

ANNUAL REPORT



2024
FISCAL
YEAR

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ABBREVIATIONS LIST

Abbreviations	Explanation
AoI	Area of Interest
BAP	Best Aquaculture Practices
BKKPN	National Marince Conservation Area Agency
CBIB	Good Fish Farming Practices
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSS	Climate Smart Shrimp
CSSF	Climate Smart Shrimp Farming
EBT	Batang Toru Ecosystem
EVIKA	Evaluation of Conservation Area Management Effectiveness
FY	Fiscal Year
GAP	Good Agricultural Practice
GRK	Greenhouse Gases
IKLI	Indonesian Ocean Health Index
ISRA	Important Shark and Ray Area
ITSRC	International Tropical Seaweed Centre
KI	Konservasi indonesia
KKP	Marine Conservation Area
KKPD	Regional Marine Conservation Area
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Abbreviations	Explanation
MHA	Customary Law Community
MIBAMA	Mina Bangkit Bersama Producer Cooperative
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MPTP	The Crown Jewel of Papua Land
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NIB	Business Identification Number
OOC	Our Ocean Conference
PKS	Cooperative Agreement
POKMASWAS	Community Surveillance Group
PPL	Field Extension Officer
PSMB	Muara Batangtoru Oil Palm Farmer
RAMS	Raja Ampat Mooring System
RSPO	Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
SEMAK	Semangat Konservasi
SIP	Shrimp Improvement Program
SJLS	Sawit Jaya Lestari Saseba (Oil Palm Smallholder Association)
TNGGP	Gede Pangrango Mountain National Park
UPTD	Regional Technical Implementation Unit

FOREWORD



Indonesia has demonstrated its commitment to the Paris Agreement by ratifying it into Law No. 16 of 2016 concerning the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Through this commitment, Indonesia is obligated to submit its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which outlines targets for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2030.

Currently, the Indonesian Government is preparing its Second NDC, which includes a new commitment to achieving GHG reduction targets both unconditionally (using national capacity) and conditionally (with international support) for the period 2031 to 2035. Additionally, Indonesia will strengthen its climate adaptation commitments as per the agreements made at COP 28 in Dubai, aiming to enhance its climate resilience across economic, social, ecosystem, landscape, and livelihood aspects.

In this context, the efforts of Konservasi Indonesia (KI) in promoting nature-based solutions are highly relevant to supporting the Indonesian Government’s commitments. In the Sundaland ecoregion, KI and its partners are assisting the North Sumatra Government in improving the management of approximately 240,000 hectares of the Batang Toru Ecosystem (EBT). This area is known for its rich biodiversity and is home to protected species, including the Tapanuli orangutan.

Similarly, in the Sahul Papua ecoregion, KI is supporting the provincial governments of West Papua and Southwest Papua in developing collaborative management for 2.3 million hectares of the Bird’s Head Peninsula. Furthermore, KI continues to play an active role in supporting the protection of approximately 36,000 hectares of forest under a customary forest scheme in South Sorong.

On behalf of KI’s Board of Trustees, I extend my gratitude to all partners who have collaborated and remain committed to achieving sustainable development in Indonesia.

Prof. Jatna Supriatna
Chairperson of the Board of Trustees
Konservasi Indonesia



At the 9th Our Ocean Conference (OOC) in April 2024 in Greece, Indonesia declared seven new commitments. Some of these include establishing 200,000 hectares of new conservation areas in 2024, increasing the management effectiveness score (EVIKA) by an average of 10% for 17.8 million hectares of designated conservation areas, conducting rapid assessments of blue carbon in seagrass ecosystems across 20 conservation areas, and developing proposals for sustainable financing instruments for managing Marine Conservation Areas (KKP).

This commitment is clearly tied to achieving the target of expanding Marine Conservation Areas to 30% by 2045, also known as the MPA or KKL 30x45 vision. Over the next 21 years, 97.5 million hectares must be designated and managed as conservation areas. This target is ambitious, considering that the estimated protected marine area from 2023 to 2030 is projected to reach only 3.3 million hectares.

Realizing this vision is no simple task. To support the Indonesian Government’s commitment to marine resource management, KI and its partners employ various approaches, one of which is conducting a cost-benefit analysis study. The goal of this study is to provide an overview of the costs and benefits of establishing and effectively managing Marine Conservation Areas.

The hope is that this study can inform sound policies that lead to improved conservation outcomes. KI and its partners’ involvement in supporting conservation commitments and achieving sustainable conservation and production targets in Indonesia represents a tangible effort to improve the management of Indonesia’s marine resources.

In addition to the cost-benefit analysis for the KKL 30x45 vision, KI and its partners are undertaking many initiatives related to marine management. In the Sahul Papua ecoregion, KI consistently supports marine conservation area management by actively participating in the development of the Raja Ampat Mooring System (RAMS) as part of efforts to protect coral reef ecosystems. In the Sundaland ecoregion, KI collaborates with partners and the North Sumatra Provincial Government to manage the Sawo Lahewa Marine Conservation Area.

Our heartfelt gratitude goes to all KI’s partners and stakeholders who stand alongside us in advancing conservation work in Indonesia.

Meizani Irmadhiany
Senior Vice President & Executive Chair
Konservasi Indonesia

KI AT A GLANCE

KI is a national foundation dedicated to supporting sustainable development and environmental conservation in Indonesia. We believe in the importance of multi-stakeholder partnerships that are cross-sectoral and jurisdictional to promote environmental conservation in Indonesia.

Partnering with the government and other stakeholders, we design and deliver innovative nature-based solutions and integrated, sustainable approaches to landscape and seascape management. These efforts aim to create long-term positive impacts for the people and nature of Indonesia.

KI is a legally registered national entity under the registration number AHU-0021501.AH.01.04 of 202.



Vision

We envision a healthy and prosperous Indonesia, where critical ecosystems on land and in the sea are well-managed to provide long-term benefits for the Indonesian people.



Mission

Grounded in science, strong commitment, and hands-on fieldwork, Konservasi Indonesia supports communities and organizations in conserving nature and biodiversity for the well-being of the Indonesian people.

Management

As a legally registered foundation, KI has the following organizational structure:

Board of Trustees	Board of Supervisors	Board of Directors
- Prof. Jatna Supriatna <i>Chair of the Board of Trustees</i> - DR. Enki Tan - Richard Jeo, PH.D - Daniela Beth Raik, PH.D	Debby Ferdiany <i>Chair of the Board of Supervisors</i>	- Meizani Irmadhiany <i>Chair of the Board of Directors</i> - Fitri Hasibuan - Riza Boris Sobari

Focus

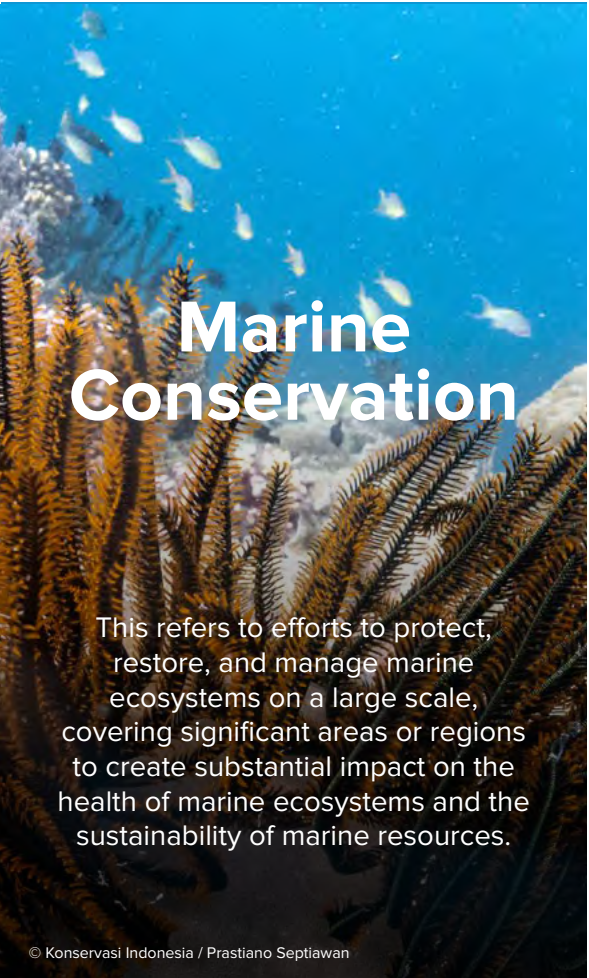
In managing natural resources in Indonesia, KI focuses on two key areas:



Nature-based Climate Solutions

This refers to efforts to mitigate climate change through the protection, restoration, and management of natural ecosystems such as forests, peatlands, and mangroves, which can naturally absorb and store carbon.

© Konservasi Indonesia / Jefri Tarigan



Marine Conservation

This refers to efforts to protect, restore, and manage marine ecosystems on a large scale, covering significant areas or regions to create substantial impact on the health of marine ecosystems and the sustainability of marine resources.

© Konservasi Indonesia / Prastiano Septiawan

WORK LOCATION

KI currently works in 3 regions, please see map for details.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To achieve milestones in climate-based solutions, several strategies are being prioritized, such as ensuring the sustainability of forest restoration and protection efforts through agroforestry approaches in South Tapanuli and West Java. During this period, KI has supported collaborative management efforts in the Batang Toru Ecosystem in North Sumatra Province and the Bird’s Head Peninsula in West Papua and Southwest Papua Provinces.

Additionally, KI and its partners continue to assist the establishment of customary forests in South Sorong, which is currently undergoing verification by a committee led by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF). Support for sustainable palm oil programs has also seen an increase in the number of palm oil farmers from 597 to 805.

For marine conservation milestones, KI in the Sundaland ecoregion continues to work with partners to support the management of the Sawo Lahewa Marine Conservation Area in Nias Regency. Meanwhile, in the Sahul Papua ecoregion, KI and relevant partners are strengthening the *sasi* network, covering a total area of 75,000 hectares.

At the national level, KI supports the MPA 30x45 vision by participating in cost-benefit analysis studies and contributing data and expertise for 28 ISRA (Important Shark and Ray Areas) and four Aol (Areas of Interest).



An aerial photograph of a vast, dense tropical forest. A wide, calm river with a light brownish-green hue winds through the forest, reflecting the surrounding greenery. The forest is composed of a thick canopy of various shades of green, with some taller trees visible. The overall scene is lush and vibrant, representing a natural ecosystem.

NATURE-BASED CLIMATE SOLUTIONS

Supporting Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration for the Management of 239,500 hectares of the Batang Toru Ecosystem

The Batang Toru Ecosystem (EBT) spans from Sibolga City, North Tapanuli Regency, Central Tapanuli, to South Tapanuli. This ecosystem boasts significant biodiversity and serves as a habitat for several protected species, such as the Tapanuli orangutan, Sumatran tiger, agile gibbon, and siamang.

To ensure the sustainability of this ecosystem, the North Sumatra Provincial Government collaborates with KI and other development partners.

The Batang Toru Ecosystem (EBT) spans from Sibolga City, North Tapanuli Regency, Central Tapanuli, to South Tapanuli. This ecosystem boasts significant biodiversity and serves as a habitat for several protected species, such as the Tapanuli orangutan, Sumatran tiger, agile gibbon, and siamang.

To ensure the sustainability of this ecosystem, the North Sumatra Provincial Government collaborates with KI and other development partners.

The Number of RSPO Certified Farmers South Tapanuli has Increased by 34%

The South Tapanuli Regency Government, in collaboration with KI, is committed to expanding the impact of the sustainable palm oil program. Throughout 2024, Agricultural Field Extension Officers (PPL) from the South Tapanuli Agriculture Office will receive refreshed training on sustainable plantation practices (Good Agricultural Practice/GAP) and certification processes for members of the Sawit Jaya Lestari Saseba (SJLS) and Petani Sawit Muara Batangtoru (PSMB) associations.

A total of 205 farmers joined the association, increasing the membership of Sawit Jaya Lestari Saseba (SJLS) in 2024, following the receipt of RSPO certification by 597 farmers

the previous year. To continue the RSPO certification obtained in 2023, the PSMB and SJLS associations underwent an audit and successfully renewed their RSPO certification.

By 2024, South Tapanuli Regency has 802 certified palm oil farmers, along with an increase in certified land covering 1,186.87 hectares across four major palm oil-producing subdistricts: Muara Batang Toru, Batang Toru, South Angkola, and Angkola Sangkunur.



© Konservasi Indonesia / Rahman Harahap

The Development of an Edu-Tourism Module to Promote Sustainable Tourism in Restoration Areas

In 2024, KI collaborated with Semangat Konservasi (Semak) to develop the Green Wall edu-tourism module. This module aims to provide an engaging learning experience for visitors through interactive games that educate about the critical roles of forests, wildlife, and humans in maintaining ecosystems.

Through these educational activities, visitors can understand conservation concepts, learn about the impacts of human activities on forests and wildlife, and discover ways to contribute to environmental preservation. This module is expected to serve as an educational tool supporting ecosystem restoration programs and enhancing community participation in sustainable forest ecosystem management.



Verification of 36,000 hectares of forest area for official recognition as Customary Forest in South Sorong



During this period, KI's support, in collaboration with partners, for social forestry in South Sorong has guided the Indigenous Peoples (Customary Law Community or MHA) in the region to the final process of obtaining official recognition for customary forests. The social forestry facilitation process has progressed through mapping, proposing customary forests, and verification stages.

Since the issuance of the Decree (SK)m by the Director General of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership of the Ministry

of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) has conducted the verification process.

This verificatoin process aims to ensure alignment between the spatial planning of the proposed area and aspects of national land governance, administration, and local indigenous wisdom. The proposed area for customary forest designation covers a total of 36,587.64 hectares.



© Konservasi Indonesia / Yakonias Thonak

Supporting Collaborative Management of the Bird's Head Peninsula Landscape in Papua

During this period, KI, together with partners, has been promoting the collaborative management of the Bird's Head Peninsula Landscape in Papua, known as the Crown Jewel of Papua Land (MPTP). This area encompasses a forest region of 2.3 million hectares spanning two provinces: West Papua Province and Southwest Papua Province.

The initiation of this collaborative management effort was marked by the signing of a joint commitment between

the Governments of West Papua Province, Southwest Papua Province, and related partners. Through this joint commitment, the partners agreed to collaborate in realizing integrated, multi-stakeholder management of the MPTP Landscape. This initiative is part of efforts to protect life-supporting functions, preserve biodiversity, and uphold local cultural heritage in West Papua and Southwest Papua Provinces.



© Konservasi Indonesia / Rens Lewerissa



MARINE CONSERVATION

Pokmaswas to Support the Management of the Sawo Lahewa Marine Conservation Area

To improve the management of the Sawo Lahewa Marine Conservation Area, the North Sumatra Provincial Government, the Nias Utara Regency Government, and KI facilitated the formation of Community Surveillance Groups (Pokmaswas). From the three villages located within the conservation area, three Pokmaswas groups were formed, with a total of 45 members. In addition to participating in the revision

process of the management plan for the Sawo Lahewa Marine Conservation Area, the Community Surveillance Groups (Pokmaswas) also serve as the frontline in implementing sustainable marine management practices. Their activities range from mangrove seedling and planting to independently conducting patrols within the marine conservation area.



Initiation of the Development of the International Tropical Seaweed Research Center (ITSRC)



KI supports the development of coral reef-friendly seaweed programs in Indonesia. This support is provided through KI's involvement in the analysis for the establishment of a seaweed research center, in collaboration with other partners such as Hatch and Cargill. The analysis is conducted comprehensively through interviews with experts and industry stakeholders, including researchers, government representatives, NGOs and academics. The results of this analysis are expected to serve as input and consideration for Indonesia's efforts in establishing the Internasional Tropical Seaweed Reseach Center (ITSRC)

Five strategic programs are proposed as priorities for the research center: seed banks to maintain diversity; breeding and crop improvement programs; propagation material and seed distribution; training and extension programs; policies and industry standards. The analysis also highlights the importance of institutional governance, funding mechanisms, and building strategic partnerships to ensure the success of the research center.



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A Total of 75,252 hectares of *Sasi* Areas are integrated into the *Sasi* Network of the Papua Bird's Head Marine Ecosystem



Together with indigenous communities in the Papua Bird's Head Seascape area, efforts are being made to contribute to the sustainable management of natural resources based on local wisdom.

This *Sasi* network is formed as a collaborative platform to promote the importance of *sasi*, address existing challenges, and exchange information and data. The goal is to support the implementation of *sasi*, strengthen marine conservation efforts, and preserve local wisdom throughout the Bird's Head Seascape region in Papua.

Currently, the total area of *sasi* included in the network is 75,252 hectares, with the following breakdown: Fakfak 12,654 ha, Kaimana 32,474 ha, Yapen 288 ha, Raja Ampat 24,363 ha, Sorong Regency 4,085 ha, and Teluk Wondama 1,388 ha. KI supports this initiative as part of its commitment to working with indigenous and local communities in the management of natural resources and sustainable development.



Two Pilot Units of the Raja Ampat Mooring System (RAMS) were Installed in the Dampier Straits

RAMS (Raja Ampat Mooring System) is an initiative designed to address coral reef damage caused by ships anchoring over coral reef ecosystems. This solution not only involves the construction of mooring infrastructure but also includes a system to manage and ensure the sustainability of the mooring buoys. The solution is crucial because coral reef degradation is likely to continue and worsen as the number of tourist ships in Raja Ampat increases.

During this period, KI and its partners have conducted technical surveys and verifications at two locations for the pilot construction of RAMS in the Dampier Strait. These two locations are part of the total 113 potential sites identified for the development of RAMS.

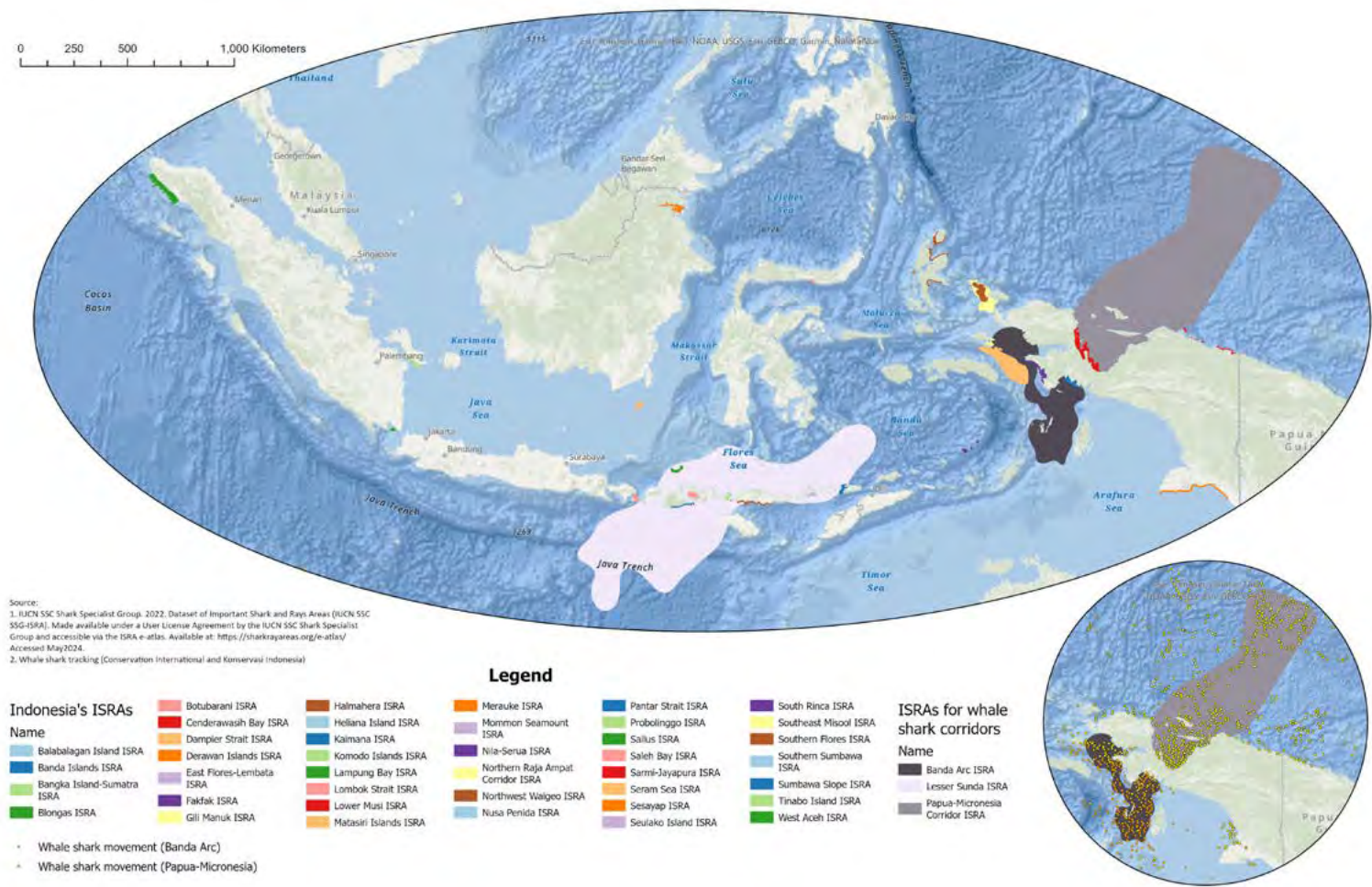
KI is also actively involved in developing a business plan to design the financial needs

In the RAMS system. The target is for users to pay a levy (user pay levy) and receive adequate revenue streams to support operations and maintenance. This system will also contribute to the financing of Marine Protected Areas (MPA) and investments for the development of future mooring systems.



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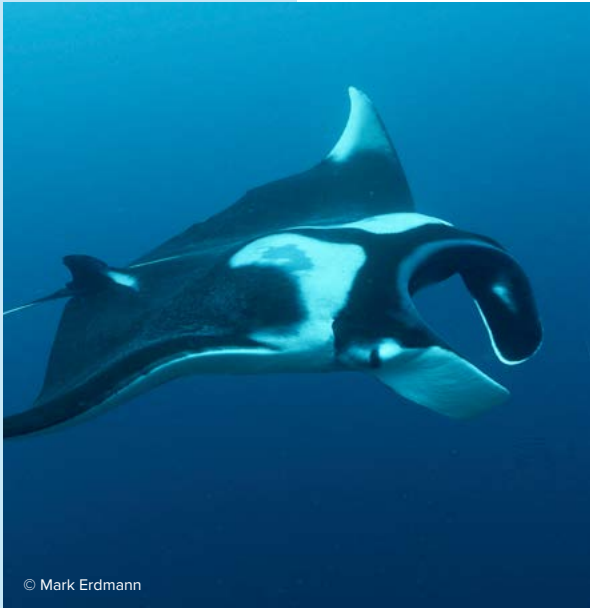
28 Mapping Important Shark and Ray Area (ISRA) dan Four Areas of Interest (Aol)



The identification process for ISRA (Important Shark and Ray Area) in Asia began with a workshop in Bali in January 2024, resulting in 122 ISRA, four candidate ISRA, and 45 Areas of Interest (Aol). Of the 122 ISRA in Asia, 43 (35%) are located in Indonesia, including 41 in Indonesian jurisdiction and two others in transboundary waters bordering the Federated States of Micronesia. These areas represent migration corridors for whale sharks from Saleh Bay and Cenderawasih Bay.

KI plays a crucial role in this process by contributing data and expertise for 28 ISRA and 4 Aol. The mapping of ISRA is expected to reduce the extinction threats to sharks and rays. Major efforts such as fishing restrictions, marine protected areas, and reducing bycatch deaths are necessary to preserve marine ecosystems.

This ISRA initiative aligns with the target to expand marine conservation areas to 30% by 2045, known as the Marine Protected Area (MPA) Vision 30x45. These areas will be further developed based on their unique characteristics, such as the presence of sharks and rays, which can be developed as centers of excellence.



80 Traditional Shrimp Farmers in Banyuwangi Receive Business Licenses, One Producer Cooperative Established

KI, along with its partners, strengthened the capacity of 165 shrimp farmers through technical training on environmentally friendly shrimp farming. This support was provided as part of the environmentally friendly shrimp farming program in Banyuwangi.

The program successfully facilitated 80 traditional shrimp farmers to obtain business permits or NIB (Business Identification Numbers). Additionally, 30 farmers received CBIB (Good Fish Farming Practices) certification, and one farmer received the Best Aquaculture Practices (BAP) level 4 certification, issued by the BAP certification body.

KI also supports the formation of the Mina Bangkit Bersama (MIBAMA) Producers Cooperative, which the

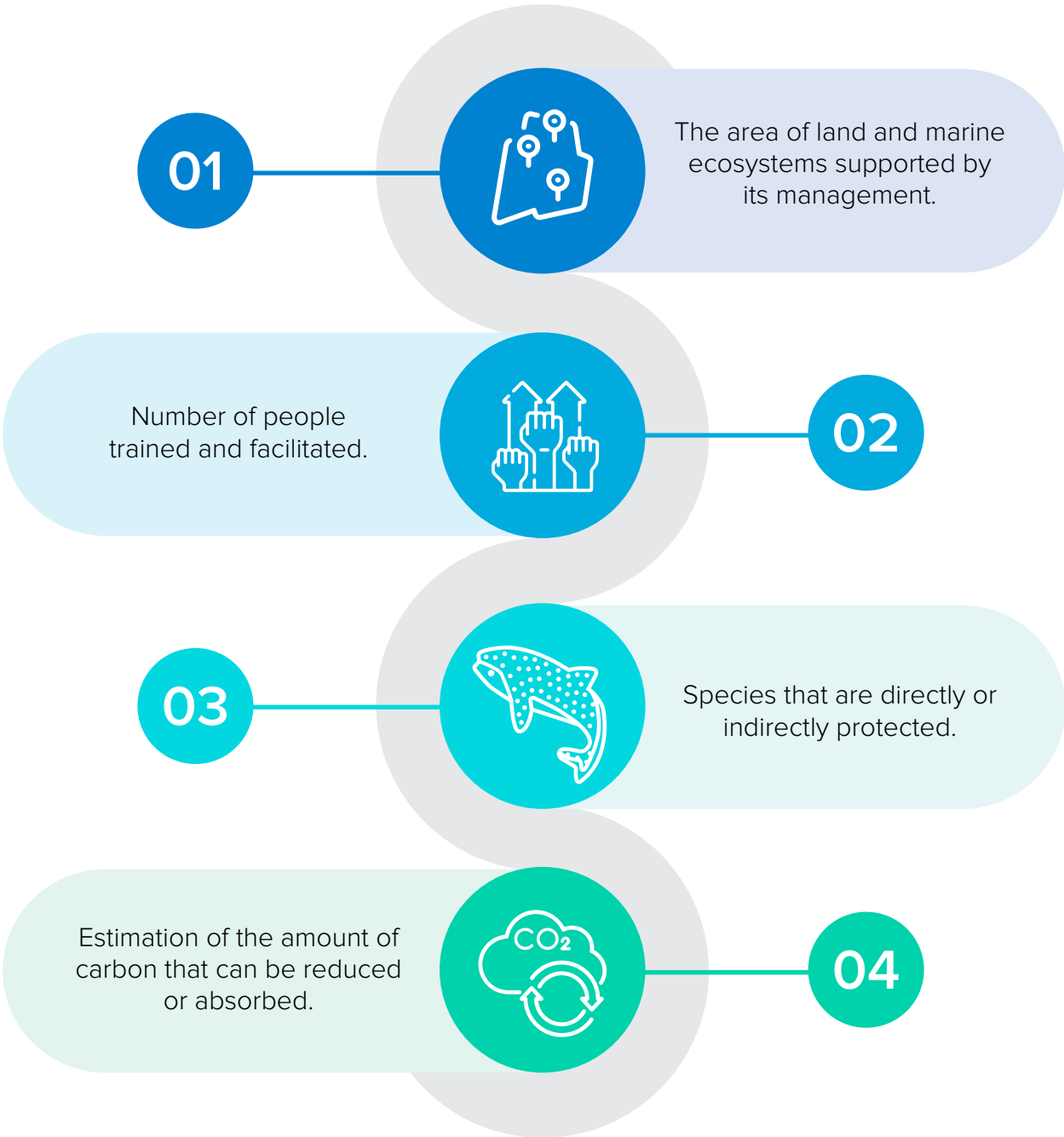
cooperative consists of 17 farmers. The cooperative's business sector includes providing production inputs such as high-quality feed and shrimp larvae, the necessary infrastructure technology for the ponds, and will also collect the results of aquaculture and target new market access, both local and international.



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IMPACT

KI is an organization focused on achieving impact targets from the conservation work carried out. There are four impacts targeted in each fiscal period, which include:





PARTNERSHIP





BRIN
BADAN RISET
DAN INOVASI NASIONAL

National Research and Innovation Agency

Partnership Status	Form of Partnership
MoU	Research and Innovation in Maritime, Earth, Biology and Environment, agriculture and food, as well governance, economics and community welfare.



BRIN
BADAN RISET
DAN INOVASI NASIONAL

BRIN Oceanographic Research Center

Partnership Status	Form of Partnership
Cooperation Agreement	Collaboration in research and studies on the management of blue carbon ecosystems and marine megafauna in Indonesia.



Environmental and Forestry Office of North Sumatra Province

Partnership Status	Form of Partnership
Cooperation Agreement	Forest area management to support the achievement of sustainable development goals.



West Papua Provincial Government

Partnership Status	Form of Partnership
MoU	Support for activities to achieve the Provincial Sustainable Development Goals.



Southwest Papua Provincial Government

Partnership Status	Form of Partnership
MoU	Collaboration in the sustainable management of biological resources.



South Tapanuli Regency Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA)

Partnership Status	Form of Partnership
MoU	Supporting the achievement of sustainable development goals.



Raja Ali Haji Maritime University

Partnership Status	Form of Partnership
MoU	Improvement of the effectiveness of conservation area management.



PT. Pulau Cempedak

Partnership Status	Form of Partnership
MoU	Conservation Area Management effectivity increase.



PT. Pulau Nikoi

Partnership Status	Form of Partnership
MoU	Conservation Area Management effectivity increase.



Conservation International

Partnership Status	Form of Partnership
MoU	Development of BEAM project.



Green Climate Fund

Partnership Status	Form of Partnership
MoU	Development of BEAM project.



Yayasan KEHATI

Partnership Status	Form of Partnership
MoU	Development of BEAM project.



JALA

Partnership Status	Form of Partnership
Cooperation Agreement	Collaboration in intensifying integrated shrimp farming with CSSF.



MAPCLUB

Partnership Status	Form of Partnership
Cooperation Agreement	MAPCLUB membership utilization program.



PT. Bali Turtle Island Development

Partnership Status	Form of Partnership
MoU	Biru program development.



PUBLICATIONS



Indonesia’s Marine Health Index (IKLI):
Estimated IKLI Score Results for 2022, Volume 3, 2024

Victor PH. Nikijuluw, I Made Sanjaya, Asri Puji Lestari, Jimmy Kalther, et.al.

This book presents the estimated results of the Indonesian Marine Health Index (IKLI) for 2023, based on data from 2022 and earlier years. The estimates were compiled through data collection from various organizations, discussions, and workshops with experts. The book also discusses data sources, methodology, and comparative analysis of the IKLI scores with previous years.



Marine Rapid Assessment Program (MRAP)
Ecological and Socioeconomic Conditions of Marine Resources
in Maluku Province and East Nusa Tenggara Province

Victor Nikijuluw, Gino V. Limmon, Agus Budiyo, et.al.

This book presents the results of a rapid assessment of marine conditions in Maluku Province and East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), focusing on the status of ecosystems such as coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrasses, as well as the socioeconomic conditions of communities in the districts of Maluku Barat Daya, Belu, and Alor.



Predicting cetacean habitats beyond surveyed region in
Indonesian waters: specie distribution model transferability
may not always be preferable.

Acma Sahri, Floor Maters, Mochamad Iqbal Herwata Putra, Putu L K Mustika, Danielle Kreb, and Ron J van Lammeren.

This study predicts the distribution of two cetacean species (common bottlenose dolphin and sperm whale) outside the areas already surveyed within Indonesia’s Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).



Population structure of endangered spinetail devil ray (*Mobula mobular*) in the Lesser Sunda seascape, Indonesia, revealed using microsatellite and mitochondrial DNA.

Muhammad Danie Al Malik, Mochamad Iqbal Herwata Putra, Edy Topan, et.al.

The Small Sunda Sea (LSS) region is an important habitat for megafauna, including the spinetail devil ray (*Mobula mobular*). To support long-term conservation of this migratory species, a study was conducted to understand the genetic structure of its population at three different locations around the LSS.



Spatial connectivity of reef manta rays across the Raja Ampat archipelago, Indonesia.

Edy Setyawan, Mark V. Erdmann, Ronald Mambrasar, Abdi W. Has-san, Muhamad Izuan, Mochamad I.H. Putra, Abraham B. Sianipar, et.al.

The reef manta ray (*Mobula alfredi*) is widely distributed in the Raja Ampat Islands and is protected within a conservation area of 6.7 million hectares. This study tracked the movement of 72 *M. alfredi* individuals tagged in seven regions of Raja Ampat to understand their movement patterns.



Identifying priority sites for whale shark ship collision management globally.

Freya C. Womersley, Christoph A. Rohner, Katya Abrantes, Mark V. Erdmann, Abdi Wunanto Hasan, Mochamad Iqbal Herwata Putra, Abraham Sianipar, Ismail Syakurachman, et.al.

Ship collisions with marine megafauna, including the endangered whale shark (*Rhincodon typus*), pose a serious threat to this species. A global study mapped the distribution of whale sharks and their overlap with shipping traffic, ranking locations based on the collision risk they face.



Population genetic structure of the bentfin devil ray (*Mobula thurstoni*) in the South Indonesia Sea with limited sample based on ND5 gene.

Erica Denise Wardana, I Nyoman Giri Putra, Muhammad Danie Al Malik, Mochamad Iqbal Herwata Putra, et.al.

The bent-fin devil ray (*Mobula thurstoni*) is a species with high economic and ecological value but is vulnerable to overfishing due to its low reproductive rate. Genetic information on this species is still limited, so research was conducted to analyze its genetic variation and population structure in the Southern Ocean of Indonesia using mitochondrial DNA from the ND gene.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Balance Sheet (Unaudited)

As of	June 30, 2024		July 1, 2023	
	Local	USD	Local	USD
ASSETS				
Cash + Cash Equivalents	13.046.976.087	797.692	5.978.290.031	398.931
Grants & Pledges Receivable	(3.989.260.032)	(271.645)	(1.322.949.463)	(93.068)
Loans Receivable	-	-	-	-
Advances, Prepaid Expenses and Other	2.573.741.890	164.496	1.999.414.064	133.268
Long Term Investments	-	-	-	-
Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	11.631.457.945	690.543	6.654.754.632	439.132
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable & Accrued Expenses	4.360.166.941	266.791	3.345.119.670	221.187
Accrued Salaries, Vacation & other employee benefits	12.045.920.990	876.012	9.496.264.945	728.761
Notes Payable	-	-	-	-
Grants Payable	-	-	-	-
Due to Accounts	(4.210.369.459)	(257.329)	(6.869.762.580)	(458.419)
Deferred Revenue	0	0	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	12.195.718.472	885.473	5.971.622.034	491.529
Fund Balance	(650.636.154)	(200.517)	628.323.457	(56.055)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	11.545.082.317	684.956	6.599.945.491	435.474
	(86.375.628)	(5.587,38)	(54.809.140)	(3.657,40)

Income Statement (Unaudited)

	June 30, 2024		% of	June 30, 2023		% of
	Local	USD	Total	Local	USD	Total
REVENUE						
Contributions	10.000.000	667	0%	-	-	0%
Grants	16.831.552.353	1.066.779	15%	2.338.073.292	156.278	2%
Contracts	2.573.204.458	163.323	2%	475.002.786	31.587	0%
In-kind	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Investment income	177.995.350	11.254	0%	143.774.573	9.475	0%
Other	2.500.000	161	0%	40.491.958	2.696	0%
Intercompany IDC	-	-	0%	0	(0)	0%
Intercompany Revenue	89.546.079.197	5.707.545	82%	98.958.202.130	6.536.071	97%
TOTAL REVENUE	109.141.331.359	6.949.729	100%	101.955.544.739	6.736.108	100%
EXPENSES						
Salaries & benefits	61.697.988.385	3.925.819	56%	47.519.228.610	3.139.374	47%
Professional services	15.038.948.677	958.564	14%	18.192.098.120	1.200.547	18%
Travel, meetings, and events	17.426.362.101	1.111.053	16%	17.700.669.601	1.165.411	17%
Occupancy	3.221.174.731	207.469	3%	3.174.216.793	210.985	3%
Equipment & furniture	5.176.014.294	326.470	5%	6.957.127.060	461.284	7%
Depreciation	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
External grants	5.394.383.400	345.450	5%	5.149.326.207	340.770	5%
Other expenses	2.465.419.383	158.588	2%	2.731.170.047	180.579	3%
TOTAL EXPENSES	110.420.290.970	7.033.414	100%	101.423.836.438	6.698.949	100%
Non-Operating Activity						
Gain (Loss) on Translation of receivables in foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain (Loss) on Translation of affiliate and field office statements of financial position	-	(60.778)	-	-	(1.743)	-
Error	(0)	(0)	-	-	0	-
TOTAL NON-OPERATING	(0)	(60.778)	-	-	(1.743)	-
CHANGES IN NET ASSETS	(1.278.959.611)	(144.463)		531.708.301	35.416	





konservasi-id.org



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Konservasi Indonesia



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