

**Annual Portfolio Overview
Wallacea Biodiversity Hotspot
September 2019**

1. Introduction

The Wallacea region, which includes the whole of Timor-Leste and the central portion of Indonesia, including the major island groups of Sulawesi, Maluku, and the Lesser Sundas, qualifies as a hotspot due to its high levels of plant endemism and extensive habitat loss. The chief causes of habitat loss include overexploitation of natural resources, degradation, fragmentation, and conversion, and pressure from human population growth and economic development. Wallacea is an island landscape, with over 1,680 islands and 30 million people, the majority of whom live in coastal areas earning their living from farms, forests, wetlands, and the sea.

The Wallacea region, first described biologically by Alfred Russel Wallace in 1869, is noteworthy for having fauna and flora that are distinct from the Asian biogeographic realm to the west and the Australian-Pacific biogeographic realm to the south and east. The many islands are varied – volcanic, non-volcanic, continental crusts, and composites – and are separated by shallow seas in some cases and trenches as deep as 7,000 meters in others. Powerful currents connecting the Pacific and Indian Oceans flow through the region, creating barriers to dispersal of species.

The complex geography and barriers to movement have led to the region’s high biodiversity. Among the hotspot’s endemic species are 1,500 vascular plants, 127 mammals, 274 birds, 99 reptiles, 33 amphibians, 50 freshwater fish, and 110 marine fish. There are also as many as 400 species of coral in the region. Notable endemic species include tarsiers, macaques, Flores hawk-eagle (*Nisaetus floris*), and Komodo dragon (*Varanus komodoensis*).

The hotspot is a terrestrial conservation priority that includes lowland evergreen and semi-evergreen forests, lowland monsoon forest, montane forest, karst areas, and mangroves and other coastal habitats. Natural habitats extend from mountain ridge to reef, although they are fragmented by agricultural conversion and human settlement in many places. These “ridge-to-reef” ecosystems are notable for their resilience to the effects of climate change and for delivering a wide range of ecosystem services to human communities. Marine conservation is of equal importance – Wallacea lies within the Coral Triangle, a region that supports 75 percent of known coral species and an estimated 3,000 species of reef fishes. Thus, the geographic scope of the hotspot is considered to include near-shore marine habitats, such as coral reefs and seagrass beds, in addition to terrestrial habitats.

Like much of Indonesia, Wallacea reflects a mixing of numerous cultures over the ages – indigenous, Javan, Malay, Indian, Chinese, Melanesian, Polynesian, European, and Arabian – resulting in an interweaving of languages, religion, and ethnicity. The area has also seen dramatic political change, new local authority devolved from the national government in Jakarta, and rapid economic growth in the last twenty years. This varied biogeographic, cultural, and political landscape is significant as government and civil society make decisions about achieving the twin demands for economic growth and stewardship of biodiversity.

2. Niche for CEPF Investment

2.1. Overview

The ecosystem profile for the hotspot was formally approved in June 2014 and the five-year investment period began in December of that year with the commencement of the Regional Implementation Team (RIT) grant. The total spending authority for the hotspot is US\$6,850,000 with the plan being to have obligated all funds and closed all grants by November 2019.

The land area of the hotspot encompasses 338,000 km² and, as identified during the ecosystem profile process, contains 391 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) in three bioregions: Sulawesi, Maluku, and the Lesser Sundas. There are also over twenty conservation corridors: spatial priorities for conservation defined at the landscape scale. The stakeholders who participated in the profile – led by Burung Indonesia, the Wildlife Conservation Society, the Samdhana Institute, and the Bogor Agricultural Institute and including over 300 individuals from civil society, government, and donor agencies – prioritized these KBAs and corridors, considering the limited pool of CEPF funds, the immediacy of need for some locations, and the fact that some KBAs, like the larger national parks, are relatively well-resourced. The result is that CEPF investment focuses on eight *clusters* of terrestrial KBAs (covering 85 sites) and four marine corridors, to be addressed within the context of CEPF’s niche for investment in the hotspot; namely *to support a diversity of civil society organizations with varying levels of capacity to achieve conservation outcomes and environmental sustainability within national agendas of economic growth*. This is expressed via seven Strategic Directions, each with funding allocations from the CEPF Donor Council:

Table 1. Strategic Directions and Initial Allocations

Strategic Direction	Allocation
1. Address threats to high priority species	\$400,000
2. Improve management of sites (KBAs) with and without official protection status	\$1,000,000
3. Support sustainable natural resource management by communities in priority sites and corridors	\$750,000
4. Strengthen community-based action to protect marine species and sites	\$1,450,000
5. Engage the private sector in conservation of priority sites and corridors, in production landscapes, and throughout the hotspot	\$1,000,000
6. Enhance civil society capacity for effective conservation action in Wallacea	\$750,000
7. Provide strategic leadership and effective coordination of conservation investment through a Regional Implementation Team	\$1,500,000
Total	\$6,850,000

2.2. Portfolio Status

CEPF grant-making formally began with the RIT Grant to Burung Indonesia (Burung) in December 2014. The grant is, effectively, for the full amount of Strategic Direction 7—US\$1,499,389—with no plans for any further obligation as of this time. The RIT then mobilized its team and the CEPF Secretariat provided formal training in February 2015.

Per the RIT proposal, Burung Indonesia has divided the hotspot into smaller management units for grant-making, which the team refers to as “Priority Funding Areas,” or PFAs, as follows:

- PFA 1 Sangihe Talaud and Northern Sulawesi Marine Corridor
- PFA 2 Poso and Malili Lakes System (Central Sulawesi)
- PFA 3 South Sulawesi
- PFA 4 Togeang Banggai Marine Corridor (Central Sulawesi)
- PFA 5 Halmehera and Halmahera Marine Corridor (North Maluku)
- PFA 6 Seram and Buru Marine Corridor (Maluku)
- PFA 7 Flores and Solor-Alor Marine Corridor (Nusa Tenggara Timur)
- PFA 8 Timor-Leste and Timor-Leste Marine Corridor

To date, Burung has released most RfPs, but not all, naming specific PFAs and strategic directions, as shown in Table 2. The narrow-casting allows for more focused pre-RfP outreach by the RIT and, upon receipt of LOIs, allows for comparisons of more similar proposals.

Table 2. Wallacea Calls for Letters of Inquiry

No.	Release Date	Due Date	Geographic Focus	LOIs Received	
				Large	Small
1	January 16, 2015	February 9, 2015	Entire hotspot	18	0
2	May 25, 2015	June 26, 2015	Northern Sulawesi, Southern Maluku	1	30
3	July 31, 2015	August 31, 2015	Northern Sulawesi, Southern Maluku	13	0
4	November 2, 2015	December 1, 2015	Central Sulawesi, Flores-Solor-Alor	24	47
5	February 4, 2016	March 3, 2016	Southern Sulawesi, Northern Maluku	16	0
6	March 7, 2016	April 8, 2016	Southern Sulawesi, Northern Maluku	21	51
7	September 1, 2016	September 30, 2016	Togeang Banggai	6	10
8	November 1, 2016	December 13, 2016	Timor-Leste	4	0
9	December 27, 2016	January 31, 2017	Priority sites KBAs/Corridors only	33	0
10	January 20, 2018	February 20, 2018	Priority sites KBAs/Corridors only	0	67
11	February 5, 2018	February 28, 2018	Priority sites KBAs/Corridors only	17	0
	Grants by invitation	Not applicable	Not applicable	2	2
Total				155	207

Solicitations 2 -8 were purposefully limited either by geography and/or technical area. The intent was (a) to provide focused outreach to a set of stakeholders (i.e., applicants) in a given geography, ensuring that local groups – the core constituency of CEPF – understand what CEPF is trying to achieve so that they can submit better LOIs, and (b) to allow a fairer comparison of proposals (i.e., comparing “like with like.”) Solicitation 9 and 10 covered the whole hotspot, but the RIT was purposeful in communicating to applicants that they should only submit proposals in KBAs and corridors where there were gaps.

As shown in Table 3 (and in Table 9), to date, 32 of the 155 large grant LOIs have moved forward to full proposal (almost 21 percent), and 51 of the 207 small grant proposals have moved forward to negotiation (almost 25 percent); an overall “success” rate that reflects the quality of applications and the work-rate of the RIT to develop appropriate projects. This compares favorably with other CEPF portfolios and may demonstrate the value of the RIT’s region-specific outreach to applicants prior to the release of RfPs.

Included in the above numbers are two small grants and two large grants that were awarded via grants by invitation. The small grants have been to a well-known wildlife photographer to generate images for hotspot awareness and to an organization to run a conference—in a small, remote town—on marine protected areas. One large grant was the continuation of a previous project while the second was to a formally established public forum providing input into the revision of the national biodiversity conservation law.

Table 3. Granting by Strategic Direction (as of September 2019)

SD	Title	Pipeline	Active	Closed	Total	Ecosystem Profile Allocation
1	Species	\$0	\$61,721	\$401,902	\$463,703	\$400,000
2	Sites	\$0	\$919,198	\$320,900	\$1,240,098	\$1,000,000
3	CBNRM – Terrestrial	\$0	\$671,834	\$683,304	\$1,355,139	\$750,000
4	CBNRM – Marine	\$0	\$745,337	\$586,034	\$1,331,371	\$1,450,000
5	Production landscapes	\$0	\$60,001	\$105,879	\$165,880	\$1,000,000
6	Civil society strengthening	\$0	\$360,000	\$156,670	\$516,670	\$750,000
7	RIT	\$0	\$1,499,389	\$0	\$1,499,389	\$1,500,000
	Total	\$0	\$4,317,481	\$2,254,771	\$6,572,251	\$6,850,000

Note the variances between the obligation for each SD and the amount allocated in the Ecosystem Profile. There are reasons for this.

- There is significant overlap between SD 6 (capacity building) and all other Strategic Directions. While there are a handful of grants dedicated to SD 6, the amount of funds actually being devoted to capacity building is significantly greater.
- With SD 5, it is likely that the Ecosystem Profile allocated too much money to this area without proper consideration of the demand, or ability, of CEPF’s core constituency to implement such work.

2.3. Coordinating CEPF Grant-Making

Burung Indonesia (Burung) holds the US\$1,500,000 grant to serve as the Regional Implementation Team. Burung began as the country program of BirdLife International in the 1990s and then, in 2002, became an independently registered Indonesian non-profit organization with its own national governing body. It is headquartered in Bogor, sixty miles south of the national capital of Jakarta. While not headquartered within the geographic boundaries of the hotspot, Bogor is a strategic location as the home for the country’s premier agricultural university, the Center for International Forestry Research, and several major conservation organizations, and for its access to the capital’s policy-makers and business interests.

As the RIT, Burung is also responsible for managing the CEPF small grants mechanism in the hotspot. The current ceiling is US\$1,372,782, from which Burung can issue grants of up to US\$40,000.

Burung is a multi-faceted organization with multiple work-streams and staff who allocate their time to several donors. This enables economies of scale for CEPF, as Burung can then assign any one of several full-time experts to CEPF tasks for a discrete period.

The Team Leader, Adi Widyanto, based in Bogor, is bilingual and has long experience working for international donors on the management of development projects. He draws on multiple staff based in Bogor or in field locations within the hotspot, per Table 4.

Table 4. RIT Personnel (through June 2019)

Location	Name	Position/Role
Bogor	Adi Widyanto	Team leader
Bogor	Ratna Palupi	Administrator
Bogor	Rini Suryani	Small grants manager
Bogor	Jihad	Biodiversity Mainstreaming Officer
Bogor	Deni Sukri Wijaya	Partners Development Officer / M&E
Bogor	Malvin Budi Suwandi	Finance
Bogor	L. Abdi Wirastami	Conservation Planner / GIS Specialist
Makassar	Andi Faisal	Sulawesi program manager
Ambon	Vincentia Widiasari	Maluku program manager
Labuan Bajo	Tiburtius Hani	Nusa Tenggara program manager

In addition to those named above, Burung also allocates time of its senior personnel, including its executive director (Dian Agista), conservation adviser (Agus Utomo), Knowledge Management adviser (Tom Walsh), senior scientist (Ria Saryanthi), and contracts manager (Henny Sembiring) to support the program in multiple ways. Burung also assigns other relevant staff to assist with CEPF tasks as appropriate, including for communications and accounting. All Burung personnel charging time against CEPF complete daily timesheets to ensure appropriate cost allocation.

2.4. Performance Assessment

Performance per the logical framework and the goals of the Ecosystem Profile is tracked per Section 7 of this report. In the last twelve months, the primary focus has been (1) ensuring the success of ongoing grants, and (2) “consolidating” success by linking grantees with one another and with local government partners. Progress toward the priorities named in the Ecosystem Profile is significant.

- **Efficiency of operations.** While the RIT was formally engaged in December 2014, the team effectively began working in February 2015 with the recruitment of staff and the delivery of training by the CEPF Secretariat. In the subsequent four years, the team released eleven calls for proposals, reviewed 360 letters of inquiry, and awarded 99 individual grants. These 99 grants represent US\$5,072,862 out of an available US\$5,350,000 for Strategic Directions 1-6, or 95 percent of available funds. The pace of award is laudable—roughly two grants per month since inception—demonstrating the appropriateness of the strategy, the quality of applicants, and the efficiency of the RIT.
- **Engagement of civil society.** CEPF has made awards to 64 organizations. Of these, 59 are organizations founded and based in either Indonesia or Timor-Leste, the majority of which can be characterized as first-time recipients of international funds or as smaller groups which can use their association with CEPF—and its donors—as a springboard to a broader and more demanding pool of funders. Further, six recipients of small grants “graduated” to receiving large grants. On the other hand, the grants to the international organizations—Conservation International (CI), Fauna & Flora International (FFI), the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Rainforest

Alliance, and Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)—serve strategic purposes and reflect the unique abilities of those groups (i.e., CI building the protected area system of Timor-Leste, FFI and IUCN conducting detailed scientific studies in unique and poorly understood karst and lake ecosystems; Rainforest Alliance marketing cacao and coffee; and WCS dealing with wildlife crime and building a network of marine protected areas).

- **Breadth of operations.** The mandate of the Ecosystem Profile is to address 22 priority terrestrial species and 198 priority marine species (176 of which are corals), and to work in a minimum network of 50 priority KBAs [to protect all CR, EN, and VU species in the hotspot] and 8 priority corridors. The tables below show significant progress in each of these areas.

To date, CEPF has made grants to improve the status or habitat of 17 of the 22 priority species, as shown in Table 5. One of those not addressed, the Rote Snake-necked Turtle, has received significant investment by the Government of Indonesia.

Table 5. Investment in Priority Terrestrial Species

No.	Latin name	Common name	Grantee
1	<i>Babyrousa togeanensis</i>	Togean Babyrousa	AJI Gorontalo,
2	<i>Cacatua alba</i>	Umbrella Cockatoo	Profauna, Bidadari Halmahera, IDEP, AMAN Maluku Utara
3	<i>Cacatua moluccensis</i>	Salmon-crested Cockatoo	Toma Lestari, YASTRA, Konservasi Kakatua Indonesia
4	<i>Cacatua sulphurea</i>	Yellow-crested Cockatoo	Multi-grantee partnership, YAKINES, FPKM
5	<i>Chelodina mccordi</i>	Rote Snake-necked Turtle	CEPF choosing not to invest because of separate work by WCS
6	<i>Cuora amboinensis</i>	Amboina Box Turtle	EISiel Kie Raha, AMAN Maluku Utara, UNIERA, Bidadari Halmahera, Baileo
7	<i>Eos histrio</i>	Red and Blue Lory	IDEP Foundation, KOMPAK
8	<i>Eulipoa wallacei</i>	Moluccan Scrubfowl	Baileo, UNIERA, AMAN Maluku Utara
9	<i>Indotestudo forstenii</i>	Celebes Tortoise	CEPF choosing not to invest because of separate work by GEF/UNDP-supported EPASS project
10	<i>Leucocephalon yuwonoi</i>	Sulawesi Forest Turtle	
11	<i>Lorius garrulus</i>	Chattering Lory	Profauna, Bidadari Halmahera, IDEP, AMAN Maluku Utara
12	<i>Macaca nigra</i>	Celebes Crested Macaque	WCS-WCU
13	<i>Macrocephalus maleo</i>	Maleo	Fakultas Kehutanan UNANDA
14	<i>Nepenthes danseri</i>	Pitcher plant	IDEP and AMAN Maluku Utara
15	<i>Nepenthes eymae</i>	Pitcher plant	No CEPF investment to date
16	<i>Nepenthes glabrata</i>	Pitcher plant	No CEPF investment to date
17	<i>Nepenthes hamata</i>	Pitcher plant	Fauna & Flora International, Payo-Payo, Jurnal Celebes
18	<i>Nepenthes tomoriana</i>	Pitcher plant	No CEPF investment to date
19	<i>Ornithoptera aesacus</i>	Obi Island Birdwing	No CEPF investment to date
20	<i>Ornithoptera croesus</i>	Wallace Golden Birdwing Butterfly	Bidadari Halmahera, YASTRA, AMAN Maluku Utara, Konservasi Kakatua Indonesia, IDEP
21	<i>Troides dohertyi</i>	Talau Black Birdwing	IDEP Foundation, Perkumpulan Sampiri
22	<i>Troides prattorum</i>	Buru Opalescent Birdwing	No CEPF investment to date

After 4.5 years, CEPF is funding work of grantees in eleven priority KBAs.

Table 6. Investment in Priority KBAs

No.	KBA	Grantee
1	Gunung Sahendaruman	Perkumpulan Sampiri
2	Pulau Siau	CELEBIO
3	Danau Poso	IMUNITAS, Karsa Institute, YPAL, Rainforest Alliance
4	Feruhumpenai–Matano	Perkumpulan Wallacea, Fakultas Kehutanan Universitas Andi Djemma, IBCSD
5	Danau Mahalona	IUCN
6	Karaeng–Lompobattang	Balang Institute, AMAN Sinjai, Rainforest Alliance, SCF
7	Aketajawe	Bidadari Halmahera, IDEP foundation
8	Pulau Buano	LPPM
9	Manusela	YASTRA, KKI, YPPM
10	Mbeliling -Tanjung Kerita Mese	YAKINES, Koperasi BAM
11	Ruteng	Tunas Jaya

Of course, CEPF grants do not only focus on priority KBAs. Many of the Wallacea KBAs are small, often either in small island clusters or contiguous terrestrial locations; for example, there are ridge-to-reef areas where the coastal KBA is a CEPF priority site, but the contiguous mountain KBA is not. Certainly, the RIT encourages grantees to work in multiple KBAs, not only the priorities. In this way, CEPF is supporting grants that have a positive impact on 4 ridge-to-reef KBAs, as shown below.

Table 7. Investment in Ridge-to-Reef KBAs

No.	KBA No.	KBA Name	Province
2	IDN019	Likupang	North Sulawesi
17	IDN199	Pulau Buano	Maluku
33	IDN296	Pulau Ontoloe	East Nusa Tenggara
50	TLS024	Atauro Island	Dili

- Progress toward goals.** The logical framework provides more details, but in terms of progress toward higher-level targets in the ecosystem profile, the portfolio is well on its way toward reaching 40+ civil society organizations, strengthening the civil society sector as whole in the Indonesian part of Wallacea, and strengthening the management KBAs—whether classified as “protected areas” or as “production landscapes”—through community engagement. Of the six strategic directions (not counting the RIT), the only one with limited progress is SD 5, calling for engagement of resource extraction companies and convincing them to change their practices and provide funding to others. During the mid-term assessment, the grantee stakeholders and senior advisors agreed to reallocate resources originally planned for this Strategic Direction to other areas while still maintaining existing efforts.

3. Portfolio Highlights by Strategic Direction

3.1. SD 1 – Address Threats to Priority Species

Grantmaking within this strategic direction is meant to support field surveys and monitoring, generating data that leads to improved policies and implementation of policies, and changes in behavior by trappers, traders, and buyers through enforcement, education, incentives, and alternatives.

A highlight from this strategic direction is the grant to Wildlife Conservation Society to dismantle wildlife trade networks in Wallacea. WCS contributed to the efforts of many to get the Government of Indonesia to revise its protected species list to now include 16 of CEPF's 25 priority species, creating an umbrella legal framework. WCS trained 117 law enforcement personnel, supported work that led to 35 prosecutions, and is supporting 20 ongoing cases with funds procured beyond the life of the CEPF grant.

3.2. SD 2 – Improve Management of KBAs

Grantmaking within this strategic direction is focused on sites, whether formally protected or not protected. It includes funds to facilitate collaboration between formal and informal managers, better planning, better management, community awareness, site-oriented research, engagement with local government on development planning, and monitoring.

A highlight from this strategic direction is the grant to Perkumpulan Wallacea supporting community management of the watersheds surrounding the Malili Lakes in Sulawesi. They worked in four villages to develop village land use plans and designate four separate community-managed protected areas totaling over 4,000 hectares. They also helped create the Malili Lakes Complex Observer Forum, a stakeholder coordinating body that includes community representatives and Ministry of Forestry and Environment personnel. Because of their work, 208 people were trained and 4,060 inhabitants in the four villages are benefiting from improved watershed management.

3.3. SD 3 – Community Based Resource Management of Terrestrial Sites

Grantmaking within this strategic direction considers site management (SD2) from the human side, focusing on improving community processes, institutions, rights over resources, sustainable resource use, alternative livelihoods, and local legal instruments.

A highlight is the grant to Perkumpulan Payo-Payo to promote alternative livelihoods in the Bantimurung-Bulusaraung KBA of Sulawesi with the goal of reducing pressure on habitat and species. To date, 259 households have benefited from increased income from honey, organic rice, palm sugar, and peanut production. At the same time, there have been no reports of forest encroachment on the 8,000 hectare sensitive area.

3.4. SD 4 – Community Based Resource Management of Coastal and Marine Sites

Whereas SD 3 focuses on terrestrial sites, SD 4 focuses on coastal sites. Grantmaking within this strategic direction promotes local engagement in the management of coastal and marine resources, including establishing marine protected areas (MPAs), improving the financial sustainability of these areas, and creating networks of MPA managers.

A highlight is the grant to Manengkel to promote better management of marine protected areas in North Sulawesi. The villages of Bahoi, Ranowangko, and Atekp Oki are now able to independently manage their MPAs. Further, the provincial government has assumed financial responsibility for the costs in Bahoi, a further demonstration of local “buy in.” A combined 64 hectares of coral reef are now being better managed.

3.5. SD 5 – Private Sector Engagement in Production Landscapes

This strategic direction is meant to inform private sector players about the existence and importance of KBAs through business associations and local chambers of commerce; encourage more corporate and social responsibility funding; engage with mining and plantation companies [and their funders and buyers] to consider conservation values in management of concessions and rehabilitation of mined areas; establish links between local CSOs and organizations undertaking campaigns with consumers, financiers and consumer-facing companies to create market-related incentives and disincentives for private sector to support conservation actions; and support efforts for mediation or legal action to reduce threats from illegitimate mining operations.

As noted above, it has been difficult to find appropriately qualified organizations to undertake this work with the exception of the Indonesian Business Council for Sustainable Development. IBCSD’s work with PT Vale Indonesia and the Indonesian Mining Association continues. IBCSD has developed guidelines on sustainable mining that it is now promulgating with its partners. IBCSD is helping PT Vale to apply the guidelines to its site in Sulawesi as a demonstration that these methods can be applied with nominal cost to the mining companies.

3.6. SD 6 – Build Civil Society Capacity

This strategic direction allows for grants that build the management capacity of CSOs, the technical capacity of CSOs, networking of CSOs, and funding for CSOs.

A highlight is the grant to Yayasan Kehutanan Masyarakat Indonesia, the association that represents the Forum for Community Forestry, a collection of civil society organizations which provided input to the revision of the national biodiversity law. The result is that with the revision of the law, communities will have more rights to conduct social forestry activities (i.e., sustainable harvesting and non-timber forest product collection) in areas from which they had been precluded.

4. Collaboration with CEPF Donors, Other Donors, and Local Government

The CEPF Secretariat and Burung Indonesia have collaborated directly and indirectly with donors and host country government agencies at multiple levels. Burung maintains regular engagement with:

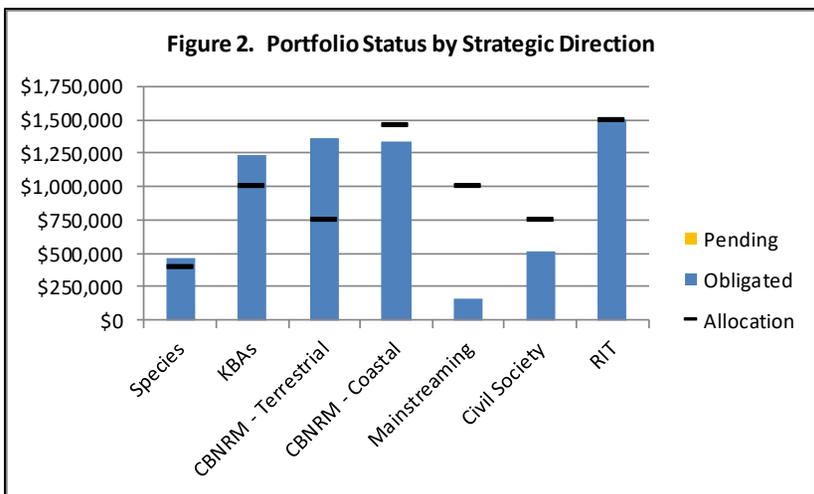
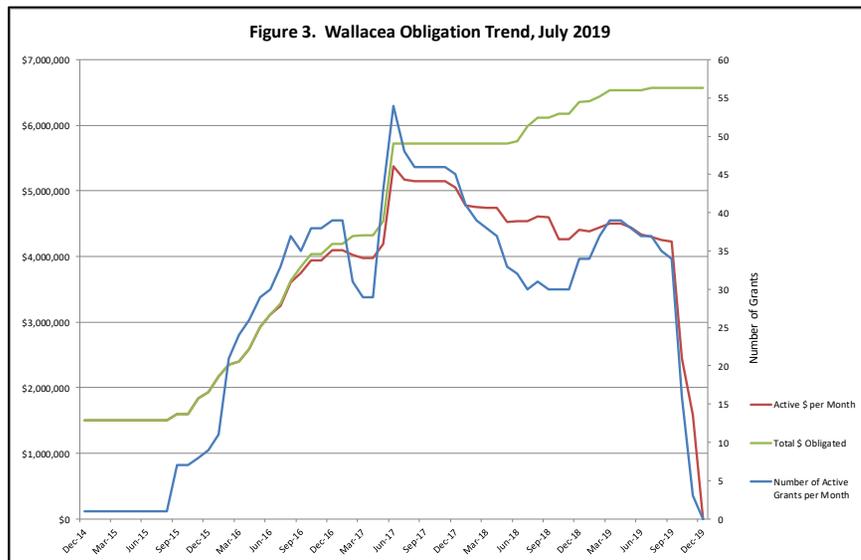
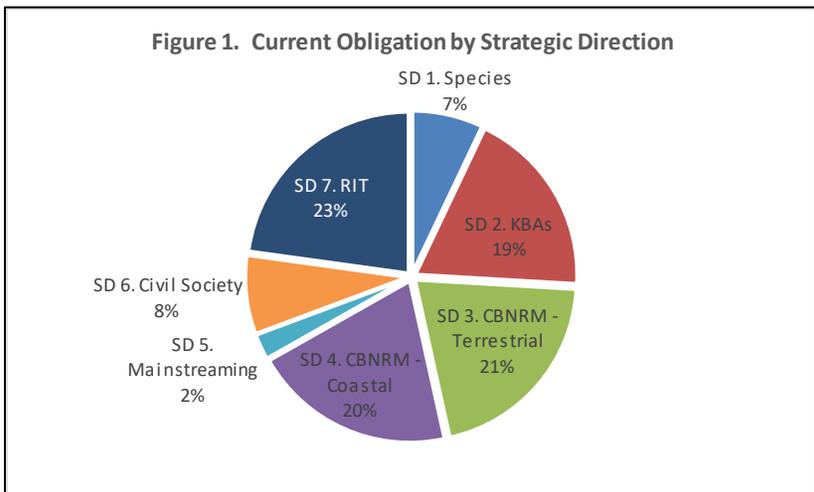
- The GEF Operational Focal Point within the Ministry of Forestry and Environment to promulgate the goals of the Ecosystem Profile more widely within the government.
- Relevant national government agencies, particularly for protected areas, forestry, and marine affairs.
- Multiple provincial and *kabupaten* level offices, including both local government and the field personnel of national government agencies (e.g., BKSDA).

- The leadership of major conservation organizations, including WCS, WWF, TNC, FFI, and Conservation International, and KEHATI, a conservation trust fund able to support civil society throughout the country.
- USAID-funded projects on coastal resources management (the SEA project) and climate change (the APIK project), both of which overlap technically and geographically with the goals of CEPF.

5. Conclusion

After 4.5 years of investment, CEPF is on target with the engagement of civil society to improve conservation of Wallacea. The challenge is that many initiatives require far longer than a two-year grant to achieve sustainability. Creation of protection areas, changing of public practice, instituting new land management practices, and building lasting CSO-public sector coalitions requires time. Burung Indonesia and leading grantees now must determine how to continue the efforts, either with continued funding from CEPF or its donors, or via lower cost and intensity presence with partner communities.

6. Summary Figures



7. Update on progress towards the goals in the Logical Framework

The logical framework below shows grants that should, in theory, lead to the achievement of the suggested indicators. We purposefully do not count results until individual grants are closed and all data is validated.

Note: GI* refers to the relevant global indicators in the CEPF Global Monitoring Framework.

Table 8. Logical Framework from Ecosystem Profile

Objective	Indicator	Result
Status of globally threatened biodiversity in Wallacea is more secure as a result of action by civil society organizations	Increase in the RLI over five years for all globally threatened species in the hotspot (GI1)	Ongoing grants addressing 27 priority species; grants studying freshwater and cave biodiversity
	Reduction in level of threat to target KBAs (GI6)	Ongoing grants in 11 target KBAs
	300% increase in the area of production landscapes (non-PA) managed for biodiversity between 2014 and 2019 (GI8)	Ongoing grants in multiple production landscapes, but indicator will ultimately be measured in hectares instead of percent
	Change in the number of people (GI9) and communities (GI10) with improved and more secure livelihoods as a result of CEPF grantee actions	Multiple grants working with communities in coastal and terrestrial landscapes
	Estimated volume of above-ground CO _{2e} stored in KBAs supported by CEPF grants is stable or increases (GI11)	Grants with significant impact on tree cover in Flores and Sulawesi
	Increase in the volume and quality of freshwater supply from KBAs supported by CEPF grants (GI12)	Grants addressing watershed and protection forest in Sulawesi mainland, Sangihe, Talaud, Flores, Maluku and North Maluku
	The intensity and effectiveness of CSO networking and partnerships increases as a result of the CEPF program (GI22)	Grants to Penabulu, AMAN partners, and YKMI all leading to better networks
Intermediate Outcome	Intermediate Indicators	Result
1. Threats to high priority species are reduced	Main threats to at least five terrestrial and three marine species are reduced to a level where they do not endanger the species	Ongoing grants addressing 27 priority species
	Six existing species action plans are resourced and implemented by government	Species actions plans developed for flores hawk eagle and maleo, resourced and implemented for dugong (<i>Dugong dugon</i>), lowland anoa (<i>Bubalus depressicornis</i>), mountain anoa (<i>Bubalus quarlesi</i>), maleo (<i>Macrocephalon maleo</i>), yellow crested cockatoo (<i>Cacatua sulphurea</i>)

Intermediate Outcome	Intermediate Indicators	Result
2. Globally important sites are managed to conserve global biodiversity values	Rate of habitat loss in at least one terrestrial KBA supported by CEPF grants in each of eight priority clusters is reduced by 50% compared to a business as usual baseline (GI3)	33 grants in 23 different locations working toward this
	For at least one KBA in each of five priority marine corridors coral cover at the end of the project is no less than the cover at the beginning as a result of CEPF support.	22 grants in 5 corridors ongoing
	At least one successful CEPF funded ridge-to-reef project in each of the four marine corridors that are integrated with terrestrial corridors	6 grants in 4 ridge-to-reef contexts ongoing
	At least one KBA in each of eight priority clusters outside official protected areas is conserved through a successful CEPF funded project	32 ongoing grants leading to this
	Overall level of resources (protected area staff, budget, and resources from other stakeholder) dedicated to addressing priority conservation management issues at five CEPF-funded KBAs that are also protected areas increases by at least 10% within a year of the end of the project (GI18)	19 ongoing and closed grants
	Annual budget allocation by PHKA and KKP (Indonesia) for conservation in Wallacea increases by 1% per year in real terms.	To be assessed at final completion as this is beyond direct CEPF control and better measured at long-than-annual intervals
	Local government at 10 CEPF-funded marine KBAs allocates resources for their conservation	Commitments indicated at 11 sights
	Evaluation of the management effectiveness of terrestrial (METT) and marine (EKPP3K) protected areas in Wallacea shows improvements in at least 50% of the indicators	Baselines collected in 12 sites
	Increase of 10% (from 2.7 million to at least 3 million hectares) in the area of terrestrial KBAs under formal protection (GI5)	Major expansions at Gandang Dewata and Tambora completed independent of CEPF assistance, but recorded as part of this logical framework
Increase of 50 % in the area of Marine KBAs with formal protection as KKP/KKPD within five priority marine corridors	10 marine KBAs expanded (9 marine KBAs adopted as formal KKPD)	
3. Indigenous and local natural resource-dependent communities are engaged with integrated	At all CEPF-funded sites indigenous and resource-dependent communities have documented and mapped customary ownership and/or use rights at the site (GI4)	40 ongoing and closed grants
	At all CEPF-funded sites the rights of relevant local communities over natural resources are acknowledged and respected by other stakeholders (GI4)	39 ongoing grants

Intermediate Outcome	Intermediate Indicators	Result
management of key sites and corridors	Community institutions, capacity, plans and agreements with other stakeholders (as appropriate for the situation) are in place and resourced (GI4) in at least one KBA in each of three priority clusters	41 ongoing grants
4. Indigenous and local communities dependent on marine resources are engaged with integrated management of key sites and corridors	At all CEPF-funded sites indigenous and resource-dependent communities have documented and mapped customary ownership and/or use rights at the site (GI4)	24 ongoing and closed grants
	At all CEPF-funded sites the rights of relevant local communities over natural resources are acknowledged and respected by other stakeholders (GI4)	24 ongoing and closed grants
	Community institutions, capacity, plans and agreements with other stakeholders (as appropriate for the situation) are in place and resourced (GI4) in at least one KBA in each of three priority clusters	24 ongoing and closed grants
	Community systems for management of marine resources are recognised and supported by government in at least three CEPF-funded marine KBAs	24 ongoing and closed grants
	Conservation management of all CEPF-funded marine KBAs includes creation or strengthening of community groups	23 ongoing and closed grants
5. Private sector actors take action to mitigate negative impacts and to support conservation of globally important sites and species in production landscapes	5 Private sector actors with resource management/extraction licenses over KBAs adopt mechanisms to safeguard global biodiversity values at sites targeted by CEPF grants (GI4)	1 ongoing grant
	Private sector actors (in or out of the NR sector) provide funding to address priority conservation actions at 10 KBAs targeted by CEPF grants in production landscapes	3 ongoing grants
	At least three models of best practice addressing key issues in production landscapes are documented and disseminated (GI19)	14 sites being addressed
6. Civil society in Wallacea has the capacity to identify, implement and sustain actions for	Increase in the capacity of 75% CEPF grantees to plan, implement and sustain conservation actions (GI20)	Baseline CSTTs collected from 57 separate organizations
	Improvement in the collective ability of civil society in Wallacea to plan, implement and sustain conservation actions (GI21) in at least three of the eight priority clusters, compared to baseline established by the RIT	collective capacity of CSOs in 5 priority corridors to address conservation issues have increased

Intermediate Outcome	Intermediate Indicators	Result
maintenance of global conservation values	Leaders of 75% CEPF grantees demonstrate knowledge of global and national issues and decisions which affect their work and plans, and articulate how they will respond , in the initial assessment and end of project assessment (GI23)	Ongoing grant to Penabulu
7. Incorporation of CEPF-identified priorities into key stakeholder policies and programs results in more, better targeted funding for conservation in the hotspot, as addressed by the RIT or appropriate entities	Six existing species action plans are updated with reference to CEPF data and project results	Burung leading in science and engaged with partners. Through grants, CEPF is contributing to the drafting, revision and implementation of species action plans on: Lowland and Highland Anoa, Babyrusa, Dugong, Flores Hawk-eagle, Komodo, Maleo
	Data from CEPF is used to determine location of new MPAs by KKP and “essential ecosystem” by PHKA	Burung regularly engaged with Ministry (KHLK and KKP). KBAs have been used by Ministry of Marine and Fisheries to determine new MPAs in Banggai DALAKA, Hadakewa, Perairan Lease, Perairan Buano and Perairan Sangihe. KBAs have also been used by the Ministry of Environmental and Forestry to determine new “Kawasan Ecosystem Esensial’ in Malili lake corridor, Mbeliiling-Tj Keritamese, Pulau Buano, Teluk Kao and Pulau Peleng.
	Three major national development policies (e.g., MP3EI, NBSAP) take into account conservation of KBAs and corridors	To be assessed at final completion as this is better measured at long-than-annual intervals
	Five examples of provincial or district land-use plans, marine/coastal spatial plan, development plans taking into account conservation of KBAs and corridors	KBAs have been used by provincial government to develop RZWP3K (Sulawesi Tengah, Maluku, Sulawesi Utara).
	Plan for resource mobilisation in NBSAP supports KBA conservation	No results to date as focus of RIT changed subsequent to indicator being established during Ecosystem Profile
	Government’s “one map” process (reform of forest tenure in Indonesia) recognises the importance of maintaining forest cover in priority sites	No results to date as focus of RIT changed subsequent to indicator being established during Ecosystem Profile
	Draft decree on protected areas in Timor-Leste is passed, resourced and implemented	Ongoing via grant to CI Timor-Leste
	At least five companies or CSOs take conservation of KBAs into account in their planning process	Multiple ongoing grants
	Assessment of options and potential sources of funding for a sustainable financing mechanism completed (GI14, GI15, GI16, GI17)	Multiple ongoing grants

8. Awarded and Pipeline Grants

Table 9. Awarded and Pipeline Large and Small Grants by Strategic Direction

No.	PFA	Organization	Summary Title	Amount		Status
				Large	Small	
Strategic Direction 1 - Species						
1	5	PROFAUNA	Halmahera bird conservation	\$82,657		Closed
2	All	WCS	Wildlife crime	\$239,260		Closed
3	1	CELEBIO	Siau scops owl		\$16,554	Closed
4	1	Kompak	Talaud Island conservation		\$10,213	Closed
5	All	Riza Marlon	Endemic species photography		\$7,399	Closed
6	6	Toma Lestari	Taunusa endemic species		\$17,991	Closed
7	2	Andi Jemma University	Luwu Timur species		\$19,407	Closed
8	1	IDEP	Talaud Island conservation		\$8,498	Closed
9	5	YPKH	Gosong Bird conservation		\$21,852	Active
10	7	YPILI	Flores Eagle species action plan		\$39,869	Active
Strategic Direction 2 – Protected Sites						
9	8	CI	Timor-Leste Protected Areas	\$299,988		Active
10	3	FFI	South Sulawesi limestone caves	\$100,000		Closed
11	2	IUCN	Malili Lakes planning	\$190,922		Active
12	2	Imunitas	Lake Poso management	\$69,952		Active
13	2	Perkumpulan Wallacea	Malili Lakes management	\$59,211		Closed
14	1	IDEP	Talaud Island permaculture	\$174,282		Active
15	7	Komodo Survival Program	Komodo Dragon habitat conservation	\$136,064		Active
16	4	Aliansi Jurnalis	Togean public awareness		\$10,583	Closed
17	7	FPKM	Candlenut landscape productivity		\$16,275	Closed
18	2	Imunitas	Lake Poso management		\$19,168	Closed
19	1	Sampiri	Sahendaruman Forest Protection		\$14,018	Closed
20	1	Sampiri	Sahendaruman Forest Protection		\$14,543	Closed
21	4	Salanggar	Togean conservation awareness		\$6,375	Closed
22	4	Salanggar	Permaculture promotion		\$20,882	Active
23	2	Andi Jemma University	Community Development		\$15,445	Closed
24	6	Pattimura University	Kassa Island management		\$15,955	Closed
25	7	Ayu Tani Mandiri	Community Forestry in Ili Wengot		\$19,664	Closed
26	7	Ayu Tani Mandiri	Community Forestry in Ili Wengot		\$18,591	Closed
27	7	SANDI FLORATA	Alor CBFM		\$15,274	Closed
28	5	YPKH	Protection of Gosong bird eggs		\$27,106	Active
Strategic Direction 3 – Terrestrial CBNRM						
29	8	CDC	Timor-Leste sustainable agriculture	\$40,561		Closed
30	3	PAYO-PAYO	Bantimurung livelihood promotion	\$120,842		Active
31	2	Rainforest Alliance	Danau Poso sustainable agriculture	\$69,982		Active
32	3	Rainforest Alliance	Bantaeng coffee and cocoa	\$94,307		Closed
33	5	IDEP	Aketajawe Lolobata park mngmt.	\$88,967		Active
34	1	IDEP	Sangihe–Talaud permaculture	\$117,327		Closed
35	6	Tanah Air Beta	Seram-Buru Corridor ridge-to-reef	\$77,795		Closed
36	7	Yayasan Tananua	Kelimutu CBNRM	\$150,017		Active
37	7	Wahana Tani Mandiri	Mt. Egon livelihoods	\$93,154		Closed

No.	PFA	Organization	Summary Title	Amount		Status
				Large	Small	
38	5	AMAN Maluku Utara	Fritu people land rights		\$17,792	Closed
39	5	AMAN Maluku Utara	Community land use rights		\$36,730	Active
40	3	AMAN Sinjai	Customary land use planning		\$19,363	Closed
41	3	Balang Institute	Pattanetearang alternative livelihood		\$32,556	Active
42	3	Balang Institute	Pattanetearang alternative livelihood		\$17,650	Closed
43	5	Bidadari Halmahera	Aketajawe national park CBNRM		\$13,194	Closed
44	7	JPIC	Komodo habitat CBNRM		\$13,817	Closed
45	3	Jurnal Celebes	Maros/Pangkajene awareness		\$7,437	Closed
46	6	Perkumpulan KKI	Parrot conservation		\$14,029	Closed
47	6	Perkumpulan KKI	Manusela buffer zone management		\$18,621	Active
48	3	PAYO-PAYO	Best practice documentation		\$31,593	Active
49	2	Perkumpulan Wallacea	Lake Matano CBNRM		\$19,409	Closed
50	3	Sulawesi Community F.	Karaeng-Lompobattang		\$24,195	Active
51	2	Andi Jemma University	Lake Towuti species conservation		\$13,963	Closed
52	2	Andi Jemma University	Lake Towuti fisheries management		\$18,503	Closed
53	7	YAKINES	Mbeliling Forest Area management		\$17,431	Closed
54	7	Ayu Tani Mandiri	Community Forestry East Flores		\$18,621	Active
55	5	Yayasan Mia Wola	Desa Kao habitat conservation		\$1,435	Closed
56	2	YPAL	Lake Poso agriculture		\$10,525	Closed
57	6	YPPM	Manusela CBNRM		\$15,486	Closed
58	5	YPKH	Protection of Gosong bird eggs		\$15,832	Closed
59	All	Yayasan Rekam	Hotspot best practice (film)		\$39,931	Active
60	All	Yayasan Rekam	Hotspot best practice (book)		\$39,779	Active
61	6	YASTRA	Manusela CBNRM		\$17,439	Active
62	6	YASTRA	Manusela CBNRM		\$18,193	Closed
63	7	Yayasan Tunas Jaya	Ruteng CBNRM		\$8,661	Closed
Strategic Direction 4 – Coastal/Marine CBNRM						
64	6	Baileo	Maluku MPA management	\$103,271		Active
65	7	BARAKAT	CBNRM	\$72,644		Active
66	8	Coral Triangle Center	Atauro Island MPAs	\$170,410		Active
67	4	JAPESDA Gorontalo	Central Sulawesi CBNRM	\$89,784		Active
68	6	LPPM	Buano Island indigenous knowledge	\$88,407		Active
69	1	Manengkel	North Sulawesi MPA management	\$49,257		Closed
70	1	WCS	North Sulawesi MPA management	\$124,249		Closed
71	1	YAPEKA	Sangihe dugong habitat	\$99,100		Closed
72	4	Yayasan LINI	Banggai Island CBNRM	\$62,730		Active
73	7	YPPS	Lebau Island CBNRM	\$89,566		Closed
74	6	Yayasan Wallacea	Buru Island ecotourism	\$53,153		Closed
75	6	Baileo	Haruku Island indigenous knowledge		\$18,283	Closed
76	7	BARAKAT	Hadakewa Bay conservation		\$17,930	Closed
77	6	LPPM	Buano Island indigenous knowledge		\$18,580	Closed

No.	PFA	Organization	Summary Title	Amount		Status
				Large	Small	
78	5	eLSIS Kie Raha	Guruapin Village mangroves		\$12,630	Closed
79	1	Manengkel	North Sulawesi MPA management		\$17,071	Closed
80	4	Perkumpulan RoA	Balantak coastal management		\$17,292	Closed
81	4	Perkumpulan RoA	Balantak coastal management		\$24,656	Closed
82	4	SIKAP Institute	Banggai Laut coastal management		\$16,102	Closed
83	1	YAPEKA	Sangihe MPA management		\$34,091	Active
84	1	YAPEKA	Sangihe MPA management		\$36,501	Closed
85	2	YPAL	Lake Poso agriculture		\$19,179	Active
86	7	YPPS	Lebau Island CBNRM		\$25,352	Active
87	1	Rumah Ganeca	Desa Karor turtle habitat		\$16,667	Active
88	5	YSEMNK	Gotowasi mangrove conservation		\$16,320	Closed
89	5	YSEMNK	Gotowasi mangrove conservation		\$17,131	Closed
Strategic Direction 5 – Private Sector						
90	2	IBCSD	Sustainable mining practice	\$88,118		Closed
91	2	IBCSD	Sustainable mining practice	\$60,001		Active
92	2	Karsa Institute	Lake Poso sustainable management		\$17,761	Closed
Strategic Direction 6 – Capacity Building						
93	All	Penabulu Foundation	CSO capacity building	\$320,000		Active
94	All	YKMI	Biodiversity-forestry law/policy	\$151,627		Closed
95	All	Universitas Hasanuddin	Conference on wildlife trade		\$40,000	Active
96	All	YAPEKA	North Sulawesi marine CSOs		\$5,043	Closed
Summary						
			Active and closed grants (count)	33	66	
			Active and closed grants (amount)	\$3,827,607	\$1,245,255	
			Pipeline (count)	0	0	
			Pipeline (amount)	\$0	\$0	