
- Local & Global Conservation Commitments



FY 2016 GLOBAL CONSERVATION COMMITMENTS

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





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

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