

## **CEPF Final Project Completion Report**

<b>Organization Legal Name:</b>	Penabulu Foundation
<b>Project Title:</b>	Strengthening the Capacity of Civil Society Organizations for Effective Conservation Action in Indonesia
<b>Grant Number:</b>	66267
<b>CEPF Region:</b>	Wallacea
<b>Strategic Direction:</b>	6 Enhance civil society capacity for effective conservation action in Wallacea
<b>Grant Amount:</b>	\$319,009.29
<b>Project Dates:</b>	August 01, 2016 - October 31, 2019
<b>Date of Report:</b>	December 10, 2019

### **IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS**

List each partner and explain how they were involved with the project.

#### **Appendix 1**

### **CONSERVATION IMPACTS**

Summarize the overall impact of your project, describing how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile.

#### **From intangible to tangible result"**

**This project has succeeded in building an ongoing awareness of improved management and leadership for sustainability for CSOs. Strengthening awareness to improve themselves for CSOs is an intangible result / impact. Why does intangible impact need to be observed and appreciated? Impact intangible is an important part that gives influence and improvement to the organization fundamentally that comes from within the organization (from several people) to make organizational changes that have a long-term impact. Intangible result / impact of this project: some CSOs that have partnered with CEPF have changed the value orientation. The change in value orientation has implications for the development of new habits (in acting) on how to view and respond to conservation and biodiversity issues; environmental issue. Changes in values and ways of acting organizations are directly correlated with changes in the way of thinking and ways of acting of some people who have a strong influence in the organization. At the end of the project, effective capacity building for CSOs for conservation action (SD.6) has brought CSOs to tangible result / impact i.e making participatory planning, resource mobilization**

**management, and leadership in lobbying and advocating for the government to save endangered biodiversity on Wallacea.**

**Another interesting tangible result / impact is the close relationship between conservation and alternative livelihood for the community; as an economic aspect. At the end of the project, CSO's growing awareness of the value of the environment, conservation and biodiversity has opened up opportunities for increased income and employment for the community (alternative livelihood). Not only alternative livelihood, this project has succeeded in revitalizing indigenous values related to respect and protecting the environment as a cultural action. This action is further strengthened by the joint commitment between the parties (community, CSO, and government) which is stated in regulations to protect nature and social life as positive law.**

**Based on this experience, this project has brought good practice about "conservation from within" through 3 elements i.e COMMUNITY, CULTURE and CONSERVATION - 3C.**

**Planned Long-term Impacts – 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)**

<b>Impact Description</b>	<b>Impact Summary</b>
Improved collective and individual CSO capacity for effective conservation action throughout Indonesian Wallacea.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Opening of various opportunities or projects for support and access to cooperation in the establishment of new conservation areas between CSOs and Local Governments (Districts) at the Wallacea biodiversity hotspot.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Strengthening the role and contribution of CSOs as promoters and mediators for reduced conflict between communities, government and the private sector in key biodiversity areas (KBA) to support biodiversity conservation and economic activities.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Strengthening the role and function of local community organizations driven by CSOs in several priority clusters (PCs) in managing fisheries and sustainable agriculture zones as an effort to support conservation in KBAs.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Strengthening the network of cooperation between CSOs in several PCs in determining the number of conservation areas in selected areas.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The emergence of social entrepreneurship and ecotourism which contributes to reduced ecosystem damage and increased community economy.</li> </ul>

**Planned Short-term Impacts – 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)**

<b>Impact Description</b>	<b>Impact Summary</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The capacity of 75% of CEPF Partners work in 7 PC increased to mobilize resource from outside CEPF for sustain the conservation action</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> In almost 6 of 7 PCs, CSOs have mobilized resources through government funding schemes for conservation and protection of endemic animals, particularly funding from the Village Government through the mechanism of allocating Village Funds sourced from the State Budget (APBN: Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara) to the Village Budget (APBDes: Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Desa).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> In 4 of the 7 PCs, CSO partner CEPF has opened a new agricultural, agroforestry and tourism destination business as an optimization of ecosystem services to improve the community's economy together with Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes: Badan Usaha Milik Desa).</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The capacity of 75% of CEPF Partners work in 7 PC increased to plan, implement and monitor the conservation action</li> </ul>	appendix 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The collective ability of Partners network at least in 3 of 7 PC improved to plan, implement and sustain conservation actions collaboratively.</li> </ul>	The conservation discussion forum that has been held on 7 PCs aims to increase cooperation between CSOs in each PC. In addition, the forum can be used to develop joint planning based on priority conservation issues on each PC. Some conservation issues, the results of cooperation and plans

	<p>agreed upon through forum discussions are: A. Revitalize the role of culture and cultural / customary institutions for sustainable conservation on PC 6 (Ceram and Buru). B. Development of a marine protected zone (DPL) zone integrated with village planning on PC 4 (Banggai) and PC 7 (NTT). C. Development of CSO collaboration with the National Park D. Multi-stakeholder collaboration (Forum Pemerhati Komplek Danau Malili) on PC 2. E. Increased income in conservation areas through the development of alternative livelihoods in cooperation with BUMDes on PC 6 and PC 3. F. Increased community participation in conservation management (on all PCs)</p>
--	---

Describe the successes or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impact objectives.

**The challenge of the CSO capacity building project for effective conservation is the change in the behavior / actions of CSOs that are structured and continuous to the ecosystem. The results / impacts of capacity building cannot be immediately seen or seen at the end of the project. However, we believe that conservation is work for change in the long term. What change? Changes in the way of thinking and acting of humans towards nature and other living things in the arrangement and restoration of live and life in an ecosystem.**

**Building equality, creating a comfortable learning atmosphere, a human rights approach and appreciation for experience are keys to implementing capacity building for CSOs.**

**The multi stakeholder engagement process in landscape and landscape ecosystems is an effective strategy in facilitating CSOs for capacity building. The end of multi stakeholder engagement is co-creation, co-design, and co-action for the management of areas as landscape and landscape ecosystems. Not only that, the success of building models and documenting shared learning in the forum dialogue is an effective process for learning and reflecting activities according to the context.**

**The impact (long-term goal) of co-creation, co-design and co-action from multi stakeholders is the making of participatory (legal) rules as a commitment to environmental conservation and respect for community rights; the ecosoc rights. The rule setting (law), based on lobbying and advocacy, reinforces the awareness that the process of organizing and institutionalizing it can directly influence changes in ecosystems at the species, site and community level.**

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

**During the process of increasing the capacity of CSOs for effective conservation, a number of positive impacts that were unexpected by CSOs emerged:**

- **Awareness and skills in building relationships between culture and conservation;**
- **Awareness and skills strengthen the relationship between economics and conservation;**
- **Awareness and skills in advocating and strengthening relations between the village government and conservation as a multi-stakeholder partnership.**

**The unpredictable impact of strong collaborations between conservation and other elements in community life makes CSOs more aware and skilled to explore their**

knowledge by making effective conservation action initiatives at the species, site and community level; modeling.

In some PCs (PCs 2.6, and 7), CSOs link cultural relations with conservation. The relationship between culture and conservation has succeeded in increasing the protection and number of species. The uniqueness in linking the relationship between culture and conservation is the revitalization of customary territorial / territorial institutions and the application of customary law to carry out conservation in agreed areas. The relationship process has successfully demonstrated the impact that human involvement in a culture-based community can be more effective in the implementation of conservation.

In some forest and coastal conservation areas in several other PCs (PCs 1,3, 4, and 5), CSOs and communities see opportunities to increase (economic) income of Hasil Hutan Bukan Kayu (HHBK) or Non Timber Forest Product ( NTFP) and taking turtle eggs. The good and measured utilization and management of turtle eggs and NTFPs is an alternative livelihood for communities in conservation areas.

Alternative livelihood as an economic opportunity is expressed by the activity of extracting eggs, forest honey, coffee, and intercropping (fruit). By applying the principles of good and measured use and management in conservation areas (eg NTFPs), communities can increase their role optimally to protect conservation areas. In addition, communities increasingly benefit (especially economically) if conservation is done well and seriously.

Based on the authority of the Village in Law Number 6/2014, the Village has a role in the implementation of conservation in its territory. Not only that, based on Law 6/2014, villages can make village regulations (Perdes) and allocate village budgets for community-based village conservation activities. Based on information from CSO forum discussions (for CEPF partners) and multi-stakeholder optimization, almost all partners in 7 PCs lobbied and advocated to the Village to make the Musyawarah Desa/MUSDES (formal meeting for dialog between village government and society) an important element in making strategic decisions about conservation in the Village area. Not only one village, even several CSOs can encourage the creation of Perdes for inter-village sea protection areas (2 to 3 villages) aimed at conservation of the area; seascape

## PROJECT COMPONENTS AND PRODUCTS/DELIVERABLES

Describe the results from each product/deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	CAPACITY STATUS OF CEPF PARTNERs ASSESSED AND AGREEMENT ON CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM DEVELOPED (Contribute to SD 6.1, 6.2, 6.3)	1.1	(1.1.1) Combined assessment tool from PERANTI and CSST which supports the achievement of SD 6 and ensures all CSTT aspects are included in the tool; will be delivered in the Q1;	<p>Combination assessment tool (PERANTI and CSST) is an organizational self assessment tool to measure some elements of CSO institutional support. In general, PERANTI and CSST have something in common. The difference is in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> PERANTI puts the philosophy or foundation of the organization into a separate review area.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> CSTT puts the philosophy or foundation of the organization out of focus in one area of review</li> </ul> <p>The combination of PERANTI and CSST as a tool has been implemented in Q1 with the following adjustments: PERANTI will be the basis of CSO measurement because the review area at PERANTI is larger / broader than CSTT. In conducting a combination of devices, the CSTT review area is integrated into the PERANTI review area. Furthermore, assessment tools from PERANTI and CSST have been used at the beginning and end of the project period to measure CSO institutions.</p>
1	CAPACITY STATUS OF CEPF PARTNERs ASSESSED AND AGREEMENT ON CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM DEVELOPED (Contribute to SD 6.1, 6.2, 6.3)	1.2	(1.2.1) Initial assessment report for 70 CSOs in 7 PCs	Appendix 4
1	CAPACITY STATUS OF CEPF PARTNERs ASSESSED AND AGREEMENT ON CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM DEVELOPED	1.3	(1.3.1) Capacity building plan (work plan), will be delivered in the same schedule with (1.2.1).	<p>The involvement and participation of CSOs was very high during the thematic conservation training. A good level of participation occurs because the training theme is very relevant to the situation they face in their work area; on 7 PCs. CSO said that thematic conservation training deepened understanding and provided skills in designing environmental and conservation actions.</p> <p>Some thematic training related to internal organization strengthening has provided new</p>

	(Contribute to SD 6.1, 6.2, 6.3)			perspectives and knowledge to move the organization. CSOs need further assistance from program management and organizational finance training to strengthen personnel as CSO sustainability cadres on 7 PCs.
1	CAPACITY STATUS OF CEPF PARTNERs ASSESSED AND AGREEMENT ON CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM DEVELOPED (Contribute to SD 6.1, 6.2, 6.3)	1.4	(1.4.1) End line assessment report for 70 CSOs in 7 PCs	Appendix 4
2	CAPACITY OF CEPF PARTNER IN CONSERVATION PROGRAM PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT INCREASED (Contribute to SD 6.1)	2.1	(2.1.1) Developed training modules on Project Management Cycle for ecosystem-based conservation program	PCM training has been carried out in Q 1-2 for CSO CEPF partners. During the training CSOs were invited to understand the stages of program management (10 steps) for managing conservation programs. The mentoring process is still being done via email to improve programmatic skills. Therefore, the follow-up plan of the training is that each CSO is expected to design a conservation approach based on an ecosystem approach to be sent to Burung Indonesia.
2	CAPACITY OF CEPF PARTNER IN CONSERVATION PROGRAM PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT INCREASED (Contribute to SD 6.1)	2.2	(2.2.1) Developed training modules on Thematic Conservation Training per SD 1-5	Thematic training has enriched knowledge and skills in accordance with the urgent needs of CSOs. In coordination with RIT-Burung Indonesia, the thematic training also becomes a space for sharing experiences, learning, and expertise between CSOs. In thematic training, one organization is always chosen to be a resource person for other organizations. The training was conducted at the CEPF partner location which was the resource person. Why? Because the thematic training design is 40% theory and 60% practice in the form of learning visits in the field. In other words, thematic training has been designed as learning from the best practices of one of CEPF's CSO partners.
3	CAPACITY OF CEPF PARTNER IN INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT INCREASED	3.1	(3.1.1) Developed training modules on Program Management Training	This training is based on in-depth reflection on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> CSO characteristics</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> changes in the external environment and its effects on each organization</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> identification of milestones (organizational successes and assets)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> shift in position and role of the organization</li> </ul>

	(Contribute to SD 6.1)			<input type="checkbox"/> new growth opportunities for organization  Reflection and discussion are ways to identify various organizational program achievements, both through funding from CEPF and other parties / projects. Furthermore, each CSO formulates the change strategy of each organization through discussion per key area i.e Institutional Governance, Human Resource Management (HR), Data Management and Utilization of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), and Public Campaign and Communication / Public Policy Advocacy  At the end of the training, each CSO produced a draft plan and strategy for the sustainability of conservation programs and activities at the level of each partner and at the level of each PC. The results of the design of the sustainability strategy become a map of the organizational work domain of the individual and the collective domain. In addition, CSOs agreed on a collective action plan and further assistance needs for the organization.
3	CAPACITY OF CEPF PARTNER IN INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT INCREASED (Contribute to SD 6.1)	3.2	(3.2.1) Developed training modules on Financial Management Training	The main purpose of financial management training is to increase understanding and skills in the financial management of accountable nonprofit organizations. These purpose are the foundation for CSOs to build organizational transparency and sustainability in the long term.  In addition to strengthening understanding, financial management training also provides skills to review and complete an organization's standard operational procedure (SOP) for financial matching with the current situation; consolidated financial statement.
4	CONSERVATION DISCUSSION FORUM PER PFA ESTABLISHED (Contribute to SD 6.2)	4.1	(4.1.1) Reports and notes from conservation discussion forum meetings for 2 days Conservation Discussion Forum meeting for 10 participants from 10 CSO	Although the distance of the Forum meeting venue is very far, the discussion in each CSO Conservation Discussion Forum on 7 PCs always provides "fresh blood" for the participant / organization, thus increasing enthusiasm for joint learning, collaboration, and co-action about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ridge to Reef (R2R) as a "whole ecosystem" approach that conserves biodiversity throughout the island. This approach is interesting because most of the Wallacea region is small islands.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Strengthening of traditional-culture institutions to support conservation and biodiversity.</li> </ul>

				<input type="checkbox"/> Creating alternative livelihoods through conservation and biodiversity; the concept of environmental services (ecosystem services) and NTFPs. <input type="checkbox"/> Optimization of the Village Fund (mandated by Law 6/2014) for sustainable development in the perspective of conservation and biodiversity. <input type="checkbox"/> Involving district and provincial governments as potential partners in changing the status of the region and policies that protect biodiversity. <input type="checkbox"/> Development and designation of Essential Ecosystem Zones (KEE) in several CEPF partner CSO working areas.
5	CAPACITY OF CEPF PARTNER IN RESOURCE MOBILIZATION INCREASED (Contribute to SD 6.3)	5.1	(5.1.1) Developed training modules on Resource Mobilization Training	<p>Resource Mobilization Training is increasingly opening up the knowledge and awareness of CSOs that resource support is needed if CSOs want to have a strong role for sustainable conservation development. Resources are not just defined as financial support. Public participation is a very strong and valuable resource support for the organization.</p> <p>Therefore, partnerships, networks, alliances or syndications have become strategies and alternative avenues for resource mobilization.</p>
5	CAPACITY OF CEPF PARTNER IN RESOURCE MOBILIZATION INCREASED (Contribute to SD 6.3)	5.2	(5.2.1) Presentation and discussion material for Partnership Meeting	<p>Brief description of progress during the grant period:</p> <p>The presentation and discussion of the partnership meeting is a space for stakeholders who have concern and commitment for sustainability conservation in Wallacea. At the first partnership meeting, as a momentum, several important discussion points to be followed up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Deepening the results of action-research and analysis to determine the strategic values of the Wallacea region as biographically important for Indonesia and the world.</li> <li>2. Management of multi-party partnerships to maintain the Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) at the Wallacea hot spot.</li> <li>3. Initial design of institutionalizing funding for conservation and climate change control in the context of Wallacea as a landscape and seascape.</li> </ol>
6	CONDUCTING SELF-ASESSMENT OF YAYASAN PENABULU	6.1	(6.1.1 ) Initial self assessment report, will be delivered in Q1.	Appendix 4

			(6.1.2) End self assessment report, will be delivered in Q12.	
--	--	--	---	--

Describe and submit any tools, products or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

## Appendix 2

### LESSONS LEARNED

Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building.

Consider lessons that would inform:

- Project design process (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings)
- Project implementation (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings)
- Any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

### SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION

Summarize the successes or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated, including any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability.

**Strengthen the Capacity of CSOs for Effective Conservation Action in Wallacea" is one of the strategic directions (SD) of the CEPF program's long-term goals to save biodiversity in the landscape and seascape of Wallacea for human well being. Therefore, the strategy to strengthen CSO is the right strategy. Strengthening CSOs means strengthening people to increasingly have awareness, knowledge and skills as central actors to save biodiversity through effective conservation actions. During the capacity building (CB) process, the most interesting and very humanist stage was discussing with CSOs on 7 PCs about their own needs through assessment tools; with self-assessment methods. Measurement of organizational position is the first step to success. This project has succeeded in inspiring, involving and empowering the key actors for the action on Wallacea i.e humans. Every discussion in CB on this project, humans are placed as a point to start the movement for change. CB has placed humans (in organizations) as an important part in transformative action. Placing humans in positions and roles as an important part of transformative action is an action based on respect for human rights. Furthermore, after respect for human rights has occurred, the next CB process is to build mutual resilience in Wallacea. The process of respecting human rights to build resiliency is the success of strengthening human capacity as CSOs**

**in this project. If respect for human rights builds resilience, sustainability is embedded in this project.**

## **SAFEGUARDS**

If not listed as a separate project component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social, environmental or pest management safeguards.

## **ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS**

Use this space to provide any further comments or recommendations in relation to your project or CEPF.

**As a learning organization, the Penabulu Foundation is very fortunate to be involved in this project. The project truly builds partnerships between CSOs based on respect for human rights. In our opinion (Penabulu), effective conservation actions must be built based on respect for human rights. This belief is the basis of the CB concept that is done by Penabulu in implementing "strengthening the capacity of CSOs for effective conservation actions in Wallacea." From the long process of respecting human rights during the CB process, we would like to recommend an approach for conservation and biodiversity using a multi-party partnership approach and a tripod strategy i.e community empowerment and respect for culture in making conservation; COMMUNITY - CULTURE - CONSERVATION.**

## **ADDITIONAL FUNDING**

Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization or region as a result of CEPF investment.

**Total additional funding** (US\$)

### **Type of funding**

Provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source, categorizing each contribution into one of the following categories:

- A. Project co-financing (other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)
- B. Grantee and partner leveraging (other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF-funded project)
- C. Regional/portfolio leveraging (other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project)

## **INFORMATION SHARING AND CEPF POLICY**

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our website, [www.cepf.net](http://www.cepf.net), and may be publicized in our e-newsletter and other communications.

1. Please include your full contact details (name, organization, mailing address, telephone number, email address) below.

**Eko Komara; Penabulu Foundation, e-mail: [eko@penabulu.or.id](mailto:eko@penabulu.or.id), [ekomarako@gmail.com](mailto:ekomarako@gmail.com); phone: 08179177624, 081283499614**