

## CEPF Final Project Completion Report

<b>Organization Legal Name:</b>	Burung Indonesia
<b>Project Title:</b>	Regional Implementation Team - Wallacea
<b>Grant Number:</b>	65672
<b>CEPF Region:</b>	Wallacea
<b>Strategic Direction:</b>	7 Provide strategic leadership and effective coordination of conservation investment through a Regional Implementation Team
<b>Grant Amount:</b>	
<b>Project Dates:</b>	December 01, 2014 - June 30, 2020
<b>Date of Report:</b>	August 21, 2020

### IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

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

**The project implemented in cooperation with partners which are government institutions in the national and subnational level, including among others:**

- **The Directorate General of Conservation at the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, was involved in program coordination as well as acting as National Advisory Committee member**
- **The Directorate of Marine Species Conservation at the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries, was involved in program coordination as well as acting as National Advisory Committee member**
- **The Nature Conservation Agencies of Maluku, East Nusa Tenggara, North Sulawesi and South Sulawesi were involved in synergy between agencies' program and grantees' project**
- **The National Park offices of Aketajawe Lolobata, Manusela, Kelimutu, Bantimurung-Bulusaraung were involved in synergy between agencies' program and grantees' project**
- **The district environment and forestry agencies of Banggai Kepulauan, Seram Bagian Barat, Luwu Timur were involved in the identification, consultation and legislation of essential ecosystems (KEE)**
- **The provincial marine and fishery offices of Maluku, Central Sulawesi, North Sulawesi and East Nusa Tenggara were consulted and given input in the marine spatial planning and identification of new marine protected areas**

### CONSERVATION IMPACTS

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

**Overall 66 months of implementation, the program has delivered biodiversity conservation actions across the hotspots through 108 projects of large and small grants implemented by 67 grantees. The field projects have addressed local conservation issues of such as direct exploitation of biodiversity, unsustainable use and natural habitat conversion and degradation at 43 KBAs across 169 villages or communities in 24 districts of the 6 provinces in the hotspot. They were all started with creating effective solution at site level where success can be replicated in the nearby communities.**

**Many of the successful replications have then resulted in adoption of initiatives and their best practices by local government policy and program. In total, there were 98 policies created or revised based on projects' results. Among those 95 were at local level while the other 3 are at national level, such as revision of protected species list which include many Wallacea endemic species including all parrots.**

**Program has also successfully guided projects to collaborate with government policy on the expansion of protected area of both terrestrial and marine. There are 6 essential ecosystem (KEE) established through facilitation by projects and through collaboration with local governments totalling more than 368,000 hectares in size. There are at least 1 million hectares of new MPA legalized through project technical assistance and through collaboration with local governments with the biggest being Banggai Dalaka MPA in central Sulawesi sizing 876,000 hectares. Program has also contributed in the formulation and revision of 7 conservation action plans for 5 terrestrial and 2 marine species. Throughout the program and its various training civil society in Wallacea has an improved capacity indicated by increased total CSTT score. In 5 out of 8 priority corridors grantees have demonstrated collective capacity to address shared local conservation issues effectively. The successes and milestones of the program has been broadly acknowledged by partners and stakeholders across the hotspot with publication in 445 news, articles and video with only 114 were from internal (RIT) source. The later published 7 academic papers, best practice book and documentary series have and will further echo program's achievements globally in the coming period.**

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
To support a diversity of civil society organizations with varying levels of capacity to achieve conservation outcomes and environmental sustainability within the increasingly important national agendas of economic growth	During 2015-2020 period, program has worked effectively to address main conservation issues in Wallacea. It contributes to reducing threats to 18 out of 22 terrestrial priority species, as well as for 207 priority marine species, including 176 corals. The project has initiated or involved in the writing or revision of 7 species action plan (5 terrestrial, 2 marine). For SD2, projects contributed to protection of 521,408 hectares forests in 22 KBAs and maintained 27,424 hectares coral cover in 17 KBAs. It also contributed directly to creation of no less than 258,000 hectares new terrestrial protected area and 1 million hectares new MPA. In SD3, 84 local and indigenous communities were assisted to map customary area and manage resources sustainably in 132,573 hectares production landscape across 21 KBAs. Further, local government in 13 KBAs have supported community initiatives on sustainable use. On SD4, 26 grants have dramatically decreased destructive fishing in 54 local MPAs created over 36,405 hectares coastal areas, allowing communities to regain lucrative profit from small scale

	fishing, with support from 44 local regulation including 10 with resources support. Project also built collective capacity of CSOs through training, exchange and network building in five corridors.
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Planned Short-term Impacts – 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

<b>Impact Description</b>	<b>Impact Summary</b>
Manage a successful portfolio of large and small grants per CEPF operational policies and in accord with the goals of the Ecosystem Profile	The project has successfully organized the grant-making program per CEPF operational policies and according to the goals of ecosystem profile for the hotspot. The program that runs for 66 months has conducted 12 calls for LOI/proposal resulted in 154 LOIs and 242 proposals. Until it concludes in June 2020 program has awarded 108 grants to civil society organizations of local and international divided in 33 large and 75 small grants. The grants has effectively addresses 25 investment priorities set out for the hotspot with overall good results. Among 67 grantees, 6 were classified as international/regional level organizations while the remaining 59 (88%) were Indonesian organizations of both having local and national coverage. Overall, the grants award have reached \$5,197,961.33 that is 98% of hotspot spending authority of \$6,850,000. The remaining 2% of grant money was unable to execute due to the outbreak of COVID-19 which halted several grantees' activity since March 2020. The RIT has also delivered capacity building activities for both grantee and non-grantee civil society organizations. There were 150 CSOs trained on general conservation themes in Wallacea, while 57 grantees were trained deeper on project management related stuffs as well as thematic conservation skills.

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

**From management stand point, the initial success of the project was its ability to set up the system for and then deliver grant-making program that runs for 11 semester or 66 months, resulting in awarding of 108 small and large grants that address all priority investments and strategic directions defined for the hotspot. This marks the capacity of Burung Indonesia as the RIT to organize organizational processes to meet CEPF procedures and requirements. The project also successfully introduced the grantmaking program to national and subnational partners and stakeholders that further ensure their support to grantees' results. Moreover, managing grant program of various focus and geography required powerful result management strategy to maximize the wealth of network and tenure yet at the same time limitation in amount of money that can be awarded to each grant. For that the RIT has developed a result management strategy that helped us to successfully guide the grants to achieve strategic results using milestones pre-defined for each stage of program: initiation, replication, insitutionalization.**

**From conservation outcome side, the project has successfully assisted grantees to address local conservation issues in 43 KBAs, that is about 11% of all Wallacea KBAs. Across those KBAs grantees have implemented 24 successful local conservation models on species protection, habitat management, sustainable use and conflict resolution as well as multi-stakeholder governance. As many of initiatives received buy-in they are replicated in many other locations nearby its original initiation. Furthermore, many have survived the test of time and scale to which governments convinced to adopt as policies and program. Across the hotspot, 95 policies were passed by local governments of district to village level**

**adopting grantees' result. At national level, regulation on protected species list, MPA legislation and species conservation and action plan were successfully influenced.**

**The challenge to project implementation was mainly regarding the policy processes within the ministry of environment and forestry. Despite positive engagement has been made and good collaboration achieved with national parks and nature conservation agencies, some policy initiatives have not been effectively endorsed by the DG. Despite the slow processes within the bureaucracy, the ministry tend to act like regaining dominance over environmental discourse after over decades have always been cornered by criticism on various environmental cases, especially regarding forest fire that grabbed international attention. In some occasions there has been direct order from the minister to all bureaucrats to not involved in any public speaking around particular issues. This particular gesture is partly consistent with the president's drive to gain popularity among volatile political atmosphere in his first term. Although, such political situation has indeed negatively distracted the nation's energy to focus on more important agenda. The negative side is when the government continues to dominate public debates with discourse over infrastructure project and investment that in many cases put aside environmental concerns.**

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

**Positive:**

**Local governments at various project sites expressed tremendous support to conservation initiative and model delivered by grantees. Some local governments have even adopted the initiative as programs on protected area identification and legislation, land use planning and sustainable agriculture. It was on the contrary with the early days of project when local governments' attention to conservation was almost none. Biodiversity conservation in practice was unfamiliar to local government partners. Despite acceptance to our program, there was in general no indication of strong commitment during regional workshops we organized with government partners in 2015-2016.**

**Negative:**

**Despite extensive efforts have been made to engage ministries, their buy in and adoption of program results were unexpectedly less than expected for the ministry of environment and forestry. While collaboration went well with ministry of marine and fisheries on designation and legislation of some marine protected areas, the legislation of conservation action plan for several species by the ministry of environment and forestry remained held up. The project contributed in the consultation i.e. Flores hawk-eagle, komodo dragon and maleo. Worse presedence has taken place with orangutan conservation and action plan (supported by other NGO) was withdrawn after being legalized.**

**In general, ministerial support to conservation agenda has gone low in the recent years while support to social forestry went stronger. As a whole, government of Indonesia's effort to build the nation's economy has dominated development agenda that might compromise the environment to some extent. The ecosystem restoration licensing has also been idle for years. One of the licenses (managed by joint venture of Burung, BirdLife and RSPB) even being confronted with plan to build coal transport road that will destroy no less than 400 hectares of the last remaining lowland rainforests in Sumatra. Such permit used to be not feasible but the minister of environment and forestry revised the regulation to allow for the**

**permit to be issued. Not only NGOs but foreign government and donors have addressed the minister regarding the matter. Only time will tell whether investment diplomacy will once again be on top of environmental agenda.**

## PROJECT COMPONENTS AND PRODUCTS/DELIVERABLES

Describe the results from each product/deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	Coordinate CEPF investment in the hotspot	1.1	Mechanism in place to coordinate with local, national and international donors and partners	<p>Burung Indonesia coordinates with donors both through bilateral engagement and consultation platform created in the first place. At the beginning of program RIT convened advisory committee consists of CEPF donors along with high levels of ministry of environment and forestry, ministry of marine and fisheries and ministry of national planning. On a bilateral basis, coordination was regularly maintained with GEF OFP and EU mission ambassador. Other donors engaged during program life include UNDP, USAID, MCAI, Rainforest Trust, Full Circle Foundation, Wildlife Reserve Singapore, International Climate Initiative (IKI), KfW, and Asian Development Bank.</p> <p>Burung Indonesia works with UNDP on the preparation of two GEF (VI,VII) proposals on small island ridge to reef and conservation of Flores terrestrial KBAs. It secured funding from the following donors during 2015-2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MCAI for Sumba (2016),</li> <li>- Rainforest Trust for projects expanding protected area network in Java (2017), Sangihe participatory mapping (2018), community based protected area in Wallacea (2020)</li> <li>- BMUB (2019) Harapan Rainforest</li> <li>- Darwin Initiative (2016) Harapan</li> <li>- European Commission-Vanguard Bank-BirdLife (2017) sustainable forest management</li> </ul> <p>CEPF Wallacea's results were shared with above donors as well as others</p>
1	Coordinate CEPF investment in the hotspot	1.2	Mechanisms in place for regular communications with CEPF	<p>Coordination with CEPF has always been good through skype calls, emails, and supervision mission. Coordination were done on various topics from monitoring grantee performance, discussing topics for call for proposals to maintaining database and information on project results. During transition of GEM to CG part of the training were delivered online which continued with ongoing capacity building from secretariat to RIT staffs especially those in charge of CG update. The coordination with secretariat on the preparation of midterm evaluation and final evaluation were smooth resulted in big success of both events. At the closing period of investment, RIT evaluation was conducted successfully both through online</p>

				inception workshop and key informants interview in January 2020.
1	Coordinate CEPF investment in the hotspot	1.3	Communications strategy developed to disseminate project activities and results (including news about species, sites and corridors) in articles, news bulletins, social media, websites, at meetings, etc.	Burung Indonesia has updated its communication strategy based on a process called partner to partner support coordinated by BirdLife International involving partner organizations such as NABU, VBN and RSPB. The update is in principle elaborating broader the existing strategy. The RIT expanded its communication strategy for CEPF Wallacea in the final year to help promoting results. Among the major change were engagement of key partner for the production of documentary and best practice book, and the convening of final workshop in two main cities Jakarta and Makassar each accompanied with lively public event.
2	Support the mainstreaming of biodiversity into public policies and private sector business practices	2.1	Events are organized for dissemination of civil societies' results, recommendations and best practices to government and private sectors,	During 2017 to 2020 more than 40 events at district, province and national levels were organized to disseminate grantees' results and achievements. These include major events such as the 2017 midterm assessment and 2019 final assessment workshops. Strategic dissemination-coordination workshops were held in 2018 with ministry of environment and forestry and ministry of marine and fisheries resulting in technical cooperations to adopt civil society results into both ministries' program in Wallacea. In 2019 the RIT organized national conference on illegal wildlife trade convening both local and international experts and researchers with more than 100 papers presented.
2	Support the mainstreaming of biodiversity into public policies and private sector business practices	2.2	Commitments are made between civil societies, government representatives, and private sectors to follow up the results and recommendations	Technical cooperation agreements signed with nine conservation agencies and national parks in Wallacea for program synergy (2018) Technical cooperation on MPA, turtles and dugong conservation signed with ministry of marine and fisheries (2018) CEPF grantees and government organized workshops to draft and update species conservation and action plan for maleo, komodo, flores hawk-eagle, anoa, babirusa, dugong and turtle local government in 22 sites provide funding and commitment to support KBA and species conservation.

				<p>RIT and grantees have also collectively achieved the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Revision of Indonesia's Protected Species List P86-2018 allowing protection of all Wallacea parrot among many other endangered species</li> <li>- Designation of Banggai essential ecosystem (KEE)</li> <li>- Designation and legislation of KEE Maros Pangkep</li> <li>- Designation and legislation of KEE Kompleks Danau Malili</li> <li>- Designation and legislation of Banggai Dalaka MPA</li> </ul>
3	Communicate the CEPF investment throughout the hotspot	3.1	Updates (including changes in Red Lists and info on KBAs) provided to grantees/stakeholders	Changes in Red Lists and updates on KBAs are collected over time by RIT through network and grantees. Those information then disseminated to stakeholders during dissemination and mainstreaming events. Moreover, such information also displayed on campaign materials such as banners, posters, website and social media during the course of program between 2015 and 2020.
3	Communicate the CEPF investment throughout the hotspot	3.2	Quarterly reports	Quarterly financial reports for RIT and SGM were always submitted on time during the life of program. The final quarterly reports for both 65672 and 65705 are under preparation.
3	Communicate the CEPF investment throughout the hotspot	3.3	Articles (at least 20) produced for websites, magazines, e-bulletins	During 2015 - 2020 period the total number of articles published about the program is at least 445 articles. They do not include possible local media coverage of which RIT unable to track and collect the copy. Of all those publication, only about a fourth (114) were RIT broadcasts marking good engagement of the program with media community both at national (RIT) and local (grantee) level.
4	Build the capacity of local civil society	4.1	The assessment report on local CSO capacity	<p>Assessment report on CSO capacity is available from RIT in the form of compiled CSTT for both baseline and endline. Grantee Yayasan Penabulu also produced CSO institutional capacity assessment called PERANTI under which assessment were conducted more thoroughly on each organization's aspects.</p> <p>In 2019 RIT engaged grantee CCPHI who completed assessment on CSOs likeliness to build partnership with private sector, to which RIT followed up with engagement forum with several private sectors in Jakarta (2020).</p>
4	Build the capacity of local civil society	4.2	The capacity building strategy	During program life, the RIT Burung Indonesia has engaged with various grantee partners to develop capacity building strategies for CSO in Wallacea:

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Penabulu foundation (2016) was the main capacity building grantee and the biggest recipient of single grant other than RIT, with which we have developed extensive strategies that include institutional strengthening, financial and internal control, thematic conservation, corridor networking and exchange platforms</li> <li>- CCPHI to map and increase the capacity of CSO to partner with private sector</li> <li>- FITRA for ecological budget advocacy</li> </ul>
4	Build the capacity of local civil society	4.3	Training manuals	<p>For the above capacity building programs developed training manuals have been shared with secretariat. Most of them come along with grantee reporting template on CG.</p> <p>The budget advocacy training was not carried out due to restriction and uncertainty during the early phase of COVID-19 outbreak.</p>
4	Build the capacity of local civil society	4.4	An exit strategy from CEPF funding	<p>The exit strategy was planned to be carried out in 2020 involving consultations with grantee and stakeholders in various cities across Wallacea. The outbreak of Covid-19 has delayed the schedule to uncertainty until it was decided to be postponed. Currently, CEPF has secured funding for Wallacea II commencing in August 2020 which writing of exit strategy will be part of the second investment.</p>
5	Establish and coordinate a process for large grant (>\$20,000) proposal solicitation and review	5.1	Procedure for large grant disbursement (including time schedules, solicitation of proposals, application process, LoI evaluation and applications review)	<p>The RIT has decided on mechanism for proposal solicitation schedule, review, topics, and awarding in the first semester of 2015. Although schedule and topics of call for proposals were subject to ongoing discussion depending on the portfolio performance and burning rate. Along the way to completion in 2020, there are in total 12 call for letter of inquiry convened resulting in 154 LOIs with success rate of approximately 21 percent. CEPF awarded 33 large grant awards to 28 organizations of both local and international.</p>
5	Establish and coordinate a process for large grant (>\$20,000) proposal solicitation and review	5.2	Technical reviews of the applications for grant larger than USD 250,000	<p>technical reviews were made to grant for Penabulu Foundation back in 2016 and Conservation International in 2017. Both documents have been shared with CEPF.</p>
5	Establish and coordinate a process for large grant	5.3	Large Grant contracts	<p>CEPF made 33 large grant contracts during 2015 to 2019 period to 28 organization of which 6 were international and the rest are local.</p>

	(>\$20,000) proposal solicitation and review			
6	Manage a program of small grants (£\$20,000)	6.1	Small grant disbursement procedure (consisting of time schedules, application and review process, grantees eligibility and compliance criteria, LoI evaluation and applications review)	Small grant disbursement procedure is already in place since the first quarter of program period. The mechanism has underwent some minor adjustment afterward reflecting adaptive management of the RIT to developing circumstances in Wallacea and country wide. During program life, RIT has organized 7 call for proposal that resulted in 242 proposals with 25 percent success rate. Overall we have granted 75 small grant awards to 50 local civil society organizations.
6	Manage a program of small grants (£\$20,000)	6.2	Proposal and grant database	RIT keeps electronic file of the proposals and LoIs such as those uploaded in CG. RIT also created offline database of both proposals and LoIs prior to creation of CG. This database was then expanded for other purposes such as payment and reporting schedule.
6	Manage a program of small grants (£\$20,000)	6.3	Contract document	RIT maintained all printed and electronic copy of SG contract documents. They are also uploaded on CG along with grantee final reports.
6	Manage a program of small grants (£\$20,000)	6.4	Technical and financial report	Technical reports of grantees were submitted to CEPF via CG. Financial report of grantees were evaluated and kept as record by RIT.
6	Manage a program of small grants (£\$20,000)	6.5	RIT semi-annual report to CEPF Secretariat on the implementation of small grant	The small grant mechanism is organized by Burung Indonesia with supervision from CEPF secretariat. There are in total 7 call for proposals dedicated to small grant awards resulting in 242 proposals. This leads to award of 75 grants to 50 civil society organizations. The total amount of CEPF fund disbursed as small grant award is \$ 1,381,817.07 out of \$1,515,771 obligated by CEPF to Burung Indonesia. There is a remainder of \$133,954 unable to spend during the last semester of the program mainly due to outbreak of COVID-19 that resulted in several grants postponed activities (CCPHI, FITRA, REKAM). Overall, small grant mechanism has really helped local CSO to participate in conservation of biodiversity at grassroots level, allowing networking

				and mainstreaming took place resulting in creation of more than 80 policies at local level. Some small grants working collaboratively with RIT have successfully advocated designation and legislation of new protected areas both terrestrial and marine. In several corridors such as Central and South Sulawesi, Maluku and North Maluku grantees worked with other civil societies and other stakeholders successfully build collective capacity and were able to strategically address local conservation issues, among the main is protected area designations.
7	Monitor and evaluate the impact of CEPF's large and small grants	7.1	Annual report	The RIT always contributed to the Annual Portfolio Report to CEPF secretariat through Grant Director.
7	Monitor and evaluate the impact of CEPF's large and small grants	7.2	Monitoring and Evaluation	The RIT designed monitoring schedule to grantee on semester basis using template developed for both project monitoring and evaluation. Along the way, things adjust slightly as we identified several areas require more assistance than others. Some key aspects also integrated into orientation package to give better confidence among grantee to implement project.
7	Monitor and evaluate the impact of CEPF's large and small grants	7.3	Assistance to grantees is delivered to comply with CEPF tracking tools, including the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tools, the design and implementation of applicable safeguard policies	The RIT delivered various technical assistance from the beginning of project until closing, among others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- proposal improvement to align with CEPF priority investments</li> <li>- defining project indicators and set up baseline endline data monitoring</li> <li>- filling out CSTT</li> <li>- develop and implementing relevant safeguards</li> <li>- narrative and financial reporting including procurement and other administrative requirements</li> <li>- closing the project and disseminating results</li> <li>- advocating to local government for adoption of best practices</li> </ul>
7	Monitor and evaluate the impact of CEPF's large and small grants	7.4	Semi-annual and final assessment of portfolio progress and reports	RIT is contributing to the final assessment report to be prepared by CEPF secretariat (Grant Director).

7	Monitor and evaluate the impact of CEPF's large and small grants	7.5	Regular site visits for monitoring of progress, compliance verification and capacity building support	<p>In the initial phase of RIT we schedule a more regular basis site visits. This was required to build a solid portfolio and shape the program at both site and hotspot level, through which RIT spent quite big time to build the shared understanding of the program goals and strategies with grantees and stakeholders. This has resulted in improved capacity and confidence of grantees to undertake the project.</p> <p>However, as overall portfolio started to take shape more site visits were spent on more co-organizing dissemination of results and mainstreaming events. This is when we feel the need to integrate best practices into government policy and planning. This has resulted in adoption of projects result by government in program and policies.</p>
8	Reporting	8.1	RIT initial training	RIT initial training was completed successfully in February 2015. It was delivered by secretariat team and co-organized with Burung Indonesia.
8	Reporting	8.2	Bi-annual supervision mission	Nine (not including the first visit for RIT training) supervision mission were conducted by CEPF (Grant Director) on biannual basis between 2015 and 2019. All mission reports were consulted to and concurred by RIT before submitted.
8	Reporting	8.3	Reports; quarterly (finance) and six-monthly (technical)	Financial reports were submitted every quarter while progress report submitted every semester through online submission via Conservation Grants
8	Reporting	8.4	Events, meetings, and travel with regards to CEPF promotion in the hotspot/countries	<p>Domestic and international travel and meetings were conducted regularly by various RIT staffs of headquarter and field coordinators</p> <p>Dozens of event were organized by RIT throughout the investment period. In the beginning of it mainly serve to promote the program and build stakeholders acceptance and support. Later they are aimed at building constituencies around the issues advocated by grantees through projects. When combined among all grantees and projects there were hundreds of event organized across Wallacea that can be attributed to the program.</p>

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

- **Proposal, award and payment database to help RIT organize tasks with regards to call for proposal and payments**
- **LOI/proposal evaluation spreadsheet and score card**
- **Distribution of global indicators on priority corridors and KBAs, the tool was created to guide call for proposal and program strategy**

- **Global and hotspot indicator monitoring database, the tool was created to plan and monitor achievement of GI and HI**
- **Result management guide, the tool was created to guide grantees achievement from practical to strategic level**
- **Grant making gap analysis, tool was designed to help us meet minimum grant making criteria set by ecosystem profile**
- **Project baseline - endline dataset, created to help grantees plan and meet basic project indicators**
- **Technical monitoring (site visit) sheet**

## **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

**- Burung Indonesia has gained valuable and rare opportunity to act as RIT which enable the organization to build its capacity in running grant-making program. The position has also help Burung Indonesia to grow its brand as the leading conservation organization in the entire hotspot. The positive results of projects have been appreciated by many government and donor agencies, resulting in trust and support to organization's mission**

**- Engagement with high levels including the ministries and big donors have resulted in mixed success along the investment period. The experience is indeed a valuable lesson for Burung Indonesia. Improving performance in these areas has been taken as priority action in the near future by the organization.**

**- Working with private sector has been a challenge in the initial phase of investment and the RIT relied alot on grantees with advance expertise in the area. Nevertheless, learning from those events and internal exercises Burung Indonesia has significantly grown its capacity in working with private sector to mainstream biodiversity conservation. During 2020, Burung has managed to sign cooperation with a geothermal company managing concession of important forest area, a forest management unit in Gorontalo, and in discussion for collaboration with state's airport authority that open big opportunity for public campaign/education.**

## **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.

- Projects have successfully established various terrestrial and marine protected areas thus ensure future protection of 20 KBAs totalling more than a million hectares in size.
- 54 local community organizations and network have been strengthened through project implementation and capacity building.
- Civil society collective capacity have been strengthened in 5 priority corridors enabling them to effectively address local conservation issues as demonstrated during investment period.
- Technical cooperation signed with national parks, conservation agencies, district environment offices and ministry/provincial offices of marine & fisheries ensure future collaboration
- Funding secured for conservation of parrot in Maluku islands since 2018 until 2021, as well as investment in coastal resources management from marine donors for 2020 - 2023.

## **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.

**The project has trained grantees on the development of various safeguards, especially regarding restriction of access to resources. This type of safeguard was applied to all marine project who wish to exercise control over no take zone and traditional/sustainable fishing zone, as well as projects that works to strengthen the management of terrestrial protected areas. Projects that develop and implement such safeguard are:**

- 1. Coral Triangle Center (CTC): creation of an MPA network on Atauro Island, Timor-Leste**
- 2. JAPESDA Gorontalo: community-based marine site protection in Central Sulawesi**
- 3. Lembaga Partisipasi Pembangunan Masyarakat: indigenous community and institutionalization of local knowledge for coastal resources management on Buano Island**
- 4. Lembaga Pengembangan Masyarakat Lembata – BARAKAT: strengthening of traditional rights to coastal resources in Lembata and Hadakewa, Nusa Tenggara Timur**
- 5. Manengkel Solidaritas: strengthening community-based marine KBA management in the Minahasa, North Minahasa, and Talaud Districts of North Sulawesi**
- 6. Relawan untuk Orang dan Alam (ROA): strengthening traditional community management of mangroves along Balantak Bay in the Banggai Islands of Sulawesi**
- 7. SIKAP Institute: Banggai Islands village-level marine protected area management**
- 8. Yayasan Asosiasi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Pendidikan Konservasi Alam (YAPEKA): Improving dugong habitat protection through community-managed protected areas in the Sangihe Islands**
- 9. Yayasan Alam Indonesia Lestari (LINI): Banggai Island village-level marine protected area management and alternative livelihood promotion**
- 10. Yayasan Baileo Maluku: strengthening of traditional rights over the coastal resources on Haruku Island in Maluku**

11. Yayasan Pengkajian dan Pengembangan Sosial: coastal community site protection on the southern beaches of Lebau, Nusa Tenggara Timur
  12. Yayasan Studi Etnologi Masyarakat Nelayan Kecil: village-managed marine protected area creation in Desa Gotowasi, North Maluku
  13. Wildlife Conservation Society, Strengthening community-based coastal and marine resource management in the North Sulawesi Corridor.
  14. Yayasan Tananua Flores, Service and Nature Improvement Program for Sustainable Livelihoods in Flores National Park
  15. Yayasan IDEP, Protection of Wallacea Biodiversity Hotspot through Community-Led Conservation and Sustainable Livelihood Action in Sangihe–Talaud Archipelago, North Sulawesi, Indonesia
  16. Perkumpulan Payo-payo, Alternative Livelihood Promotion and Sustainable Resource Use in the Bantimurung-Bulusaraung Key Biodiversity Area of Indonesia
- The safeguard implementation under those grants have been reported by each grantee along with their project reporting prior to grants closing.

## ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

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

**CEPF is a rare grant-making program dedicated for biodiversity conservation. Its presence fills a huge gap left by major organization and donor, especially for hotspot such as Wallacea. On the other hand, the beauty of it is in the decentralized mechanism and decision making, allowing the mechanism to align well with local CSO capacity and government, stakeholders participation. All this advantages have made CEPF projects accepted even supported by broad constituencies in Wallacea. The modality that the program uses is one of its strength.**

## 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\$)**  
\$3,898,626.00

### 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)

**A. Burung Indonesia co-financing to the project \$10,626.44**

**B. Various grants amounting \$468,669 as follow:**

- **\$348,000 from Full Circle Foundation to Burung Indonesia for Combatting Parrot Hunting and Trade in Maluku Islands**
- **\$15,000 from Rainforest Trust to Burung Indonesia for participatory mapping and conflict resolution in Sahendaruman forest, Sangihe**
- **approximately \$150,000 from Blue Ventures to various grantees (Yayasan Tananua, YAPEKA, JAPESDA, Baileo, LINI) for sustainable octopus culture**
- **\$25,000 from SHOAL to YBS Palopo for Malili lakes conservation**

**C. There are two leveraged funds:**

**\$850,000 from Margaret A. Cargill Philantropies (MACP) for strategic direction 4 coastal conservation**

**\$2.5 million from Walton Family Foundation, MAC Philantropies and Bloomberg Philanthropy to continue coastal conservation plus small scale fisheries in Wallacea in 2020 - 2024.**

**Nevertheless there is other type of funding that goes into the hotspot that is indirectly related to our project totalling over \$79 millions from the sources below:**

- **\$2 million from MCAI to Burung Indonesia for Green Prosperity project in Sumba**
- **\$31 million from USAID for SEA project in North Maluku and Maluku, where WCS, WWF and CTC are implementation partners**
- **\$19 million from USAID to APIK project on climate change adaptation**
- **\$6.5 million from the World Bank to Samdhana for DGMI project across Indonesia, including Wallacea**
- **\$6.2 million from GEF6 to EPASS project in Sulawesi**
- **\$14.9 million from BMUB to Forest Program 3 in Lore Lindu NP, where Burung Indonesia is involved in conservation education (sub-grant) and is bidding for biodiversity assessment.**

## **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.

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