

**Midterm Assessment
Wallacea Biodiversity Hotspot
December 2014 – June 2017**

CEPF began a five-year investment in Wallacea in December 2014. In 2017, the Regional Implementation Team (RIT) and CEPF Secretariat conducted a series of exercises to prepare the Midterm Assessment that follows here. These exercises included an electronic survey of all active and closed large and small grant recipients through June 2017, a meeting in Makassar, South Sulawesi in July 2017 for grantees and other stakeholders, and a senior advisory meeting in Jakarta in August with senior government personnel, representatives of leading national and international NGOs, and donors. The results of these events allow CEPF to properly assess progress toward portfolio goals and determine priorities for the remainder of the investment period.

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 \$6,850,000 with the plan being that to have obligated all funds and close 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 Allocation

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. Field-Based Coordination

Burung Indonesia (Burung) holds the \$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 \$750,000, from which Burung can issue grants of up to \$20,000.

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 of time.

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 2.

Table 2. RIT Personnel

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 Sukra Wijaya	Partners Development Officer / M&E
Bogor	Herly Lisdawati	Finance
Bogor	L. Abdi Wirastami	Conservation Planner / GIS Specialist
Makassar	Andi Faisal	Sulawesi program manager
Ambon	Vincentia Widyasari	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), M&E specialist (Arinda Kusuma), 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.

3. Implementing the Strategy

3.1. Collaboration with CEPF Donors and Other Funders

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 World Bank to ensure synergy with its coastal resources management project (formerly known as COREMAP) in the context of the larger Coral Triangle Initiative.
- 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.
- The World Bank-funded Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indonesia, implemented by Yayasan Samdhana, which makes small grants to traditional communities.
- The US Government-funded Millennium Challenge Account for Indonesia (MCA-I), which has given a \$2 million grant to Burung Indonesia to promote sustainable natural resource management in Sumba. Achievements in Sumba directly feed into the CEPF logical framework.

3.2. Portfolio Status

CEPF grant-making formally began with the RIT Grant to Burung Indonesia in December 2014. The grant is for the full amount of the Strategic Direction – \$1,500,000 (to be precise, the grant is for \$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 Togean 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, when Burung has released a Request for Proposals (RfP), it usually, but not always, names specific PFAs and strategic directions, as shown in Table 3.

Table 3. 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	
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	Togean 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	
	Various	Various	Grants by invitation	1	2
Total				137	140

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 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.

The CEPF Secretariat sets obligation targets by Conservation International’s fiscal year, which ends on June 30 (Table 4).

Table 4. Obligation Rate

Fiscal Year End Date	Target Annual Obligation	Actual Obligation (to date)
June 30, 2015	\$1,500,000	\$1,599,389
June 30, 2016	\$2,000,000	\$1,731,559
June 30, 2017	\$1,500,000	\$1,981,914
June 30, 2018	\$1,000,000	
June 30, 2019	\$850,000	
Total	\$6,850,000	\$5,312,862

As shown in Table 5, to date, 29 of the 137 large grant LOIs have moved forward to full proposal (21 percent), and 46 of the 140 small grant proposals have moved forward to negotiation (32 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 demonstrates the value of the RIT’s region-specific outreach to applicants prior to the release of RfPs.

As part of the Ecosystem Profile, the CEPF Donor Council approved allocations of funding to seven Strategic Directions. CEPF uses its online grants management system to track awards by a single strategic direction. However, the reality is that the majority of projects contribute to programmatic targets in more than one strategic direction.

Table 5. Large and Small Grants by Strategic Direction

SD	Title	Allocation	Obligation to Date	Percent	Large Grants	Small Grants
1	Species	\$400,000	\$414,009	104%	2	6
2	Sites	\$1,000,000	\$1,117,861	112%	7	13
3	CBNRM – Terrestrial	\$750,000	\$1,002,233	134%	6	19
4	CBNRM – Marine	\$1,450,000	\$937,226	65%	10	6
5	Production landscapes	\$1,000,000	\$119,174	12%	1	1
6	Civil society strengthening	\$750,000	\$484,077	65%	2	1
7	RIT	\$1,500,000	\$1,499,389	100%	1	0
	Total	\$6,850,000	\$5,573,969	81%	30	46

Note the variances between the amount allocated in the Ecosystem Profile and obligations to date. Reasons for this include:

- For financial reporting purposes, CEPF assigns grants to a single Strategic Direction when, in reality, most grants contribute to more than one SD. For example, a grant could easily address a species (SD 1), a protected site (SD 2), the neighboring community (SD 3 or SD 4), and capacity building (SD 6). Thus, where SD 4 might appear underspent, the reality is that actual commitment of funds toward the SD target is higher.
- SD 6 (capacity building) applies equally to the other strategic directions, particularly SD 4.
- 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.

Note the discrepancy in Table 4 and Table 5. Table 5 shows a higher amount obligated (\$5.6 million compared to \$5.3 million), because as of 30 June, Burung had made greater commitments to small grantees than CEPF had made to Burung via the Small Grant Mechanism. This situation was rectified soon after the mid-term assessment.

Table 6 shows the dispersal of activities across the hotspot, per the RITs strategy of creating clusters of activity within geographic focal areas.

Table 6. Awarded and Pipeline Core and Small Grants by Geography (not including RIT)

No.	Organization	Summary Title	Amount		Status
			Large	Small	
Hotspot Wide					
1	WCS	Wildlife crime unit	\$239,260		Active
2	Penabulu	Grantee capacity building	\$320,000		Active
3	Rizal Marlon	Public awareness		\$7,400	Active
4	YKMI	National biodiversity law revision	\$159,034		Active
PFA 1 - Northern Sulawesi Marine Corridor and Sangihe-Talaud					
5	Manengkel	Bahoi CRM		\$17,071	Closed
6	CELEBIO	Siau scops owl		\$16,555	Closed
7	Kompak	Talaud Island conservation		\$10,213	Closed
8	IDEP	Sampiri conservation		\$14,018	Closed
9	Sampiri	Sangihe Island conservation		\$19,199	Closed

No.	Organization	Summary Title	Amount		Status
			Large	Small	
10	YAPEKA	Sangihe Island CRM	\$99,100		Active
11	YAPEKA	Workshop on community-based CRM		\$5,043	Closed
12	IDEP	Talaud Island permaculture	\$114,282		Closed
13	WCS	North Sulawesi multi-village MPAs	\$124,249		Active
14	Manengkel	MPA establishment	\$49,257		Active
15	Sampiri	Sangihe Island conservation		\$14,125	Active
16	IDEP	Talaud Island permaculture		\$8,498	Closed
17	Rumah Ganeca	Participatory KBA management		\$16,667	Active
PFA 2 - Poso and Malili Lakes (Central Sulawesi)					
18	Andi Djemma University	Luwu Timur species		\$19,408	Active
19	Andi Djemma University	Lake Matano conservation		\$18,503	Active
20	IMUNITAS	Lake Poso co-management		\$19,409	Active
21	Perkumpulan WALLACEA	Lake Matano traditional rights		\$19,918	Active
22	Karsa Institute	Lake Poso multi-party coordination		\$17,761	Active
23	IBCSD	Improved mining practices	\$101,413		Active
24	IUCN	Malili Lakes invertebrates / planning	\$190,922		Active
25	IMUNITAS	Lake Poso co-management	\$49,952		Active
26	Perkumpulan WALLACEA	Lake Matano traditional rights	\$62,258		Active
27	Andi Djemma University	Species study Lake Malili		\$15,905	Active
28	Andi Djemma University	Species study Lake Towuti		\$14,406	Active
29	YPAL	Lake Poso co-management		\$10,646	Active
PFA 3 - South Sulawesi					
30	FFI	Limestone cave assessment / planning	\$100,000		Active
31	AMAN Sinjai	Customary land use planning		\$19,363	Closed
32	Balang Institute	Pattanetearang alternative livelihood		\$19,422	Active
33	Rainforest Alliance	Bantaeng coffee and cocoa	\$105,329		Active
34	Jurnal Celebes	Maros/Pangkajene district awareness		\$14,637	Active
35	Payo-Payo	Bantimurung-Bulusaraung livelihoods	\$80,842		Active
PFA 4 - Togean Banggai					
36	Aliansi Jurnalis	Togean public awareness		\$10,634	Closed
37	Salanggar	Conservation planning and awareness		\$6,570	Active
38	JAPESDA	Luwu MPAs	\$57,884		Active
39	Relawan Orang dan Alam	Balantak mangroves		\$17,189	Closed
40	SIKAP	Banggai marine CBNRM		\$16,532	Active
PFA 5 - Northern Maluku (Halmahera)					
41	Yayasan Perguruan Kristen Halmahera	Protection of Gosong bird eggs		\$15,832	Active
42	AMAN Maluku Utara	Fritu people land rights		\$17,792	Closed
43	eLSIS Kie Raha	Desa Guruapin mangrove conservation		\$17,229	Active
44	Bidadari Halmahera	Aketajawe national park CBNRM		\$13,194	Closed
45	Profauna	Halmahera bird trading campaign	\$94,684		Active
46	Mia Wola	Gosong habitat conservation		\$5,498	Active
47	YSEMNK	Gotowasi MPA		\$16,667	Active
PFA 6 - Southern Maluku (Seram, Buru, Ambon)					
48	Toma Lestari	Seram endemic species		\$17991	Closed
49	YASTRA	Manusela customary institutions		\$18,193	Closed
50	LPPM	Buano coastal CBNRM		\$18,580	Closed

No.	Organization	Summary Title	Amount		Status
			Large	Small	
51	Baileo	Haruku island customary wisdom		\$18,283	Closed
52	Universitas Pattimura	Kassa Island CBNRM		\$15,955	Closed
53	Yayasan Wallacea	Buru Island turtle conservation	\$57,171		Active
54	LPPM	Buano island conservation	\$58,407		Active
55	Baileo	Maluku MPAs	\$73,271		Active
56	Tanah Air Beta	Maluku area planning	\$151,200		Active
57	Perkumpulan KKI	Parrot conservation		\$14,158	Active
58	YASTRA	Manusela customary institutions		\$17,786	Active
59	YPPM	Manusela buffer zone management		\$15,886	Active
PFA 7 - Flores and Solor-Alor					
60	JPIC SVD	Komodo dragon habitat protection		\$13,817	Closed
61	BARAKAT	Hadakewa Bay MPA		\$17,930	Closed
62	SANDI FLORATA	Alor CBFM		\$19,127	Active
63	YAKINES	Manggarai Barat CBFM		\$20,000	Active
64	Ayu Tani Mandiri	Ili Wengot CBFM		\$19,664	Closed
65	Yayasan Komodo Survival	Flores Island komodo conservation	\$94,751		Active
66	YPPS	South Lebau coastal CRM	\$99,113		Active
67	Yayasan Tananua Flores	Kelimutu CBNRM	\$110,017		Active
68	Wahana Tani Mandiri	Mt. Egon CBNRM	\$99,648		Active
69	BARAKAT	Hadakewa Bay MPA	\$42,644		Active
70	FPKM	Candlenut landscape productivity		\$16,276	Active
71	Ayu Tani Mandiri	Ili Wengot CBFM		\$19,203	Active
72	Yayasan Tunas Jaya	Ruteng CBNRM		\$11,912	Active
PFA 8 - Timor-Leste					
73	CDC	Eastern region capacity building	\$40,747		Active
74	Conservation International	Protected area network	\$299,988		Active
75	Coral Triangle Center	Atauro Island MPAs	\$170,410		Active
Summary					
Active and closed grants (count)			29	46	
Active and closed grants (amount)			\$3,363,461	\$711,119	
Pipeline (count)			0	0	
Pipeline (amount)			\$0	\$0	

Note that Table 6 does not include the RIT grant, itself, hence the total obligation is less than Table 4/Table 5.

Table 7 shows the division of funds by “national” recipients, which include organizations based within either Indonesia or Timor-Leste, and “international” recipients, which to date, include recipients from the United Kingdom and the United States. The vast majority of grant funds (84 percent) have gone to national groups, reflecting (a) the strength of civil society in the hotspot and (b) a strategy of awarding grants to “local” civil society, based on CEPF’s theory of change that conservation results will be better effected when local civil society is empowered and engaged.

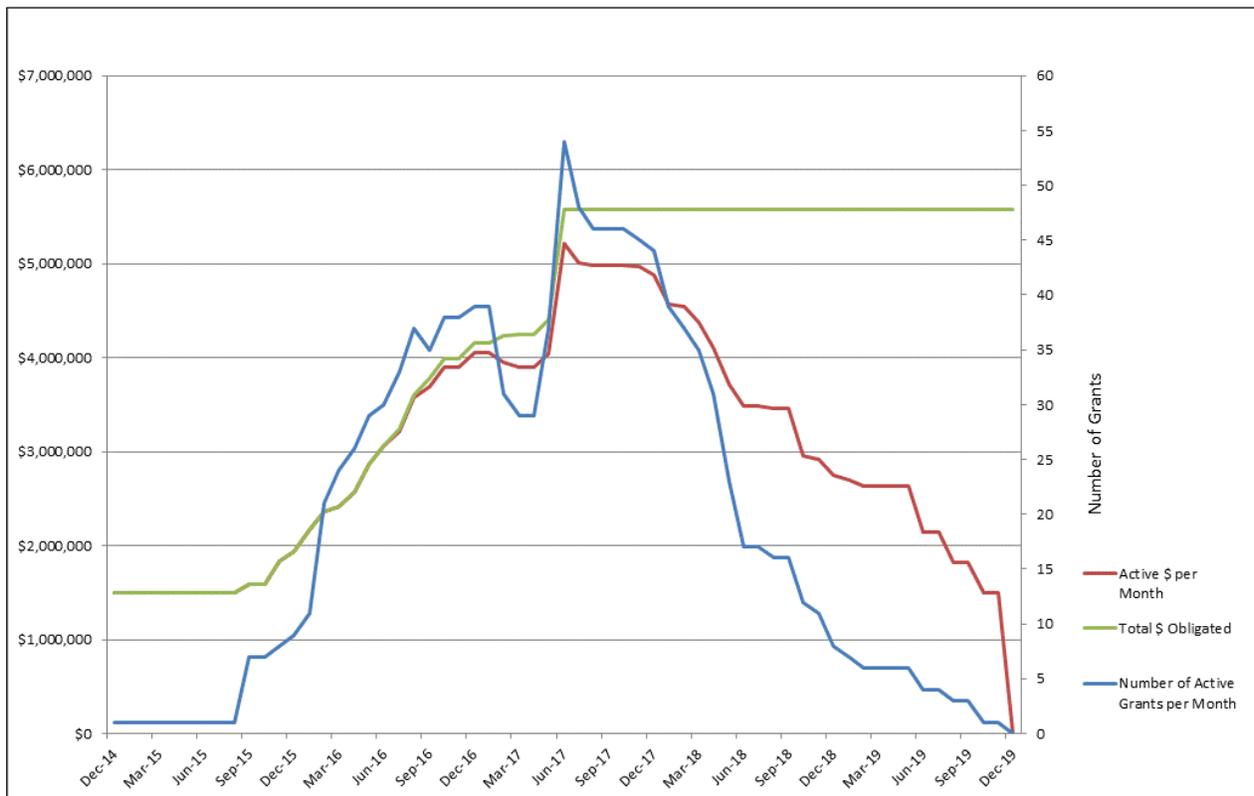
Table 7. International versus National Funding Recipients (Including RIT)

	International Grantees		National Grantees	
	Obligation	Projects	Obligation	Projects
Large Grants	\$1,059,748	6	\$3,803,102	24
Small Grants	\$0	0	\$711,119	46
Total	\$1,059,748	6	\$4,514,221	70

Division of funds by number of projects only gives part of the picture. Apart from one individual that received a small grant, 60 unique organizations have received CEPF funds, of which 55 are national and 5 are international.

Figure 1 shows the obligation trend over the five-year life of the portfolio. The green line is simply the cumulative obligation. It reaches a flat state in June 2017 (i.e., the date of this report), the last point at which funds were obligated and reflects what would happen if no further grants were made. On the other hand, the red and blue lines reflect the managerial workload of the RIT, again assuming no further grants will be made. As expected, the first 2.5 years show a focus on proposal review and awards. Moving forward, we can expect relatively few proposals to obligate remaining funds. Instead, the focus will be on management, and then close-down, of ongoing projects.

Figure 1. Obligation Trend



4. Performance of CEPF's Investment

4.1. Portfolio-Level Performance

In terms of the biophysical and socioeconomic indicators in the logical framework, after only 2.5 years of operations, it is more appropriate to speak of progress toward those goals than achievement, *per se*. Performance can be assessed by several managerial and qualitative measures.

- 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 two years, the team released nine calls for proposals, reviewed 277 letters of inquiry, and awarded 75 individual grants. These 75 grants represent \$4,074,580 out of an available \$5,350,000 for Strategic Directions 1-6, or 76 percent of available funds. The pace of award is laudatory – roughly 2.3 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 60 organizations. Of these, 55 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 8. One of those not addressed, the Rote Snake-necked Turtle, has received significant investment by the Government of Indonesia.

Table 8. Investment in Priority Terrestrial Species

No.	Latin name	Common name	Grantee
1	<i>Babyrousa togeanensis</i>	Togean Babyrousa	AJI Gorontalo, University of Indonesia
2	<i>Cacatua alba</i>	Umbrella Cockatoo	Profauna, Bidadari Halmahera
3	<i>Cacatua moluccensis</i>	Salmon-crested Cockatoo	Toma Lestari, YASTRA
4	<i>Cacatua sulphurea</i>	Yellow-crested Cockatoo	Multi-grantee partnership
5	<i>Chelodina mccordi</i>	Rote Snake-necked Turtle	No CEPF investment to date

No.	Latin name	Common name	Grantee
6	<i>Cuora amboinensis</i>	Amboina Box Turtle	EISiel Kie Raha, AMAN Maluku Utara, UNIERA, Bidadari Halmahera
7	<i>Eos histrio</i>	Red and Blue Lory	IDEP Foundation
8	<i>Eulipoa wallacei</i>	Moluccan Scrubfowl	Baileo, UNIERA
9	<i>Indotestudo forstenii</i>	Celebes Tortoise	No CEPF investment to date
10	<i>Leucocephalon yuwonoi</i>	Sulawesi Forest Turtle	Multi-grantee partnership
11	<i>Lorius garrulus</i>	Chattering Lory	Profauna, Bidadari Halmahera
12	<i>Macaca nigra</i>	Celebes Crested Macaque	WCS-WCU
13	<i>Macrocephalus maleo</i>	Maleo	Species conservation integrated into livelihood/production landscape projects
14	<i>Nepenthes danseri</i>	Pitcher plant	No CEPF investment to date
15	<i>Nepenthes eymae</i>	Pitcher plant	Species conservation integrated into livelihood/production landscape projects
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	Species conservation integrated into livelihood/production landscape projects
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
21	<i>Troides dohertyi</i>	Talau Black Birdwing	IDEP Foundation, Perkumpulan Sampiri
22	<i>Troides prattorum</i>	Buru Opalescent Birdwing	AJI Gorontalo

After two years, CEPF is funding work of grantees in fourteen priority KBAs.

Table 9. Investment in Priority KBAs

No.	KBA	Grantee
1	Karakelang Utara	IDEP Foundation
2	Gunung Sahendaruman	Perkumpulan Sampiri
3	Pulau Siau	CELEBIO
4	Danau Poso	IMUNITAS, Karsa Institute
5	Kepulauan Togean	AJI Gorontalo
6	Feruhumpenai–Matano	Perkumpulan Wallacea, Fakultas Kehutanan Universitas Andi Djemma
7	Danau Mahalona	IUCN
8	Danau Towuti	Fakultas Perikanan Universitas Andi Djemma
9	Bantimurung Bulusaraung	Fauna & Flora International, Payo-payo, Jurnal Celebes
10	Karaeng–Lompobattang	Balang Institute, AMAN Sinjai, Rainforest Alliance
11	Aketajawe	Bidadari Halmahera
12	Pulau Buano	LPPM
13	Manusela	YASTRA
14	Mbeliling -Tanjung Kerita Mese	YAKINES

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 54 ridge-to-reef KBAs, as shown below.

Table 10. Investment in Ridge-to-Reef KBAs

No.	KBA No.	KBA Name	Province
1	IDN015	Pulau Siau	North Sulawesi
2	IDN019	Likupang	North Sulawesi
3	IDN038	Tanjung Binerean	North Sulawesi
4	IDN052	Panua	Gorontalo
5	IDN064	Pasoso	Central Sulawesi
6	IDN078	Kepulauan Togean	Central Sulawesi
7	IDN099	Lamiko–Miko	South Sulawesi
8	IDN120	Wakatobi	Southeast Sulawesi
9	IDN123	Pulau Kadatua	Southeast Sulawesi
10	IDN127	Mamuju	West Sulawesi
11	IDN140	Pulau Selayar	South Sulawesi
12	IDN143	Pulau Tana Jampea	South Sulawesi
13	IDN144	Pulau Kalatua	South Sulawesi
14	IDN186	Cabang Kuning	North Maluku
15	IDN188	Pulau Obi	North Maluku
16	IDN196	Teluk Kayeli	Maluku
17	IDN199	Pulau Buano	Maluku
18	IDN201	Luhu	Maluku
19	IDN203	Pulau Kassa	Maluku
20	IDN214	Tanah Besar	Maluku
21	IDN218	Kepulauan Banda	Maluku
22	IDN220	Kepulauan Tayandu	Maluku
23	IDN223	Pulau Manuk	Maluku
24	IDN227	Batu Gendang	West Nusa Tenggara
25	IDN234	Bumbang	West Nusa Tenggara
26	IDN235	Sekaroh	West Nusa Tenggara
27	IDN237	Tatar Sepang	West Nusa Tenggara
28	IDN248	Empang	West Nusa Tenggara
29	IDN268	Manupeu Tanadaru	East Nusa Tenggara
30	IDN271	Tarimbang	East Nusa Tenggara
31	IDN277	Tanjung Ngunju	East Nusa Tenggara
32	IDN280	Komodo–Rinca	East Nusa Tenggara
33	IDN296	Pulau Ontoloe	East Nusa Tenggara
34	IDN304	Egon Ilimedo	East Nusa Tenggara
35	IDN315	Pantar	East Nusa Tenggara
36	IDN317	Gunung Muna	East Nusa Tenggara
37	IDN327	Pulau Romang	Maluku
38	IDN329	Kepulauan Lemola	Maluku
39	IDN332	Pulau Damar	Maluku
40	IDN336	Tanimbar Tengah	Maluku

No.	KBA No.	KBA Name	Province
41	IDN338	Pulau Larat	Maluku
42	IDN349	Teluk Kupang	East Nusa Tenggara
43	IDN352	Rote Utara	East Nusa Tenggara
44	IDN356	Pulau Dana	East Nusa Tenggara
45	TLS001	Nino Konis Santana	Lautem
46	TLS007	Irabere–Iliomar	Viqueque and Lautem
47	TLS013	Subaun	Dili and Manatuto
48	TLS018	Sungai Klere	Manufahi and Manatuto
49	TLS022	Areia Branca no Dolok Oan	Dili
50	TLS024	Atauro Island	Dili
51	TLS027	Tasitolu	Dili
52	TLS029	Maubara	Liquica
53	TLS032	Be Malae	Bobonara
54	TLS033	Tilomar	Covalima

- 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. This is happening only with one grant at one location. The reasons for this are multiple, but can be distilled to the Ecosystem Profile presenting an unrealistic expectation of the interest of these stakeholders, on the one hand, and on the other, the demand and opportunity to support good projects in the other Strategic Directions. The RIT has responded appropriately.

4.2. Preliminary Impact Summary

- Biodiversity conservation.** The investment, to date, is making important strides on species and site-based conservation *in the sites in which grants are working*. There is limited evidence of replication to non-grant sites, which is unsurprising. There are grants targeted at CR, EN, and VU species throughout the hotspot and grants targeted at site protection throughout the hotspot. Where there are gaps between what the Ecosystem Profile identified and what is happening now, there are two reasons. Happily, one is that while CEPF is not funding work on these species or sites, *someone else is*: another donor or the Government of Indonesia. More challenging, the second reason is that some species and sites have proven too difficult: they are too remote; capacitated and interested applicants are not there; or CEPF’s funding is too small.
- Civil society.** Beginning with the Ecosystem Profile, CEPF assessed the capacity of participant groups through the use of the Civil Society Tracking Tool (CSTT). At that time, the CSTT was not directed at those groups, but was to assist in the overall design of the program. Subsequent to the RIT award, Burung Indonesia then used the CSTT and similar surveys to gain insight into organizations that came to pre-RfP workshops. Then, consistent with CEPF global practice, all large and small grantees formally complete a CSTT at the beginning and end of their grants. Further, through SD 6, Yayasan Penabulu was engaged just to build civil society capacity. Penabulu employed both the CSTT and its own tool, PERANTI (Perangkat Penilaian Mandiri Transparansi dan Akuntabilitas Organisasi Nirlaba

Indonesia) to help determine capacity building needs. In sum, CEPF now has a rich set of data guiding work and serving as a baseline. Progress has been made to increase grantee technical understanding and improve their ability to manage projects, fundraise, and work with government representatives.

There is also a notional attempt to measure the capacity of civil society at large, within the hotspot portion of each country. At a country level, this might not be meaningful in Timor-Leste, where interventions, to date, have been limited. Within Indonesia, there is certain improvement, or strengthening what was already present, in Sulawesi and Flores. Challenges in Maluku and Maluku Utara were known from the start and persist.

- **Human well-being.** There are grants targeted at the improved management of “production landscapes” throughout the hotspot. In other words, grantees are working in KBAs to improve human management practices and the ability for people to make a living while still allowing for biodiversity to thrive. Strategic Directions 3 and 4 are devoted to this in terrestrial and marine landscapes, respectively.
- **Enabling conditions.** There are limited number of grants oriented to policy, agency-level capacity building, and awareness that all, in effect, mainstream biodiversity into local and regional development policies and programs. However, it is too early to cite specific and long-lasting changes.

4.3. Investment Highlights by Strategic Direction

Strategic Direction 1. Address threats to high priority species

Grantmaking within this strategic direction is meant to support field surveys, monitoring, 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.

Highlights include:

- 15 projects are actively reducing the threats to 17 of 22 priority terrestrial species.
- 7 projects are actively reducing threats to 207 priority marine species.
- 7 grants are supporting the Dugong Conservation Strategy Action Plan.
- Grants are purposefully built around improving local regulations (*peraturan desa*), explicitly recognizing and supporting the institutionalization of tradition wisdom (*sasi*) and strengthening wildlife crime enforcement in Sulawesi.
- Since early 2017, people in Fritu, Central Halmahera are no longer capturing white cockatoos despite the continued demand by traders/smugglers, with similar positive actions by the people of South Rae, Talaud, who no longer catch red-and-blue lory.

Strategic Direction 2. Improve management of sites (KBAs) with and without official protection status

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.

Highlights include:

- Efforts in 27 sites have led to the protection of over 45,000 hectares of forest.
- Village governments have formally declared over 1,400 hectares of marine protected areas.
- Efforts in 6 marine and coastal areas have led to the conservation of over 1,400 hectares of coral reef.
- 15 projects have improved the management of 8,900 hectares of productive landscape within KBAs .
- Following the lead of CEPF, the village government of Boru, East Flores, used its own resources to increase its protected forests from 214 hectares to 314 hectares.
- Replicating the work of CEPF grantees in Batuwingkung, Sangihe, the neighboring village governments of Nanusa and Nandakele independently created their own marine protected areas.
- Demonstrating a measure of legitimacy and absorption into a larger pool of resources, the marine protected area in the village of Bahoi, North Minahasa that was strengthened with CEPF support was subsequently integrated into the provincial “regional waters conservation area.”

Strategic Direction 3. Support sustainable natural resource management by communities in priority sites and corridors

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.

Highlights include:

- Support to 10 projects working in 26 communities has led to the mapping of over 152,000 hectares of production land (e.g., farms, forests, streams and lakes) to allow for sustainable livelihoods.
- In each of those 26 villages, there was formal government recognition of land areas and allowable uses.
- Support has been leveraged on all of those sites: funding from local government; new village rules and regulations; staff and resource allocation by local government; commitment by cocoa producer associations; and popular support for the use of environmentally-friendly agriculture and forest monitoring.
- Demonstrate the benefits of biodiversity conservation for the sustainability of people's livelihoods
- Permaculture, as an approach to sustainable use of productive KBA land, has taken hold in Talaud, where there are increased agricultural yields for household consumption and sale, even as the techniques in use are restoring soil fertility.

Strategic Direction 4. Strengthen community-based action to protect marine species and 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, establishing marine protected areas (MPAs), improving the financial sustainability of these areas, and creating networks of MPA managers.

Highlights include:

- Support to 7 projects working in 15 communities has led to the mapping of over 1,600 of coastal areas to allow for sustainable fishing.
- In each of those 15 villages, there was formal government recognition of these areas, including issuing of regulations and creation of supervisory groups.
- Support has been leveraged in each site from district government, including funding for MPA management groups, multi-stakeholder forums, and provision of boats and equipment.
- 20 communities were able to form community management groups to self-patrol and monitor their fisheries.
- Residents of ten villages in Kabupaten Minahasa Utara and Siau-Tagulandang-Biaro report an increased abundance of coastal fish due to better managed MPAs.
- Residents of Lebao, East Flores report a dramatic decrease in destructive fishing practices since the creation of a local “marine watch” (*laskar bahari*) group.

Strategic Direction 5. Engage the private sector in conservation of priority sites and corridors, in production landscapes, and throughout the hotspot

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.

Although only one grant has been made, to date – to the Indonesian Business Council for Sustainable Development (IBCSD) – it is a very valuable effort. IBCSD has formed a partnership with a mining company working in Sulawesi, PT Vale (a subsidiary of a Brazilian mining company) to deploy and test IUCN’s “best practices on mining sites” in three locations covering over 2,300 hectares. If the work is successful, PT Vale and IBCSD will take their results to the Indonesian Mining Association to promote wider adoption. Interventions are focused on mitigation measures to keep land covered in forest and reduce the mining site footprint.

Strategic Direction 6. Enhance civil society capacity for effective conservation action in Wallacea

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.

Highlights include:

- 150 CSOs have been trained in the development of conservation projects and proposal writing.
- Of the 150 CSOs, 46 became grantees that received detailed training in project monitoring and reporting, financial management, procurement, and baseline/end-line biophysical data collection.
- As part of an ongoing program that will continue through December 2019, 19 of the grantees received detailed training in terrestrial and marine site planning and management.
- The creation of a MPA in North Buano, Seram was explicitly designed by a local CSO around the participatory principles of the local clan (*soa*). A similar effort was followed for the creation of a protected forest in Nuha, East Luwu.
- The Ministry of Environment and Forestry specifically appointed CSO partners as community facilitators for the implementation of social forestry programs in East Flores.

4.4. 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 World Bank to ensure synergy with its coastal resources management project (formerly known as COREMAP) in the context of the larger Coral Triangle Initiative.
- 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.
- The World Bank-funded Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indonesia, implemented by Yayasan Samdhana, which makes small grants to traditional communities.
- The US Government-funded Millennium Challenge Account for Indonesia (MCA-I), which has given a \$2 million grant to Burung Indonesia to promote sustainable natural resource management in Sumba. Achievements in Sumba directly feed into the CEPF logical framework.

5. Priorities through December 2019

A midterm assessment is not just a reflection of accomplishments to date, but also an opportunity to adapt in response to constraints and opportunities. Priorities for the remainder of the investment period are based on:

- An electronic survey, conducted by Burung Indonesia, of all active and closed large and small grant recipients through June 2017.

- A mid-term assessment meeting held in Makassar, South Sulawesi from July 27-28, 2017 that included, on Day 1, 40 grantee representatives and 100 staff from relevant government agencies, communities, the private sector, and the press, and on Day 2, a grantee-only meeting that focused on assuring progress toward results.
- A senior advisory meeting held on August 8, 2017 in Jakarta with senior government personnel, representatives of leading national and international NGOs, and donors.

5.1. Under-Subscribed Investment Priorities and Geographies

As is evident, there are fewer grants in some investment priorities or geographies. This is due to, variously, few or poor applications, a mismatch of the goals of the investment priority and the amount of money offered by CEPF, and/or a mismatch of the goals of the investment priority and the capacity of civil society to undertake the work. Per the midterm assessment, plans are as follows for each of these investment priorities or geographies.

Strategic Direction 5, as originally conceived, was to have engaged the private sector to make corporate social responsibility (CSR) contributions to CEPF goals; encouraged mine and plantation operators to follow biodiversity-friendly practices; created market-related incentives for the private sector to support conservation; and engaged the formal mining industry to reduce threats from illegitimate operators. The allocation in the Ecosystem Profile was \$1 million, of which only one grant has been obligated.

Perhaps as described, this strategic direction is better suited to a much larger program, targeted at corporate partners and leading NGOs not typically receiving \$100,000, 18-month grants. (Consider that the language to describe this strategic direction is similar to that of the Millennium Challenge Account – Indonesia, which had \$250 million to support this type of work.) The conclusion of the assessment and Senior Advisors is that there should be a retrenchment from this strategic direction and allocation of funds to other uses. At the same time, there are elements of this priority that appear in Strategic Direction 3 (promoting better farming practices in productive KBA land), and the members of the Senior Advisory Board agreed that their agencies and organizations can still promote this work – and track it – without CEPF investment. Thus, we do not delete our interest in the goal, or stop tracking progress toward it, even if we allocate less toward it.

Strategic Direction 4 is focused on engaging community-based organizations to engagement in coastal and marine management. Compared to other Strategic Directions, investment here might appear low. One reason for this is that, by design, we are making grants to the very small organizations that typically work in this context. In fact, the Margaret A. Cargill Foundation provided funds to CEPF for this work specifically to reach such small groups. The result: 19 grants with a median of \$42,000. A second reason is one of appearance: in fact, many grants in SD 1 (species) and SD 2 (protected areas) might be considered relevant to SD 4. The mid-term assessment reaffirmed CEPF’s commitment to this Strategic Direction and we expect it to be fully subscribed within the life of the portfolio.

Based on the number of priority KBAs within a sub-region, North Maluku (PFA 4) and the Togean-Banggai Archipelago (PFA 5) stand out for having relatively few grants. In both locations, the challenge is similar to that found in other hotspots with remote geographies: local civil society capacity does not necessarily exist in the places we prioritize, and the money we offer is not sufficient to attract external organizations (e.g., from neighboring regions or Jakarta) to begin operations there. The lack of capacity in North Maluku was, in fact, identified during the Ecosystem Profile, and has deep political and economic roots. Going forward, CEPF is not abandoning this region, but the focus will be more on the

strengthening of organizational capacity and less on bio-physical results. In the Togean Islands, the challenge is lack of local capacity, but also one of mandates given to government agencies to manage the terrestrial and marine protected areas. In essence, there is limited scope for civil society engagement; the conservation needs are real, but CEPF may not be the most appropriate mechanism to respond to these.

5.2. Opportunistic Investment

In addition to the points noted above for investment priorities and countries, per the combined outputs of the midterm assessment process, remaining funds will be targeted at the following opportunities.

1. Begin “consolidation” of investment via media, capturing lessons, collecting materials worthy of academic publication, and otherwise spreading knowledge of Wallacea as a region.
2. Begin “consolidation” by promoting more sharing of lessons between NGO partners and government agencies, in particular, plus universities and the private sector.
3. Begin “consolidation” by improving local understanding of KBAs and KBA “boundaries” so that people know where the biodiversity is, and hence, which areas need to be protected.
4. Kabupaten and provincial governments are ready to complement projects that show that biodiversity conservation leads greater food security, stronger local community identity, and tourism.
5. Further to the point above, coastal interventions (creation of MPAs, strengthening of MPAs, reduction of destructive practices), can have a significant impact in a relatively short amount of time. This is facilitated by clear government guidelines on the establishment of marine protected areas (DPL) and marine conservation areas (DKP).
6. From the time of the Ecosystem Profile, through to Burung Indonesia’s proposed technical approach at the time of the RIT selection, through to implementation since 2015, there has been an emphasis on growing the capacity of local NGOs through small grants for up to \$20,000. The Small Grant Mechanism has given the RIT greater ability to reach organizations that cannot access CEPF directly [for large grants] due to lack of English language capacity, limited internet access, or nascent management and administrative systems. However, results, to date, show great achievements from the small grants with limited financial or management risks. The recommendation is to increase the limit of small grant awards to \$50,000, to increase the scope of work available to smaller organizations.
7. The focus in Flores will be on Strategic Directions 2 and 3 and the KBAs of Ili Wengot, Egon, Kelimutu, and Ruteng. Ruteng is an important KBA that has suffered from a lack of strong local CSOs and of external CSOs being unwilling to work there. There are also possible opportunities to engage the private sector via its interest in geothermal energy production.

8. The focus in North Maluku will be on Aketajawe Lolobata (for livelihoods) and Tobelo (for ecosystem services). Across the region, creation of a multi-stakeholder platform for conservation will be valuable for organizations that are otherwise weak, individually. Strategic Direction 4, on coastal issues, remains important, but the USAID SEA project is providing significant resources that allow for CEPF to use its money elsewhere.
9. The focus in Maluku will be on strengthening livelihood and planning interventions around Manusela, building off the learning network established by Yayasan Tanah Air Beta and Pattimura University, and collaborating with Bappeda and the Ministry of the Environment.
10. Strategic Direction 5 has the best opportunities in Sulawesi.
11. The best opportunities for ridge-to-reef KBA investment are on Ontoloe, Buano, Bajoumote, and Likupang.
12. Work in Northern Sulawesi will focus on the small island clusters around Sangihe and Talaud, as these locations have less access to resources than the Sulawesi mainland.

6. Conclusion

The investment in Wallacea was always designed to complement the economic development agendas of the Government of Indonesia and the Government of Timor-Leste. The bulk of the investment, to date, has been in Indonesia, again, by design. Grants have consistently received the direct imprimatur of government partners, creating the conditions for the sustainability of their efforts. Admittedly, grantee projects themselves are small, an inherent element of a program making sub-\$100,000 grants to local civil society. Still, with the support of the RIT and the purposeful connection to larger or public efforts, the portfolio has performed very well over its initial 2.5 years. CEPF and the RIT will use the remaining time and funds to consolidate gains, leverage resources, and continue to conserve biodiversity via the engagement of civil society.

Annex 1. Progress towards Indicators 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

Objective	Indicator (exact text of the Ecosystem Profile)	Progress to Date
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 22 priority species
	Reduction in level of threat to target KBAs (GI6)	Ongoing grants in 14 priority KBAs and 54 other named KBAs
	300% increase in the area of production landscapes (non-PA) managed for biodiversity between 2014 and 2019 (GI8)	152,000 hectares of terrestrial land and 1,600 hectares of marine area placed under formal protection since start of program
	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)	Ongoing grants with impact on tree cover in Flores and Sulawesi
	Increase in the volume and quality of freshwater supply from KBAs supported by CEPF grants (GI12)	Ongoing grants focused on freshwater KBAs in Sulawesi and on mountain forests in Flores
	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 (exact text of the Ecosystem Profile)	Progress to Date
1. Threats to high priority <u>species</u> 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 17 terrestrial and 207 marine priority species
	Six existing species action plans are resourced and implemented by government	Ongoing grants addressing four species: <i>Dugong dugon</i> , <i>Macrocephalon maleo</i> , <i>Babulus quarlesi</i> , <i>Cacatua sulphurea</i>
2. Globally important <u>sites</u> 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 ongoing grants in 26 different locations working towards this indicator
	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.	10 ongoing grants in 10 corridors working towards this indicator

Intermediate Outcome	Intermediate Indicators (exact text of the Ecosystem Profile)	Progress to Date
	At least one successful CEPF funded ridge-to-reef project in each of the four marine corridors that are integrated with terrestrial corridors	6 ongoing grants in 6 locations working towards this indicator
	At least one KBA in each of eight priority clusters outside official protected areas is conserved through a successful CEPF funded project	27 ongoing grants working towards this indicator
	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)	Grants are ongoing in 13 KBAs [that are also protected areas] where work is expected to, directly or indirectly, lead to a greater commitment of resources.
	Annual budget allocation by PHKA and KKP (Indonesia) for conservation in Wallacea increases by 1% per year in real terms.	Being monitored by the RIT
	Local government at 10 CEPF-funded marine KBAs allocates resources for their conservation	Local governments at 11 sites have made formal commitments of funds in their budget allocations.
	Evaluation of the management effectiveness of terrestrial (METT) and marine (EKKP3K) protected areas in Wallacea shows improvements in at least 50% of the indicators	13 ongoing projects with METT baselines
	Increase of 10% (from 2.7 million to at least 3 million hectares) in the area of terrestrial KBAs under formal protection (GI5)	152,000 hectares of terrestrial KBAs under formal protection
	Increase of 50 % in the area of Marine KBAs with formal protection as KKP/KKPD within five priority marine corridors	1,400 hectares of marine KBAs under formal protection
3. Indigenous and local natural resource-dependent communities 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)	22 ongoing grants in 15 KBAs working toward this; achieved in 26 terrestrial communities
	At all CEPF-funded sites, the rights of relevant local communities over natural resources are acknowledged and respected by other stakeholders (GI4)	22 ongoing grants in 15 KBAs working toward this; achieved in 26 terrestrial communities
	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	22 ongoing grants in 15 KBAs working toward this; achieved in 26 terrestrial communities
4. Indigenous and local communities dependent on marine	At all CEPF-funded sites indigenous and resource-dependent communities have documented and mapped customary ownership and/or use rights at the site (GI4)	10 ongoing grants in 10 KBAs working towards this indicator; achieved in 15 marine communities

Intermediate Outcome	Intermediate Indicators (exact text of the Ecosystem Profile)	Progress to Date
resources are engaged with integrated management of key sites and corridors	At all CEPF-funded sites the rights of relevant local communities over natural resources are acknowledged and respected by other stakeholders (GI4)	10 ongoing grants in 10 KBAs working towards this indicator; achieved in 15 marine communities
	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	10 ongoing grants, working in 15 different communities, are working toward this indicator in 10 KBAs
	Community systems for management of marine resources are recognised and supported by government in at least three CEPF-funded marine KBAs	10 ongoing grants, working in 15 different communities, are working toward this indicator in 10 KBAs
	Conservation management of all CEPF-funded marine KBAs includes creation or strengthening of community groups	10 ongoing grants, working in 15 different communities, are working toward this indicator in 10 KBAs
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 working with one company (IBCSD working with PT Vale)
	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	2 ongoing grants (PT Vale in Danau Malili; PT Poso Energy in Danau Poso) in 2 KBAs
	At least three models of best practice addressing key issues in production landscapes are documented and disseminated (GI19)	3 sites being addressed: Danau Poso, Karaeng Lompobattang, Karakelang Utara
6. Civil society in Wallacea has the capacity to identify, implement and sustain actions for maintenance of global conservation values	Increase in the capacity of 75% CEPF grantees to plan, implement and sustain conservation actions (GI20)	Baseline CSTTs collected from all grantees
	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	Perhaps not correct to refer to the “collective civil society” of a priority cluster, but rather to refer to the role that civil society is playing in each cluster. Improvements noted in the role of civil society South Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, and Flores/NTT.
	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 is tasked with tracking this indicator. Survey will be conducted of grantees at close of each grant/portfolio.
7. Incorporation of CEPF-identified priorities into key stakeholder policies and programs results in	Six existing species action plans are updated with reference to CEPF data and project results	Burung leading in science and engaged with partners; 4 action plans supported by CEPF, but multiple others ongoing
	Data from CEPF is used to determine location of new MPAs by KKP and “essential ecosystem” by PHKA	Burung and grantees are regularly engaged with Ministry (KHLK) and the information they generate leads to MPA delineation.

Intermediate Outcome	Intermediate Indicators (exact text of the Ecosystem Profile)	Progress to Date
more, better targeted funding for conservation in the hotspot, as addressed by the RIT or appropriate entities	Three major national development policies (e.g., MP3EI, NBSAP) take into account conservation of KBAs and corridors	Ongoing grant to YKMI addressing forest-biodiversity policy
	Five examples of provincial or district land-use plans, marine/coastal spatial plan, development plans taking into account conservation of KBAs and corridors	Multiple engagements at district level
	Plan for resource mobilisation in NBSAP supports KBA conservation	Government engagement with the RIT and through the senior advisory panel shows that KBA methodology is being accepted
	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
	Draft decree on protected areas in Timor-Leste is passed, resourced and implemented	Ongoing grant to Conservation International is strengthening Timor-Leste's protected area system
	At least five companies or CSOs take conservation of KBAs into account in their planning process	One company (PT Vale in Sulawesi) is actively incorporating best practice in mining into its operations/planning
	Assessment of options and potential sources of funding for a sustainable financing mechanism completed (GI14, GI15, GI16, GI17)	No results to date

6. Balang Institute

Improved Policy Within Lompobattang Protected Areas

SD3 - Inland Livelihoods \$19,422 June 2016 to June 2017

Support village regulations that allow for sustainable livelihoods in the Lompobattang protection forest in Pattaneteang village.

7. BARAKAT

Marine Biota Conservation by Fishermen at Hadakewa Bay, Lembata

SD4 - Coastal/Marine Livelihoods \$17,930 February 2016 to January 2017

Work with local communities and government to establish a marine protected area. The initiative will also be complemented by capacity building of the fishing community on sustainable fisheries.

8. BARAKAT

Strengthening the Protection of a Site: KBA Economic Empowerment Through Regulations and Coastal Communities, Indonesia

SD4 - Coastal/Marine Livelihoods \$42,644 June 2017 to November 2018

Lembaga Pengembangan Masyarakat Lembata (known as BARAKAT) is working in the villages surrounding Hadakewa Bay and Lewoleba Bay on the island of Lembata in Nusa Tenggara Timur province. BARAKAT is institutionalizing customary law, practice, and leadership to create marine protected areas in the adjacent bays, which are home to dugongs, turtles, manta rays, napoleon fish, dolphin, and intact coral. The result will be over 1,000 hectares of sea formally protected by local communities but with formal recognition by district and provincial government.

9. Bidadari Halmahera

Community Engagement for Better Management of Aketajawi National Park

SD3 - Inland Livelihoods \$13,194 July 2016 to July 2017

Reduce encroachment and improve awareness and livelihoods for villages surrounding the park.

10. Burung Indonesia

Regional Implementation Team - Wallacea

SD7 - RIT \$1,499,389 December 2014 to November 2019

Serve as the regional implementation team for the Wallacea biodiversity hotspot, responsible for guiding grantmaking in the hotspot; conducting outreach to civil society, government and the private sector; and promulgating the goals outlined in the ecosystem profile.

11. Centro de Desenvolvimento Comunitario

Conservation, Agriculture, and Reforestation Training in Mundo Perdido Key Biodiversity Area of Timor-Leste

SD3 - Inland Livelihoods \$40,747 May 2017 to October 2018

Centro de Desenvolvimento Comunitario is working the Mundo Perdido KBA, a mountainous area straddling the Baucau and Viqueque districts within Venilale and Ossu sub-districts of Timor-Leste. CDC is training farmers in sustainable agriculture practice, leading reforestation activities, and increasing environmental awareness. If successful, 75 farmers will be trained, 520 hectares of land will be rehabilitated, and customary law (“tara bandu”) will be developed and implemented in four small communities (“aldeias”) relating to small-scale logging, hunting, and environmentally harmful agricultural practices.

12. Conservation International Foundation

Building Capacity for Management and Monitoring of Timor-Leste’s Protected Areas

SD2 - Sites \$299,988 June 2017 to May 2019

Conservation International, through its program office in Timor-Leste, is providing training in applied biodiversity science to government counterparts in the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and community and NGO partners, leading rapid biological surveys of three protected areas (Mt. Maurei, Mt. Legumau, and Mt. Fatumasin), and preparing a protected area management plan in Mt. Maurei. This grant leads into a much larger GEF-funded program to strengthen the protected area network of Timor-Leste.

13. Coral Triangle Center Foundation

Establish and Scale-up Atauro Island Marine Protected Area, Timor-Leste

SD4 - Coastal/Marine Livelihoods \$170,410 June 2017 to September 2019

The Coral Triangle Center (CTC) is working on Atauro Island, off the coast of Dili in Timor-Leste. The waters surrounding this island have among the most intact fisheries and coral reefs and highest biodiversity in the entire archipelago. CTC is working with local partners to create a series of five marine protected areas (MPA) surrounding the island and to create a functioning MPA network. As part of this effort, CTC is undertaking a large awareness campaign to sensitize local communities to the value of their marine resources.

14. Fauna & Flora International

Ensuring Conservation Attention to Limestone-Specific Biodiversity in South Sulawesi, Indonesia

SD2 - Sites \$100,000 October 2016 to September 2018

Conduct surveys of limestone cave ecosystems in and around Bantimurung-Bulusaraung National Park in South Sulawesi, Indonesia. Produce biological studies and work with park managers and cave tourism operators to improve the management of these delicate areas.

20. Karsa Institute

Fostering Collaboration among Stakeholders to support Sustainable Management of Lake Poso

SD5 - Private Sector \$17,761 February 2016 to February 2017

Engage the hydropower utility to support soil conservation.

21. Lembaga Partisipasi Pembangunan Masyarakat

Conservation of Buano Island Using Local Wisdom

SD4 - Coastal/Marine Livelihoods \$18,580 February 2016 to January 2017

Promote improved fishing practices surrounding Buano Island.

22. Lembaga Partisipasi Pembangunan Masyarakat

Revitalization of Local Wisdom for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in Buano Island, Indonesia

SD4 - Coastal/Marine Livelihoods \$58,407 June 2017 to November 2018

LPPM is working on Buano Island in Maluku, promoting institutionalization of traditional knowledge and use practices as the basis for the creation of three small marine protected areas (MPAs). Through LPPM's work, the district government will formally recognize community structures as legitimate management and protection authorities of these MPAs.

23. Lembaga Pesisir dan Lautan Kie Raha

Community-Based Mangrove and Coastal Resource Management in Guruapin Village

SD4 - Coastal/Marine Livelihoods \$12,630 July 2016 to April 2017

Raise the awareness of communities on Kayoa Island to protect mangroves.

24. Manengkel

Community-Based Conservation of Marine Ecosystems and Coastal Habitat in Bahoi Village, North Sulawesi, Indonesia

SD4 - Coastal/Marine Livelihoods \$17,071 September 2015 to August 2016

Develop collaborative and community-based management for a marine key biodiversity area in Bahoi Village, North Sulawesi by involving the government and the community in planning, monitoring and evaluation of KBA management.

25. Manengkel

Strengthening Community Based Coastal and Marine Resources Management in Minahasa, North Minahasa, and Talaud Districts of North Sulawesi Province, Indonesia

SD4 - Coastal/Marine Livelihoods \$49,257 June 2017 to December 2018

Manengkel is working Kabupaten Minahasa Utara (Desa Bahoi) and Kabupaten Minahasa (Desa Ranowanko and Desa Atep Oki), falling within the Northern Sulawesi marine corridor. They are creating two new marine protected areas (MPAs) of approximately 40 hectares combined, training community members in MPA management, and creating a network of managers.

26. Penabulu Foundation

Strengthening the Capacity of Civil Society Organizations for Effective Conservation Action in Indonesia

SD6 - Capacity Building \$320,000 August 2016 to July 2019

Use established capacity building methods to work with CEPF grantees and other members of Indonesian civil society to improve internal managerial, operational and financial abilities. This will include working with individual partners and creating networks among partners.

27. Perkumpulan Celebes Biodiversity

Community-Based Conservation of Critically Endangered Siau Scops Owl and Siau Island Tarsier

SD1 - Species \$16,555 September 2015 to June 2016

Conduct research to inform local regulations on the conservation of two endemic species on Siau Island.

28. Perkumpulan Inovasi Komunitas

Collaborative management of watershed to sustain Lake Poso's ecosystem services

SD2 - Sites \$19,168 February 2016 to January 2017

Promote better local management of watersheds surrounding Lake Poso through awareness and village regulations.

29. Perkumpulan Inovasi Komunitas

Implementing Collaborative Management in Key Biodiversity Area Danau Poso, Indonesia

SD2 - Sites \$49,952 June 2017 to September 2018

Perkumpulan Inovasi Komunitas, known as Imunitas, is working in the Danau Poso (Lake Poso) region of Central Sulawesi, an understudied and unique site of freshwater biodiversity. Imunitas is working with the villages of Meko, Salukaiya, Uronosari, and Owini to improve watershed management in the hillsides surrounding the lake. This includes facilitating improved regulations and governance leading to better practices covering 4,000 hectares and promoting better land use management practices by 60 households, leading to better management of 600 hectares. Imunitas

is also providing alternative livelihood training to 50 households to incentivize a move away from unsustainable hillside farming.

30. Perkumpulan Jurnalis Advokasi Lingkungan Celebes

Collaborative Management of the Bantimurung-Bulusaraung Key Biodiversity Area

SD3 - Inland Livelihoods \$14,637 July 2016 to July 2017

Work with the district governments in Maros and Pangkajene Kepulauan to better protect the Bantimurung-Bulusaraung karst KBA.

31. Perkumpulan Kompak Talaud

Save Sampiri

SD1 – Species \$10,213 September 2015 to August 2016

Implement an information campaign to support conservation of the Red-and-blue Lory (*Eos histrio talautensis*) by discouraging people from participating in the capture-trade market.

32. Perkumpulan Konservasi Kakatua Indonesia

Support Parrot Conservation in Manusela National Park

SD3 - Inland Livelihoods \$14,158 May 2017 to May 2018

Promote birding tourism as an alternative to the capture of parrots in Masihulan and Huaulu.

33. Perkumpulan PAYO-PAYO

Alternative Livelihood Promotion and Sustainable Resource Use in the Bantimurung-Bulusaraung Key Biodiversity Area of Indonesia

SD3 - Inland Livelihoods \$120,842 September 2016 to September 2019

Reduce pressure on the area surrounding Bantimurung-Bulusaraung National Park in South Sulawesi, Indonesia. Facilitate dialogue between residents of two villages and park authorities so that people understand their rights regarding the use of formally zoned land within the park. Engage with some 400 households to provide training in the production of sustainable honey, brown sugar, rice and peanut products.

34. Perkumpulan Relawan untuk Orang dan Alam

Improved Management of KBA Perairan Balantak

SD4 - Coastal/Marine Livelihoods \$17,189 January 2017 to January 2018

Promote improved fishing methods in Balantak.

65. Yayasan Pengembangan dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Maluku

Manusela Buffer Zone Management

SD3 - Inland Livelihoods \$15,886 May 2017 to May 2018

Increase community capacity in Piliana village and Yaputih village to sustainably manage the buffer zone.

66. Yayasan Pengkajian dan Pengembangan Sosial

Rescue Marine Biodiversity in South Beach Lebau

SD4 - Coastal/Marine Livelihoods \$99,113 May 2016 to June 2018

Help coastal communities on the Indonesian island of Solor, east of Flores, establish small Marine Protected Areas. Start "community coastal watch" groups to monitor illegal and destructive fishing practices, and promote sustainable activities that profit from marine resources.

67. Yayasan Perguruan Kristen Halmahera

Moluccan Megapode Bird Nesting Site Conservation in North Halmahera

SD3 - Inland Livelihoods \$15,832 June 2016 to June 2017

Encourage community members in Halmahera to cease the collection of *Eulipoa Wallacei* eggs by providing alternative livelihoods.

68. Yayasan Rumah Ganeca, Sulawesi Utara

Turtle Habitat Conservation in Karor Village

SD4 - Coastal/Marine Livelihoods \$16,667 May 2017 to April 2018

Promote village policies that protect the habitat of the Oliver Ridley sea turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) and green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*).

69. Yayasan Sauwa Sejahtera

Improving Community Management in the Buffer Zone of Manusela National Park, Maluku

SD3 - Inland Livelihoods \$18,193 September 2015 to August 2016

Promote the use of indigenous practices for better management of national park buffer zones, leading to better livelihoods.

70. Yayasan Sauwa Sejahtera

Village Regulatory Support for Manusela Buffer Zone Management

SD3 - Inland Livelihoods \$17,786 May 2017 to May 2018

Strengthening the role of the people in Horale village and Sawai village to manage the natural resources in Manusela National Park buffer zone.

71. Yayasan Studi Etnologi Masyarakat Nelayan Kecil

Mangrove Conservation in Gotowasi

SD4 - Coastal/Marine Livelihoods \$16,667 May 2017 to May 2018

Formally protect the Gotowasi village mangrove.

72. Yayasan Tanah Air Beta

Strengthening Ridge-to-Reef Natural Resource Management in Seram-Buru Corridor

SD3 - Inland Livelihoods \$151,200 June 2017 to September 2019

Yayasan Tanah Air Beta is promoting the use of a landscape approach in the Manusela landscape (Central Seram) and Buano seascape (West Seram). This is a long-term effort to engage local and provincial governments and populations island-wide to mainstream conservation of key biodiversity areas into development planning. The work involves the first comprehensive collection of conservation data and the development of Vensim / Stella models for decision-makers to better understand alternative growth scenarios.

73. Yayasan Tananua Flores

Service and Nature Improvement Program for Sustainable Livelihoods in Flores National Park

SD3 - Inland Livelihoods \$110,017 May 2016 to September 2019

Yayasan Tananua is working with communities surrounding Kelimutu National Park on the island of Flores. When the park was created, people lost access to traditional areas for coffee cultivation. Tananua, the park staff, and the communities are working together via a formal government process that restores legitimate access to public land, thereby leading to better park management and community support.

74. Yayasan Tunas Jaya

Community and Village Capacity Building in the Ruteng Protected Area

SD3 - Inland Livelihoods \$11,912 May 2017 to April 2018

Build the capacity of people living in and around the Ruteng forest zone.

75. Yayasan Wahana Tani Mandiri

Improving Ecosystem Management and Livelihoods around Mt. Egon in Flores, Indonesia

SD3 - Inland Livelihoods \$99,648 May 2016 to April 2018

Organize community-based forest management groups in the Mt. Egon area in the western part of Flores, Indonesia, and work with them to get formal government-issued forest-use permits. The project will give the communities in this Key Biodiversity Area greater "ownership" and incentive to practice sustainable forestry and livelihood activities.

76. Yayasan Wallacea

Community Capacity Building to Protect Turtle Population through Ecotourism in Buru, Indonesia

SD4 - Coastal/Marine Livelihoods \$57,171 April 2016 to December 2017

Work in the village of Kaiely on the island of Buru in Indonesia to help conserve hawksbill turtle breeding habitat as part of a long-term vision to promote ecotourism in the region.

Annex 3. Progress Toward Long-Term Goals

Goal 1: Conservation Priorities. Global conservation priorities (i.e., globally threatened species, Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) and conservation corridors) and best practices for their management are identified, documented, disseminated and used by public sector, civil society and donor agencies to guide their support for conservation in the region.

Criterion	Baseline (2013)		Mid-term (year)		Final (year)		Notes on Baseline
1. Globally threatened species. Comprehensive global threat assessments conducted for all terrestrial vertebrates, vascular plants and at least selected freshwater taxa [further information: Chapter 4 of <i>Ecosystem Profile</i>]	X	Not met		Not met		Not met	% terrestrial vertebrate assessed: 76% % vascular plants assessed: 2.5% % freshwater shrimps assessed: 36% % birdwing butterflies assessed: 12%
		Partially met	X	Partially met		Partially met	
		Fully met		Fully met		Fully met	
2. Key Biodiversity Areas. KBAs identified in all countries and territories in the region, covering, at minimum, terrestrial, freshwater and coastal ecosystems. [further information: Chapter 4]		Not met		Not met		Not met	KBAs identified for terrestrial, freshwater and marine environments in all countries in the hotspot. Civil society and government support not yet “broad based”
	X	Partially met	X	Partially met		Partially met	
		Fully met		Fully met		Fully met	
3. Conservation corridors. Conservation corridors identified in all parts of the region where contiguous natural habitats extend over scales greater than individual sites, and refined using recent land cover data. [further information: Chapter 4]		Not met		Not met		Not met	Corridors identified for all relevant terrestrial biomes. Civil society and government support not yet “broad based”
	X	Partially met	X	Partially met		Partially met	
		Fully met		Fully met		Fully met	
4. Conservation plans. Global conservation priorities incorporated into national or regional conservation plans or strategies developed with the participation of multiple stakeholders. [further information: Chapter 6]	X	Not met	X	Not met		Not Met	Conservation outcomes analysis results have been communicated to the NBSAP authority in Indonesia and Timor-Leste, but the documents have not yet been finalized
		Partially met		Partially met		Partially met	
		Fully met		Fully met		Fully met	
5. Management best practices. Best practices for managing global conservation priorities (e.g., sustainable livelihoods projects, participatory approaches to park management, invasive	X	Not met		Not met		Not met	Indonesia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16% of the terrestrial KBA falls within protected areas that have a dedicated management unit
		Partially met	X	Partially met		Partially met	
		Fully met		Fully met		Fully met	

Criterion	Baseline (2013)		Mid-term (year)		Final (year)		Notes on Baseline
species control) are introduced, institutionalized, and sustained at CEPF priority KBAs and corridors. [further information: Chapter 4]							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14% of terrestrial KBA area fall within protected areas that have no management unit 70% of terrestrial KBA area falls outside protected areas

Goal 2: Civil Society. Local and national civil society groups dedicated to conserving global conservation priorities collectively possess sufficient organizational and technical capacity to be effective advocates for, and agents of, conservation and sustainable development for at least the next 10 years.

Criterion	Baseline (baseline)		Mid-term (year)		Final (year)		Notes on Baseline
1. Human resources. Local and national civil society groups collectively possess technical competencies of critical importance to conservation. [further information: Chapter 7 of <i>Ecosystem Profile</i>]	X	Not Met		Not met		Not Met	Important gaps in CSO capacity are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy on planning and policy issues Research and investigation, including biodiversity survey and monitoring, conservation planning Technical skills for conservation and development interventions Networking, knowledge management and data sharing Internal capacity including financial management and fundraising
		Partially met	X	Partially met		Partially met	
		Fully met		Fully met		Fully met	
2. Management systems and strategic planning. Local and national civil society groups collectively possess sufficient institutional and operational capacity and structures to raise funds for conservation and to ensure the efficient management of conservation projects and strategies. [further information: Chapter 7]	X	Not met	X	Not met		Not Met	An estimated 39% of KBAs have an NGO, 30% a community group, 52% a private sector actor. The proportion dedicated to conservation of the site and thought to have adequate capacity for this is unknown but probably less than 10% of KBAs
		Partially met		Partially met		Partially met	
		Fully met		Fully met		Fully met	
3. Partnerships. Effective mechanisms exist for conservation-focused civil society groups to work in partnership with one another, and through	X	Not met		Not met		Not met	Partnerships and networks identified for conservation of specific KBAs: see notes in Chapter 7
		Partially met	X	Partially met		Partially met	
		Fully met		Fully met		Fully met	

Criterion	Baseline (baseline)		Mid-term (year)		Final (year)		Notes on Baseline
networks with local communities, governments, the private sector, donors, and other important stakeholders, in pursuit of common objectives. [further information: Chapter 7]							
4. Financial resources. Local civil society organizations have access to long-term funding sources to maintain the conservation results achieved via CEPF grants and/or other initiatives, through access to new donor funds, conservation enterprises, memberships, endowments, and/or other funding mechanisms. [further information: Chapter 7]	X	Not met	X	Not met		Not met	KBA are estimated to have a funding source for conservation thru CSOs. See notes in Chapter 10
		Partially met		Partially met		Partially met	
		Fully met		Fully met		Fully met	
5. Transboundary cooperation. In multi-country hotspots, mechanisms exist for collaboration across political boundaries at site, corridor and/or national scales.	X	Not met	X	Not met		Not met	Limited examples of transboundary cooperation, e.g., on watershed management
		Partially met		Partially met		Partially met	
		Fully met		Fully met		Fully met	

Goal 3: Sustainable Financing. Adequate and continual financial resources are available to address conservation of global priorities for at least the next 10 years.

Criterion	Baseline (2013)		Mid-term (year)		Final (year)		Notes on Baseline
1. Public sector funding. Public sector agencies responsible for conservation in the region have a continued public fund allocation or revenue-generating ability to operate effectively. [further information: Chapter 10 of <i>Ecosystem Profile</i>]	X (T-L)	Not met	TL	Not met		Not met	Indonesia: MoFor has significant funding for protected areas, MoEnv, and the Institute of Science have limited funding for their roles Timor-Leste: the Dept of Wildlife and Conservation has minimal funding and staff, and cannot function in the field. The Environment Directorate has inadequate resources for its policy role.
	X (IND)	Partially met	IND	Partially met		Partially met	
		Fully met		Fully met		Fully met	
2. Civil society funding. Civil society organizations engaged in conservation in the	TL	Not met	TL	Not met		Not met	Indonesia: Marine: • WWF — OK
	IND	Partially met	IND	Partially met		Partially met	
		Fully met		Fully met		Fully met	

Criterion	Baseline (2013)		Mid-term (year)		Final (year)		Notes on Baseline
region have access to sufficient funding to continue their work at current levels. [further information: Chapter 10]							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TNC/Rare — OK • WCS — not certain • Coral Triangle Center — OK • Wetlands International — OK Terrestrial: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burung Indonesia — OK • ALTO — not certain • YANI — not certain Timor-Leste: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CI — not certain • Haburas — not certain
3. Donor funding. Donors other than CEPF have committed to providing sufficient funds to address global conservation priorities in the region. [further information: Chapter 10]	X	Not met	X	Not met		Not met	Indonesia: Marine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate for Lesser Sunda — Banda • Inadequate for North Sulawesi, North Maluku Terrestrial: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding for ** KBAs for the next five years secured • Inadequate funding for all other areas Tmor-Leste: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding
		Partially met		Partially met		Partially met	
		Fully met		Fully met		Fully met	
4. Livelihood alternatives. Local stakeholders affecting the conservation of biodiversity in the region have economic alternatives to unsustainable exploitation of natural resources.	X	Not met	X	Not met		Not met	Data limited, but no evidence that a significant number of stakeholders at KBAs have incentives/alternatives to allow pro-conservation behaviour change
		Partially met		Partially met		Partially met	
		Fully met		Fully met		Fully met	
5. Long-term mechanisms. Financing mechanisms (e.g., trust funds, revenue from the sale of carbon credits) exist and are of sufficient size to yield continuous long-term returns for at least the next 10 years.	X	Not met	X	Not met		Not met	No sustainable funding mechanisms exist No significant funding yielded from PES or other schemes
		Partially met		Partially met		Partially met	
		Fully met		Fully met		Fully met	

Goal 4: Enabling Environment. Public policies, the capacity to implement these, and the systems of governance in each individual country are supportive of the conservation of global biodiversity.

Criterion	Baseline (2013)		Mid-term (year)		Final (year)		Notes on Baseline
1. Legal environment for conservation. Laws exist that provide incentives for desirable conservation behavior and disincentives against undesirable behavior.		Not met		Not met		Not met	** Comparison of country commitments under MEAs and laws
	X	Partially met	X	Partially met		Partially met	
		Fully met		Fully met		Fully met	
2. Legal environment for civil society. Laws exist that allow for civil society to engage in the public policy-making and implementation process.		Not met		Not met		Not met	No significant legal impediments to the effective operation of CSOs in Indonesia or Timor-Leste
		Partially met		Partially met		Partially met	
	X	Fully met	X	Fully met		Fully met	
3. Education and training. Domestic programs exist that produce trained environmental managers at secondary, undergraduate, and advanced academic levels.		Not met		Not met		Not met	All senior leadership positions in environment / conservation agency in Indonesia or Timor-Leste are staffed by nationals.
		Partially met		Partially met		Partially met	
	X	Fully met	X	Fully met		Fully met	
4. Transparency. Relevant public-sector agencies use participatory, accountable, and publicly reviewable process to make decisions regarding use of land and natural resources.	X	Not met	X	Not met		Not met	Indonesia and T-L: specific policy formulation processes (e.g., NBSAP) seek public <i>input</i> , but decisions are not made public until after they are finalized and data is not widely and freely available. Timor-Leste:
		Partially met		Partially met		Partially met	
		Fully met		Fully met		Fully met	
5. Enforcement. Designated authorities are clearly mandated to manage the protected area system(s) in the region and conserve biodiversity outside of them, and are empowered to implement the enforcement continuum of education, prevention, interdiction, arrest, and prosecution.	X	Not met		Not met		Not met	Indonesia: **% of formal protected areas have been fully gazetted and demarcated. Patrol frequency is not known but is believed to be infrequent. Timor-Leste: one formal protected areas has been demarcated, patrolling is limited
		Partially met		Partially met		Partially met	
		Fully met		Fully met		Fully met	

Goal 5: Responsiveness to Emerging Issues. Mechanisms exist to identify and respond to emerging conservation issues.

Criterion	Baseline (2013)		Mid-term (year)		Final (year)		Notes on Baseline
1. Biodiversity monitoring. Nationwide or region-wide systems are in place to monitor status and trends of the components of biodiversity. [further information: Chapter 4]	X	Not met	X	Not met		Not Met	Indonesia: no species or habitat specific monitoring exists, with the exception of 6 target species where there is an effort to monitor populations at key protected areas
		Partially met		Partially met		Partially met	
		Fully met		Fully met		Fully met	

2. Threats monitoring. Nationwide or region-wide systems are in place to monitor status and trends of threats to biodiversity.	X	Not met	X	Not met		Not met	No system are in place for monitoring threats. Third party systems (e.g. GFW2) are becoming available to monitor deforestation
		Partially met		Partially met		Partially met	
		Fully met		Fully met		Fully met	
3. Ecosystem services monitoring. Nationwide or region-wide systems are in place to monitor status and trends of ecosystem services.	X	Not met	X	Not met		Not met	No systems are in place to monitor environmental services
		Partially met		Partially met		Partially met	
		Fully met		Fully met		Fully met	
4. Adaptive management. Conservation organizations and protected area management authorities demonstrate the ability to respond promptly to emerging issues.	X	Not met	X	Not met		Not met	No information is known which demonstrates adaptive management, but information is lacking
		Partially met		Partially met		Partially met	
		Fully met		Fully met		Fully met	
5. Public sphere. Conservation issues are regularly discussed in the public sphere, and these discussions influence public policy.		Not met		Not met		Not met	Indonesia: forest and marine conservation linked to carbon, climate change, land rights are regularly discussed and are significant policy issues for the Forestry Minister, Marine affairs Minister and President. Timor-Leste: forest and marine conservation is discussed in the context of livelihood issues, but appears to have a limited impact on policy-making
	TL	Partially met	TL	Partially met		Partially met	
	IND	Fully met	IND	Fully met		Fully met	