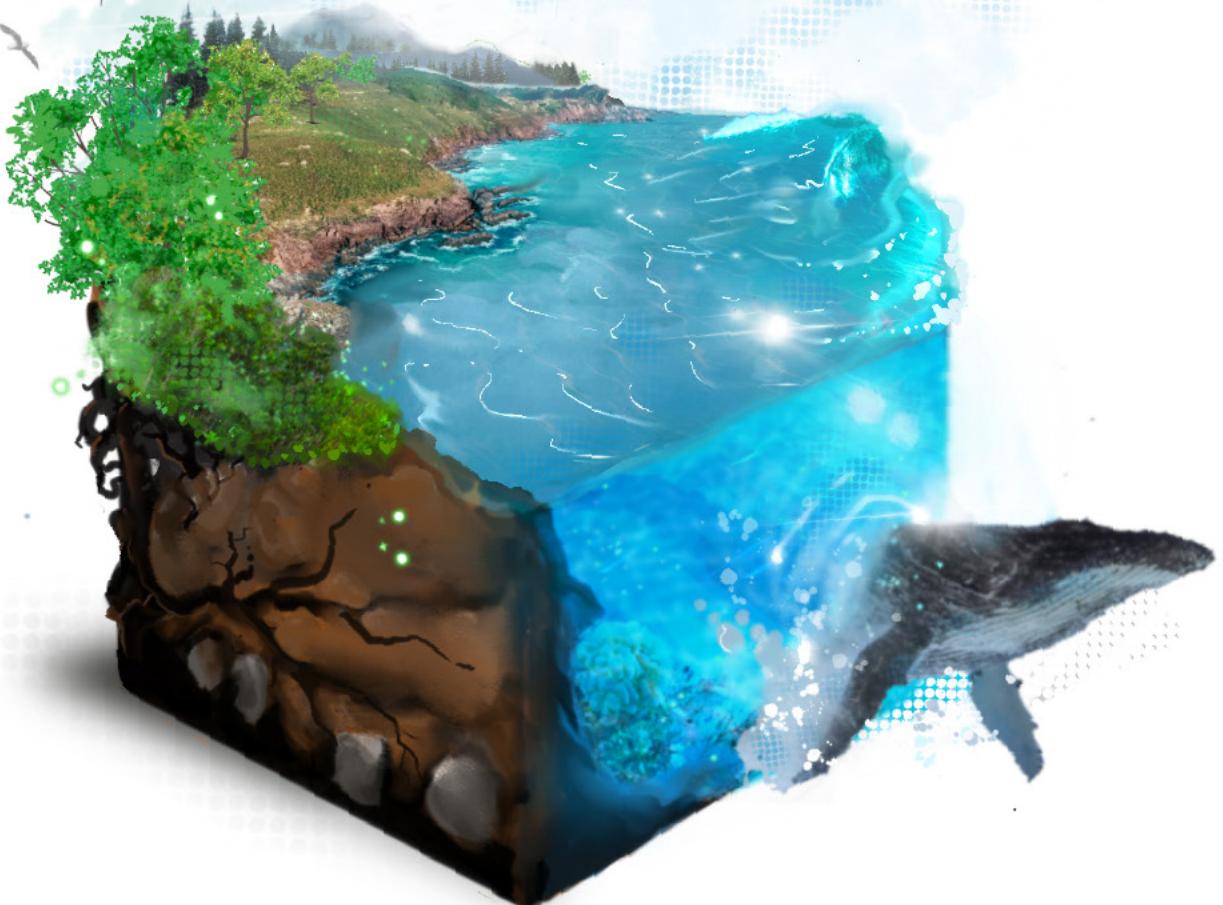


For Sustainable Indonesia

# ANNUAL REPORT



FISCAL YEAR

2021 

For Sustainable Indonesia

# ANNUAL REPORT



FISCAL YEAR

2021



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Konservasi  
Alam Nusantara   
Untuk Indonesia Lestari

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#### **Yayasan Konservasi Alam Nusantara (YKAN)**

Graha Iskandarsyah, Lt. 3,  
Jl. Iskandarsyah Raya No. 66C, RT. 3/RW.1, Melawai,  
Kec. Kby. Baru, Jakarta Selatan  
Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta 12160  
Indonesia

**Infographics, Layout, Design, and Printer:**

PT. Bentuk Warna Citra (BWC)

For Sustainable Indonesia  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
FISCAL YEAR  
**2021**

Yayasan Konservasi Alam Nusantara  
Graha Iskandarsyah Lt. 3  
Jl. Iskandarsyah Raya No. 66C Kebayoran Baru,  
Melawai, Jakarta Selatan 12160, DKI Jakarta  
INDONESIA

## About YKAN

Yayasan Konservasi Alam Nusantara (YKAN) is a non-profit organization established in Indonesia in 2014. With a mission to protect land and waters on which all life depends, YKAN provides innovative solutions to advance both conservation and human development through effective management, non-confrontational approaches, and building collaborative partnerships with all stakeholders for a sustainable Indonesia.

For Inquiries, contact:

Phone : +62-21-7279 2043

E-mail : indonesia@ykan.or.id

General information on the YKAN appears online at the YKAN Website: [ykan.or.id](http://ykan.or.id)

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# Foreword



**Shanti L. Poespoetjipto**  
**Chair of Board of Patrons**

Over the past two years, Covid-19 has taken millions of lives, disrupted the global economy, and brought to a standstill many facets of life that we once took for granted. What it has failed to do is alter the course of climate change. The things that failed to slow down are climate change and the rate of global biodiversity loss on land and at sea.

These dual issues remain among the most fundamental challenges of our time. When this pandemic eventually subsides, we will still face these challenges. And they're the reasons why we remain committed to the conservation mission of YKAN that your support strengthens every day.

The world made progress in addressing climate change at the 26<sup>th</sup> United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties (UNFCCC COP26) summit in Glasgow in 2021. However, this progress was a long-term effort. 2020 was recorded as the second-warmest year in history. At present, we're experiencing a new normal of extreme weather, drought, fires, flooding, and erosion. These threats, combined with human activities that do not consider ecological conservation, place enormous strain on millions of plant and animal species.

Is there room for hope? I believe so — and Indonesia is a big reason for that hope. Our natural resources are a potent weapon in tackling climate change. As home to the world's largest mangrove forest, the third-largest tropical rainforest, and extensive peatlands, Indonesia can store enormous amounts of greenhouse gases by protecting these carbon-rich ecosystems. And supporting sustainable management of our lands and seas can ensure ample food and thriving economies for future generations.

Since its founding, YKAN has advanced this important work through our terrestrial and ocean conservation programs. Collaborating with the government, the private sector, academia, communities, and indigenous peoples, we are protecting nature at a far greater scale than acting alone.

This report is an overview of how YKAN and our partners navigated Covid-19's evolving challenges and delivered significant gains to protect nature and people. On behalf of the Board of Patrons, I would like to express our sincere gratitude to all partners, members of Board of Supervisors, Board of Management, Management, and Advisory Committee of YKAN; and to our donors for their generous support and shared commitment to achieve a sustainable Indonesia.

**Greetings,**

**Shanti L. Poespoetjipto**



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**Herlina Hartanto, Ph.D.**  
**Chair of Board of Management & Executive Director**

In Fiscal Year 2021, when pandemic restrictions impeded routine visits to conservation sites, my thoughts would often drift to our conservation partners living in remote places. Places like Wehea, for instance — home to one of Kalimantan's oldest Indigenous cultures and tropical forests inhabited by magnificent Bornean orangutans, or Rote Island, the southernmost island of Indonesia, where the community upholds local wisdom and uses customary laws in managing their natural resources.

Those customary (*adat*) communities, who are depending on healthy natural resources to put food on the table and providing for their families, have taught me more about conservation than I could have ever imagined. The separation brought by Covid-19 has made me value their efforts in protecting nature even more. For YKAN, Fiscal Year 2021 was not only a year of challenges but also of growth, adaptation, and resilience. If it were not for the exemplary coalition we have grown over the years, the obstacles presented by Covid-19 could have stalled critical conservation work.

Thanks to collaborating with several partners, which are government and corporate partners, our colleagues in academia and fellow non-governmental agencies, and the so many champions of nature in local communities across Indonesia, YKAN's impact for good is growing. With several landmark agreements signed in Fiscal Year 2021, particularly with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, YKAN is expanding conservation partnerships across 10 of Indonesia's 34 provinces. As this report details, we have made substantial progress in many key areas of climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts, sustainable development, and conservation. A summary of highlights:

**Climate:** Preserving Indonesia's tropical forests and mangroves are a global imperative in tackling climate change. That's why we're exploring a range of natural climate solutions, or NCS, that can contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the forestry sector. Together with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, YKAN completed a groundbreaking study demonstrating how protection and restoration of wetland ecosystems such as mangroves and peatlands contribute

up to three-quarters of the total NCS mitigation potential in Indonesia. These findings underscore the importance of such initiatives as the Mangrove Ecosystem Restoration Alliance (MERA), of which YKAN is a founding member.

**Sustainable Development:** We're advancing green growth in East Kalimantan Province, home to nearly 4 million people, to protect biodiversity, prevent emissions, and support a sustainable economy. In 2021, we worked with the provincial government to mainstream their green growth vision into the mid-term development plans of seven districts/municipalities across East Kalimantan. The success here is informing green growth in neighboring North Kalimantan—home to some of Indonesia's most pristine tropical forests—as YKAN initiates new research on low emission development strategies for this remote province.

**Ocean Conservation:** YKAN with partners established a new Marine Protected Area network spanning 1.4 million hectares in the Arafura and Timor Seas that comprises territory of four nations: Indonesia, Timor-Leste, Papua New Guinea, and Australia. In addition, we strengthened our support for indigenous communities to obtain management rights of nearly 100,000 hectares of traditional fishing grounds in the Bird's Head Seascapes—a global biodiversity gem located in the heart of the Coral Triangle—and assisted 40 coastal villages in developing sustainable livelihoods such as sustainable seaweed aquaculture, mangrove-based local productions, and ecotourism.

None of these accomplishments would have been possible without the expertise and wisdom of our partners. Whether the indigenous people of Wehea, or the donors around the world who see the value of YKAN's work, I am thankful to be a part of this conservation mission. Together, we will continue the efforts and work in protecting the land and water on which all life depends for a sustainable Indonesia.

**Best regards,**

**Herlina Hartanto, Ph.D.**



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# INTRODUCTION



©Budi Darma

With 250 million people, Indonesia is the world's fourth-most populous country. Its oceans and tropical forests are also among the most biodiverse on the planet. These ecosystems supply natural resources that support Indonesia's economy and its people: An estimated 40 million Indonesians living in rural areas rely on nature for their subsistence needs. But pressing challenges like deforestation, overfishing, and unsustainable coastal development are threatening biodiversity, human wellbeing, and our global climate.

The challenges that nature and people face in Indonesia require urgent action. Through its terrestrial and marine programs, YKAN has developed Natural Climate Solutions to help the Indonesian Government achieve its emissions reduction targets and developed new strategies to strengthen sustainable and equitable use of natural resources that protect biodiversity. By doing so, we are helping to reduce the risk of climate-driven damage to communities, provide abundant food and water sources, and introduce new, sustainable livelihoods.

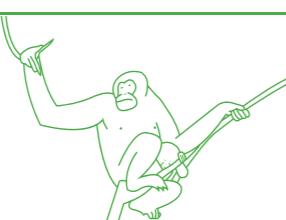
To support the Government of Indonesia, we are working together with our partners and other key stakeholders to achieve below targets.

## Targets by 2024

More than

**600,000 hectares**

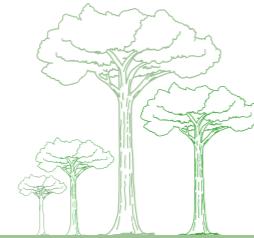
of orangutan habitat are managed and protected sustainably.



**1 million hectares**

of landscapes are protected

from deforestation and forest degradation.



**26.8 million tCO<sub>2</sub>/year**

reduced as a climate change mitigation effort.

## Area of Work



### Terrestrial Program

1. East Kalimantan Province
2. North Kalimantan Province
3. Berau Regency, East Kalimantan
4. East Kutai Regency, East Kalimantan
5. Kutai Kartanegara, East Kalimantan

### Ocean Program

1. Berau Regency, East Kalimantan
2. Bali Province
3. East Nusa Tenggara Province
4. West Nusa Tenggara Province
5. Wakatobi Regency, Southeast Sulawesi
6. Raja Ampat Regency, West Papua
7. Sorong City, West Papua

### Sustainable Fisheries

1. FMA\* 573
2. FMA 711
3. FMA 713
4. FMA 715
5. FMA 718

### MERA

1. Muara Angke Wildlife Reserve, DKI Jakarta
2. Semarang City, Central Java
3. Dumai City, Riau
4. Bengkalis Regency, Riau



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# TERRESTRIAL

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Fiscal Year 2021

YKAN

Terrestrial

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## STRATEGY 1: COMMUNITY-BASED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT



YKAN promotes sustainable forest management practices, avoiding deforestation and contributing to climate change mitigation through four primary strategies:

### Strategy 1

Community-based  
Natural Resource  
Management

### Strategy 2

Sustainable  
Forest  
Management

### Strategy 3

Sustainable  
Oil Palm

### Strategy 4

Climate Change  
Mitigation Frameworks

Across Indonesia, we directly witness how people who live with nature are nature's best defenders. Therefore, community empowerment is the lifeblood of our work in Indonesia. Our primary conservation tool used to engage communities in Indonesia is an innovative approach called SIGAP, a Bahasa Indonesian acronym meaning Communities Inspiring Actions for Change. SIGAP introduces villages to conservation in an immediately tangible way.

Through SIGAP, we and partners:

- 1 Strengthen village governance
- 2 Help secure legal rights for communities to manage natural resources
- 3 Improve well-being through the development of sustainable livelihoods that can protect forests



## Highlights



### Land tenure security:

Through the SIGAP program, we and partners in East Kalimantan helped communities to obtain forest management rights through the social forestry scheme. At present, this scheme has reached 193,000 hectares, which will be protected from unsustainable development.



### SIGAP:

We continued to support the implementation of SIGAP SEJAHTERA Program that entered its third year this 2021. SIGAP SEJAHTERA Program is Berau Government-led program that applies SIGAP approach in all of its 99 villages.



### Village governance:

We and partners launched the SIGAP Village Academy, a capacity-building program for villages in Berau District to advance green development and conservation. At the first phase, seventeen villages were selected to take part in this initiative.



### A forest-friendly economy:

With partners, we built the foundation for sustainable businesses in East Kalimantan's Berau District that align with basic conservation principles. In 2021, we completed needed research on improving the sustainability of some of Berau's leading commodities, such as pepper, rubber, and cocoa—which were later used as the bases by government and private companies for their decision-making.

In addition, we provided technical support and training to farmers and women's groups on how to sustainably develop productions, improve the products' qualities, and increase market opportunities for their products.



## STRATEGY 2: **SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT**

Strengthening the management of natural production forests and appropriate tree harvesting applications is one of Indonesia's most impactful natural climate solution strategies that can contribute to the national emissions reduction targets.

YKAN has worked with the government and forest concession holders to test the Reduced Impact Logging-Carbon (RIL-C) methodology, which can cut carbon emissions by up to 40 percent without reducing timber production. The main keys of RIL-C practices are leaving hollow trees standing, controlling the direction of falling trees, decreasing damage to big trees from skidding, and minimizing the width of logging roads to reduce forest damage.

East Kalimantan Forest Agency supported the implementation of RIL-C that was tested in seven production forest concessions and three Forest Management Units. YKAN supported this commitment by holding a series of RIL-C training. In addition, we partnered with researchers from governmental institutions and Forest Concession Association (Asosiasi Pengusahaan Hutan Indonesia or APHI) to explore ways to utilize wood waste as an additional revenue stream for companies practicing RIL-C.



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## STRATEGY 3: SUSTAINABLE OIL PALM

Working with East Kalimantan Government, specifically the Estate Crop Agency, oil palm companies, and communities, YKAN introduced a sustainable practice to meet global demand for palm oil while mitigating deforestation and forest degradation.

This approach includes developing and testing new tools, identifying key conservation set-aside areas, and engaging key stakeholders to promote sustainable oil palm policies and practices.

## Highlights



### Paying for past forest loss:

In 2021, We developed new tools to calculate conservation liability that needs to be compensated for the loss of important high conservation value areas that were converted into plantations before the new regulations came into effect. By compensating their responsibilities for the past forest loss, companies could fulfill their obligations under the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil, a stakeholder group that develops global sustainability standards. Three East Kalimantan plantations that worked with YKAN implemented the conservation liabilities calculation tool in 2021.



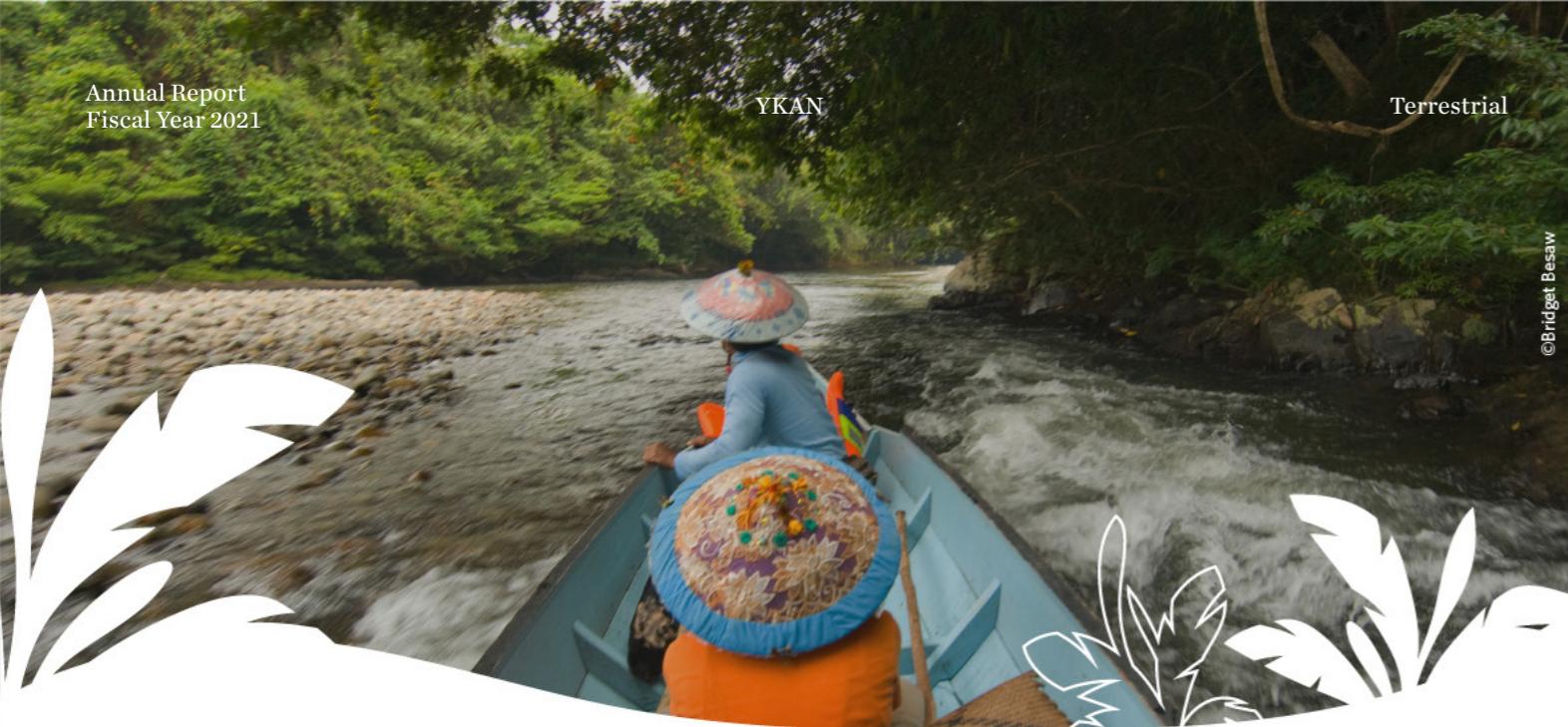
### Protecting forest habitat within plantations:

With government and 17 corporate partners, we supported the inventory and verification of nearly 14,000 hectares of high conservation value areas within plantations in Berau District. This was followed by a multi-stakeholder commitment for sustainable management, monitoring, and verification of those areas.



### Advancing new siting research:

We developed a preview application in Berau Regency to support land use planning and monitoring transparency, especially in the oil palm plantation development sector. By establishing new agricultural areas outside of the high conservation value area, damages to main habitats could be prevented.



## STRATEGY 4: CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION FRAMEWORK

YKAN is committed to support the development and implementation of a strong climate change mitigation framework at national and sub-national levels. We provide technical capacity, conduct scientific research on Natural Climate Solutions (NCS), and encourage

policy that support NCS application. We're advancing the Green Growth Compact that has brought together more than 200 institutions to support the East Kalimantan Government in achieving its green growth vision.



### Reducing emissions:

Up to 2021, we kept supporting the Provincial Climate Change Council to facilitate the implementation of the Green East Kalimantan Program, in which one of its goals is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and the implementation of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility-Carbon Fund initiative that provides performance-based payments.



### Protecting peatlands:

Peatlands (wetland habitat that thrives in peat soil) are not only vital to biodiversity but also serve as a carbon storage powerhouse, which is the key to tackling climate change. In 2021, we helped facilitate an agreement between stakeholders to protect and advance sustainable use of 13,500 hectares of Mesangat-Suwi Wetlands Essential Ecosystem Area, the habitat of Siamese crocodiles (*Crocodylus siamensis*).



### Endangered Species Habitat Conservation



Kalimantan is home to some of the world's most iconic wildlife species that are important for the ecosystem. Supporting governments and other key stakeholders in protecting important main habitats for endangered species, like orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus*) and other important species such as siamangs (*Sympalangus syndactylus*) and cloud leopards (*Neofelis diardi borneensis*), is YKAN's priority.

We facilitate multi-stakeholder collaboration in promoting best management practices to protect endangered species habitats. Such collaborations at the landscape level have been initiated in East Kalimantan's Wehea-Kelay landscape, which covers more than 500,000 hectares of orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*) habitat.



### Conducting critical gibbon (*Hylobates albicularis*) research:

Our research in East Kalimantan found differences between males' and females' fur color, which was previously only found in the *Hylobates lar* species in Sumatra. Further research is needed to confirm if this finding might be the first finding for this type of gibbon in Kalimantan.



### Studied orangutan food sources:

We identified about 200 variants of orangutan food plants in the nutrients study of orangutan's forage plants and Non-Timber Forest Products. Priority plants that have utilization potential will be further studied.



### Protecting habitat:

With our technical support, 12 areas, covering a total of 2.7 million hectares, were identified. These areas are important habitats for critically endangered species and have the potential to be managed collaboratively at the landscape level.

## Integrated Watershed Management

Millions of people depend on healthy watersheds in Java, Indonesia's most populous island. However, landscape changes due to population growth and urban development threaten the health of these resources.

To ensure clean and abundant freshwater, YKAN is aiding the composition of hydrological reviews and the creation of enabling conditions to advance collective water resources management.



We conducted community-based rehabilitation in 236 hectares of key watershed areas in Mount Muria and Patiayam, Kudus, Central Java by planting trees across this landscape which involved six villages in the surrounding areas, and working together with PT Djarum.



We conducted landscape hydrological reviews and rapid socio-economic assessments in three critical watersheds in West Java: Cisadane, Ciliwung, and Citarum.



We established the Indonesian Water Coalition, a multi-stakeholder partnership between nine institutions to improve water services and sustainable water resource management through collective action.



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MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

YKAN supports the sustainable management of coastal and marine resources through four primary strategies:

### Strategy 1

Blue Economy

### Strategy 2

Sustainable Fisheries

### Strategy 3

Coastal Resilience

### Strategy 4

Oceans Protection



## STRATEGY 1: BLUE ECONOMY

YKAN is committed to applying the emerging blue economy—a model for sustainable use of ocean resources that can protect the marine environment while propelling economic growth and new jobs—in Indonesia.

To advance the blue economy locally, we have introduced SIGAP to 16 coastal villages in Wakatobi, Raja Ampat, Rote-Ndao, Berau, and Semarang.

SIGAP involves community members in formulating and monitoring their sustainable development and natural resource management and initiating community-based sustainable businesses such as ecotourism and a range of aquaculture (seaweed, shrimp, milkfish). In 2021, YKAN facilitated a series of training sessions to 27 community groups in those locations on topics such as ecotourism, sustainable seaweed aquaculture, and mangrove-based local productions.



## STRATEGY 2: SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES

As global demand for seafood rises, Indonesia faces more pressure to harvest more fish. However, information on the species and sizes of fish caught in Indonesia is very inadequate. Over-fishing practices often exceed sustainable levels. Effective fisheries management plans and detailed harvest strategies are critically needed. These challenges carry enormous consequences for the stability of Indonesia's fisheries and the prosperity of its coastal communities.

YKAN is committed to support the implementation of sustainable harvest strategies in 11 fisheries management areas in Indonesia. We are conducting key research on the health of fishing areas, engaging stakeholders to implement supply chain reforms, improving the management of target fisheries (e.g., snapper, grouper, and tuna), and helping communities secure rights to traditional fishing areas that they have depended on for generations.

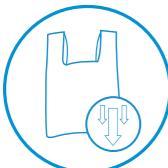
## Highlights



We worked with five villages in the East Misool District in reaching agreements on granting jurisdiction to customary (*adat*) communities, which would help to reduce overfishing outside their areas. These agreements were made between five village chiefs based on the declaration of the traditional management of an area of 91,000 hectares. These areas' management would then be monitored by Community Joint Patrol Group and regulated under joint regulation of five village chiefs.



We conducted nearly 500 catch surveys in fish landing sites, developed new harvest management plans, and drove supply chain mapping covering over 80 percent of the snapper trade (snappers are economically valuable species in Indonesia, but they are slow-growing and particularly vulnerable to overfishing).



We partnered with multiple seafood companies to reduce plastic waste associated with processing and packaging at fishing ports across Indonesia.



## STRATEGY 3: COASTAL RESILIENCE

Indonesia is home to more than one-fifth of the world's mangroves, which protect coastlines, absorb carbon, and provide essential habitats for birds and fish. However, based on data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (2021), since the 19th century, almost one-fifth of mangroves in Indonesia have been lost. As these ecosystems disappear, so do the benefits they provide to people: food, jobs, and protection from storm surges and other threats.

Protecting mangroves in Indonesia and throughout the Asia Pacific not only safeguards these benefits for coastal communities but also secures a potent source of blue carbon. If left undisturbed, mangrove ecosystems can continuously store carbon for millennia—at four times the rate of tropical forests.

YKAN is developing mangrove conservation and restoration through the Mangrove Ecosystem Restoration Alliance (MERA), a national multistakeholder platform to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities and mitigate/adapt to climate change impacts.



## Highlights



An area of 20 hectares of mangroves in Tabalar Muara and Pegat Batumbuk villages of East Kalimantan Province served as a model for implementing small-scale, productive aquaculture ponds that generate income for local communities with minimal land conversion using Shrimp Carbon Aquaculture (SECURE) methodology, in collaboration with Research Center of Brackish Water Aquaculture and Fishery Extension Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries.



We conducted climate change vulnerability assessments on 12 coastal villages in Berau, Rote Ndao, Kupang City, and Semarang City. The assessments for three villages in Berau have been incorporated into the draft village regulations and were recommended to be incorporated into the revised Berau Spatial Plan.



## STRATEGY 4: OCEANS PROTECTION

This strategy aims to effectively conserve and restore critical habitats by engaging all community members—including those who have been marginalized from past conservation efforts, such as Indigenous peoples, women, youth, and people with disabilities—and Marine Protected Area (MPA) managers. These critical habitats face challenges such as overexploitation, habitat conversion and destruction, and marine resources pollution by locals or outsiders.

The protection of these critical areas can be done through two efforts. Firstly, by establishing a new marine protected area. Secondly, by facilitating effective management of the existing MPAs through building community awareness about the value of conservation for livelihood, engaging the community in conservation work, and facilitating managers' capacity to manage the area.



Blue Economy  
Sustainable Fisheries  
Coastal Resilience  
Oceans Protection



Blue Economy  
Sustainable Fisheries  
Coastal Resilience  
Oceans Protection



## Highlights

Conducted spatial planning of villages and essential habitats in 19 SIGAP villages in Berau District, Wakatobi, Raja Ampat, and the Savu Sea coastal area, East Nusa Tenggara.

Facilitated the design of the Marine Protected Area Network in the Arafura and Timor Seas comprising four countries: Indonesia, Timor-Leste, Papua New Guinea, and Australia, which covers a total 1.4 million hectares.



Formulated documentation of the Spatial Study on the Change of Mangroves and Ponds Area Coverage Dynamics in Indonesia and the Spatial Study on the Identification of Mangrove Restoration Areas.

# OUR PARTNERSHIPS



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YKAN has been partnering with communities to create a world where people and nature thrive. We have forged strong relationships with our partners to collaboratively create and implement science-based tools that support the conservation and sustainable utilization of natural resources in Indonesia. We support the leadership of local and indigenous communities whose well-being and livelihoods depend on a healthy ocean, freshwater, and lands. When indigenous people and local communities express themselves, we listen, learn, and support their conservation leadership.

At present, we are facing the most complex challenges in our lives, and we only have years, not decades, to address the interconnected climate and biodiversity crises.

Through partnerships with governments, universities, corporates, community groups, and local and international, we expand the potential to find a way to overcome existing challenges and achieve our collective goals. Through philanthropy and individual donation, we will continue to raise awareness among related parties and the public and forge new paths for conservation funding.

In Fiscal Year 2021, we were supported by more than 3,200 active members through the #sayaSIGAP campaign. Our 65 dedicated fundraisers were across six major cities in Indonesia, continuing to inspire people to support our conservation programs. The domestic fundraising had increased by 19% compared to the previous fiscal year.

We support governments' crucial role in drafting policies that enables the implementation of conservation efforts by communities and other stakeholders. YKAN has established collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries in the form of memorandum of understanding with the technical agencies under these two ministries. We have also supported regional governments's sustainable development programs, and ensured our programs were aligned with their vision and mission. Therefore, YKAN had several cooperation agreements with several regional governments at the provincial and regency level.



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MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report No. 00076/2.0826/AU.2/11/0732-6/1/III/2022

The Executive Director  
**YAYASAN KONSERVASI ALAM NUSANTARA**

##### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **Yayasan Konservasi Alam Nusantara**, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as of June 30, 2021, and the Statements of Activities, Changes in Net Assets and Cash Flows for the year then ended and the summary of significant accounting policies.

##### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these Financial Statements in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards for Non-Publicly Accountable Entities (SAK-ETAP) and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

##### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants (IICPA). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Financial Statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the Financial Statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Financial Statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

##### Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Statements present fairly, in all material respects, the Financial Position of Yayasan Konservasi Alam Nusantara as of June 30, 2021, and its Financial Performance and Cash Flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards for Non-Publicly Accountable Entities.

**JOHAN MALONDA MUSTIKA & REKAN**  
Licence No. 951/KM.1/2010

Drs. Johan Yoranouw  
Public Accountant Registration AP. 0732

March 21, 2022



### STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	2021	2020
Current Asset	10,962,201	10,732,489
Total Asset	10,962,201	10,732,489
Total Liabilities	2,278,806	2,531,737
Net Asset	8,683,395	8,200,752
Total Liabilities and Net Asset	10,962,201	10,732,489

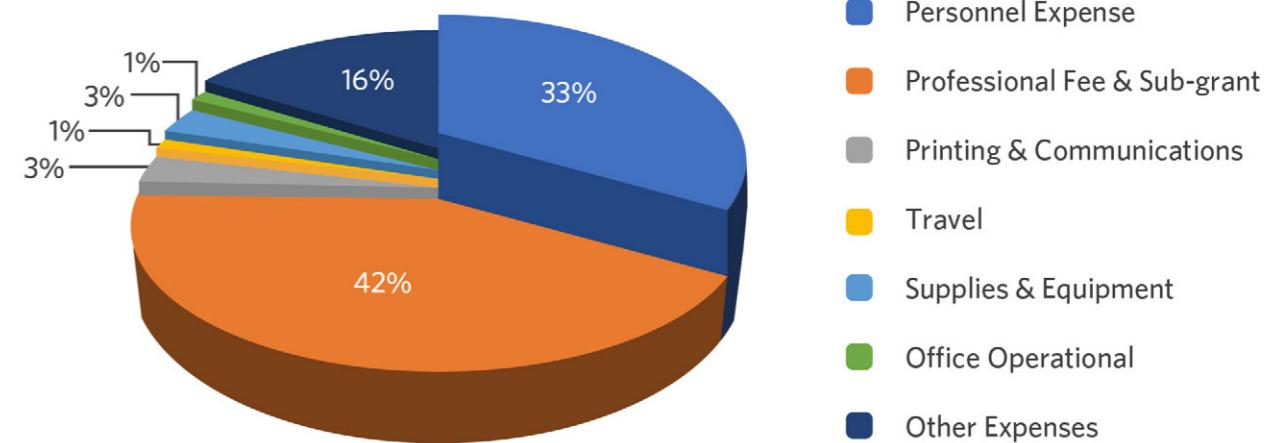
### STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES

	2021	2020
Total Revenues	11,320,776	18,532,211
Total Expenditure	10,799,312	12,001,445
Change in Fund Balance	521,464	6,521,766

### EXPENSE ALLOCATIONS

	2021	2020
Personnel Expense	3,614,164	3,775,610
Professional Fee & Sub-grant	4,580,048	5,011,225
Printing & Communications	306,973	328,945
Travel	108,727	593,278
Supplies & Equipment	353,988	406,197
Office Operational	125,517	134,110
Other Expenses	1,709,895	1,752,080
Total Expenses	10,799,312	12,001,445

### EXPENSE ALLOCATIONS 2021



#### Notes:

Financial Statements for period 2021 and 2020 have been audited by Public Accounting Firm Johan Malonda Mustika & Partner. The opinion from the auditor was that the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects. The financial statements were recorded in Indonesia Rupiah but presented in US Dollar in this report.

# MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE



## Management Structure

### Board of Patrons

Shanti L. Poespoetjipto  
William McGoldrick  
Gondan P. Renosari

### Board of Supervisors

Agustina Supriyani Kardono  
Sarwono Kusumaatmadja  
Arif P. Rachmat  
Dong Ke  
Mary Theresa Schroeder

### Board of Management

Chair	Herlina Hartanto
Treasurer	Firly Kusumajaya
Secretary	Astrid Candrasari

### Management

Executive Director	Herlina Hartanto
Terrestrial Program Senior Advisor	Wahjudi Wardjo
Director of Ocean Program	Muhammad Ilman
Director of Terrestrial Program	Ruslandi
Director of Finance & Operations	Firly Kusumajaya
Director of Development & Marketing	Ratih Loekito
Head of Communications	Sally Kailola
Head of Membership	Astrid Candrasari





For Sustainable Indonesia

**ANNUAL REPORT**

FISCAL YEAR

**2021**



**Jakarta**

Graha Iskandarsyah Lt. 3  
Jl. Iskandarsyah Raya No.66C Kebayoran Baru,  
Melawai, Jakarta Selatan 12160, DKI Jakarta  
Telp:+62-21-7279 2043

**Wakatobi**

Jl. Sultan Ihsanuddin No. 119, Mandati III  
Wangi-Wangi Selatan, Wakatobi, Sulawesi Tenggara  
Telp: +62-812-3818-037 & +62-853-9998-3022

**Bali**

Ruko Ikat Plaza Building Blok L  
Jl. Bypass Ngurah Rai, Denpasar 80221, Bali  
Telp: +62-361710259

**Kofiau**

Kampung Deer, Distrik Kofiau,  
Raja Ampat 98483, Papua Barat  
Telp: +62-951-329-782

**Berau**

Jl. Cempaka 2 No. 14, Tanjung Redeb, Berau  
77311, Kalimantan Timur  
Telp: +62-554-233 88

**Sorong**

Jl. Rawa Indah KM.9, Klawuyuk, Sorong Utara,  
Sorong 98413, Papua Barat  
Telp: +62-951-329-782

**Samarinda**

Perumahan Grand Mahakam Blok N 01  
Jl. Sirajd Salman, Teluk Loreng Ilir, Samarinda Ulu,  
Samarinda, Kalimantan Timur  
Telp: +62-541-2087-768

**Kupang**

Jl. Bung Tomo Blok IV No.8, Kelapa Lima,  
Kupang 85228, Nusa Tenggara Timur  
Telp: +62-380-844-3367

**Kudus**

Perumahan Graha Kencana No. 87,  
Dersalam, Bae, Kudus 59321, Jawa Tengah  
Telp: +62-812-1334-4682