**Abstract**

Leatherbacks (Dermochelys Coriacea) is the oldest turtle derives more than 60 million years ago. Leatherbacks (Dermochelys Coriacea) is the largest turtle that ever lived, and has the most extensive geographic distribution for types of reptiles. Its area extends from the coast of peteluran in the tropical region to the sub tropical-temperature is lower, and some of the tail were found to approach the poles. Leatherbacks (Dermochelys Coroacea) is also the deepest-diving turtles and in the longest time duration. The number of spawning populations of leatherbacks are about 34,000 tail turtle females. Female turtles generally lay eggs if they have reached the age of 10 years, unfortunately from the dozens of eggs produced only one dive (hatchlings) which is able to survive until adulthood (10 years). Leatherbacks is ocean explorers of the past, have been living in marine ecosystems since more than 150 million years ago. Although leatherbacks have at law and protect through various international treaties, but the population is likely to decline showed an alarming decrease in numbers due to the exploitation of trade as well as the consumption of eggs, damaging coastal area development peteluran, the entangled fish capture tool, pollution of sea water and trash that is ingested by turtles. It is already seized the attention of a lot of parties other than the Government of Indonesia, the international eyes ever undertook to care about this issue. As an example of the large number of international organizations that participated and helped in the breeding of this species.

International non governmental organisation engaged in terms of concern for the environment, the World Wide Fund for Nature or WWF is known as one of the international organizations concerned with the threat the species of leatherbacks. WWF Indonesia against the Government provide input related to the conservation of wildlife. In addition, the beach spawning leatherbacks i.e. Jeen Womom Beach in the District of Tambrauw, district of Abun, West Papua has an important role in the conservation of leatherbacks. As for the purpose of this study was to find out how the role of WWF in keeping the preservation of leatherbacks in Indonesia.

In this writing, the author uses Descriptive analysis of research methods, in which the author attempts to portray reality with sitiasi berdasrkan the concepts used. As well as how the relationship between the phenomena under investigation. With these methods, can bagaimna known the role of WWF in the realisation of the programme and its strategy in an attempt to save the leatherbacks from extinction.

**Keywords: Role Of The WWF, Conservation, Leatherbacks**