

Annual Portfolio Overview
Wallacea Biodiversity Hotspot
30 June 2016 (FY 16)

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 and animal endemism and accelerating levels of habitat loss. The chief causes of habitat loss include overexploitation of natural resources, degradation, fragmentation, and conversion, and pressure from population increase and economic development. Wallacea is fundamentally 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 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, the Flores hawk-eagle, and the Komodo Dragon.

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, Portuguese, Arabian, English, and Dutch – 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 region 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 allocation to the region is \$6,850,000 with the plan being that all money is obligated and all grants are closed by November 2019.

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 corridors, but the corridor concept is difficult to apply in island landscapes.) 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; namely *to support a diversity of civil society organizations with varying levels of capacity to achieve conservation outcomes and environmental sustainability within the increasingly important national agendas of economic growth*. This is expressed via seven Strategic Directions with the following allocations from the CEPF Donor Council:

Table 1. Strategic Directions and Initial Allocations

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

2.2. Portfolio Status

CEPF grant-making formally began with the RIT Grant to Burung Indonesia (Burung) in December 2014. The grant is for the full amount of the Strategic Direction – \$1,500,000 – 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, Burung has released most, but not all, RfPs naming specific PFAs and strategic directions, as shown in Table 2. The narrow-casting allows for more focused pre-RfP outreach by the RIT and, upon receipt of LOIs, allows for comparisons of more similar proposals.

Table 2. Wallacea Calls for Letters of Inquiry

No.	Release Date	Due Date	Geographic Focus	LOIs Received	
				Large	Small
1	January 16, 2015	February 9, 2015	Entire hotspot	18	0
2	May 25, 2015	June 26, 2015	Northern Sulawesi, Southern Maluku	1	30
3	July 31, 2015	August 31, 2015	Northern Sulawesi, Southern Maluku	13	
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	7	12
8	November 1, 2016	December 13, 2016	Timor-Leste	4	0
Total				104	140

As of this writing, and shown in Table 3, 21 of the 104 large grant LOIs have moved forward to full proposal, and 30 of the 140 small grant LOIs have moved forward to negotiation; in both cases, an approximate 20 percent “success” rate that reflects the quality of applications and the work-rate of the RIT to develop appropriate projects.

Table 3. Awarded (Active and Closed) and Pipeline Large and Small Grants by Strategic Direction

SD	Title	Count	Pipeline	Active	Closed	Total Obligation	Ecosystem Profile Allocation
1	Species	8	\$19,348	\$430,693	\$0	\$450,041	\$400,000
2	Sites	10	\$319,054	\$482,855	\$0	\$801,909	\$1,000,000
3	CBNRM – Terrestrial	17	\$119,962	\$713,797	\$0	\$833,759	\$750,000
4	CBNRM – Marine	12	\$248,244	\$462,232	\$0	\$710,476	\$1,450,000
5	Production landscapes	2	\$0	\$119,646	\$0	\$119,646	\$1,000,000
6	Civil society strengthening	3	\$0	\$493,129	\$0	\$493,129	\$750,000
7	RIT	1	\$0	\$1,499,389	\$0	\$1,499,389	\$1,500,000
Total		53	\$706,608	\$4,201,741	\$0	\$4,908,349	\$6,850,000

2.3. Coordinating CEPF Grant-Making

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 of the United Kingdom 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 small grants fund, which the CEPF Secretariat issues as a separate grant. The current ceiling is \$600,000, 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 then draws on multiple staff based in Bogor or in field locations within the hotspot, per Table 4.

Table 4. RIT Personnel

Location	Name	Position/Role
Bogor	Adi Widyanto	Team leader
Bogor	Ratna Palupi	Administration
Bogor	Rini Suryani	Small grants manager
Bogor	Henny Sembiring	Contracts manager
Bogor	Jihad	Species and KBA specialist
Bogor	Andreas Arinda	Partners Development Officer / M&E
Bogor	Herly Lisdawati	Finance
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 chief executive officer (Agus Budi Utomo), managing director (Dian Agista), conservation adviser (Tom Walsh) and senior scientist (Ria Saryanthi) to support the program in multiple ways.

2.4. Performance Assessment

Performance per the logical framework and the goals of the Ecosystem Profile is tracked per Section 7. In the first two years of the program, the primary focus has been (1) mobilization throughout the hotspot, and (2) engagement of CEPF's core constituency, local civil society groups. Even after only two years, progress toward the priorities named in the Ecosystem Profile is significant.

Civil Society

Not counting the RIT, there have been 44 active grants going to 41 different organizations. Of these, only four are not from Indonesia or Timor-Leste.

In addition to grantees, as a function of being the RIT, Burung Indonesia has trained a total of 150 civil society organizations in the design of conservation projects and, of those, given detailed project management training to 30 groups. Burung now maintains a database that allows it to connect several hundred civil society groups in the region.

Priority Species

To date, CEPF has made grants to improve the status or habitat of 17 of the 22 species prioritized in the Ecosystem Profile, as shown in Table 5. One of those not addressed, the Rote Snake-necked Turtle, has received significant investment by the Government of Indonesia. Similarly, CEPF has yet to address only four priority marine species, as shown in Table 6.

Table 5. Investment in Priority Terrestrial Species

No.	Latin name	Common name	Status	Grantee
1	<i>Babyrousa togeanensis</i>	Togean Babyrousa	EN	AJI Gorontalo
2	<i>Cacatua alba</i>	Umbrella Cockatoo	EN	Profauna, Bidadari Halmahera
3	<i>Cacatua moluccensis</i>	Salmon-crested Cockatoo	VU	Toma Lestari, YASTRA
4	<i>Cacatua sulphurea</i>	Yellow-crested Cockatoo	CR	
5	<i>Chelodina mccordi</i>	Rote Snake-necked Turtle	CR	
6	<i>Cuora amboinensis</i>	Amboina Box Turtle	VU	EISiel Kie Raha, AMAN Maluku Utara, UNIERA, Bidadari Halmahera
7	<i>Eos histrio</i>	Red and Blue Lory	EN	IDEF Foundation
8	<i>Eulipoa wallacei</i>	Moluccan Scrubfowl	VU	Baileo, UNIERA
9	<i>Indotestudo forstenii</i>	Celebes Tortoise	EN	
10	<i>Leucocephalon yuwonoi</i>	Sulawesi Forest Turtle	CR	
11	<i>Lorius garrulus</i>	Chattering Lory	VU	Profauna, Bidadari Halmahera
12	<i>Macaca nigra</i>	Celebes Crested Macaque	CR	WCS-WCU
13	<i>Macrocephalus maleo</i>	Maleo	EN	
14	<i>Nepenthes danseri</i>	Pitcher plant	VU	Bidadari Halmahera
15	<i>Nepenthes eymae</i>	Pitcher plant	VU	
16	<i>Nepenthes glabrata</i>	Pitcher plant	VU	
17	<i>Nepenthes hamata</i>	Pitcher plant	VU	Fauna & Flora International, Payo-Payo, Jurnal Celebes
18	<i>Nepenthes tomoriana</i>	Pitcher plant	VU	
19	<i>Ornithoptera aesacus</i>	Obi Island Birdwing	VU	
20	<i>Ornithoptera croesus</i>	Wallace Golden Birdwing Butterfly	EN	Bidadari Halmahera, YASTRA
21	<i>Troides dohertyi</i>	Talau Black Birdwing	VU	IDEF Foundation, Perkumpulan Sampiri
22	<i>Troides prattorum</i>	Buru Opalescent Birdwing	VU	AJI Gorontalo

Table 6. Investment in Priority Marine Species

No.	Latin name	Taxa	Status
1	<i>Eretmochelys imbricate</i>	Reptiles	CR
2	<i>Pristis pristis</i>	Marine fish	CR
3	<i>Pristis zijsron</i>	Marine fish	CR
4	<i>Anoxypristis cuspidate</i>	Marine fish	EN
5	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Marine mammal	EN
6	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Marine mammal	EN
7	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Reptiles	EN
8	<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>	Marine fish	EN
9	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Reptiles	EN
10	<i>Pristis clavata</i>	Marine fish	EN
11	<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>	Marine fish	VU
12	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Reptiles	VU
13	<i>Dugong dugon</i>	Marine mammal	VU
14	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Reptiles	VU
15	<i>Manta alfredi</i>	Marine fish	VU
16	<i>Manta birostris</i>	Marine fish	VU
17	<i>Bolbometopon muricatum</i>	Marine Fish	VU
18	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Marine mammal	VU
19	<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	Marine fish	VU
20	<i>Tridacna derasa</i>	Marine mollusks	VU
21	<i>Tridacna gigas</i>	Marine mollusks	VU
22	Coral spp (176 spp)	Coral	EN (9) VU (167)
23	<i>Holothuria spp, Actonipyga spp, Stichopus herrmanii, Thelenota ananas</i>	Sea cucumber	EN (5) VU (5)

Grantees contributing to marine species conservation include WCS, YAPEKA, JAPESDA, Yayasan Wallacea, Perkumpulan Manengkel Solidaritas, Yayasan Pengkajian dan Pengembangan Sosial, LPPM, Barakat, and Baileo. Note that with the exception of the mammals and the sea turtles, most of the species are occurring in most of the sites; thus, we do not show species by grantee in the table above.

Priority Key Biodiversity Areas

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

Table 7. 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

No.	KBA	Grantee
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

3. Portfolio Highlights by Strategic Direction

3.1. SD 1 – Address Threats to Priority Species

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

A highlight from this strategic direction is the grant to the Wildlife Conservation Society, which has established a “wildlife crime unit” (WCU) in North Sulawesi. The model for the WCU replicates WCS’ successful efforts in the past in Sumatra to combat illegal trade in tigers and ivory, as well as similar WCS work in the Mekong region. The WCU creates a network of informants and practitioners who, via WCS, report illegal activities to authorities. The focus of the WCU is always on middlemen and higher-level buyers, rather than on the typically low income people who might actually capture an animal. Already, this grant has led to the interruption of a 20 tonne shipment of shark meat from northern Sulawesi to Java, and in Maluku, to confiscation of illegally captured live birds. After spending time in quarantine, 40 white cockatoos (*Cacatua alba*), 28 Eclectus parrots (*Eclectus roratus*) and 49 Ternate chattering lorries (*Lorius garrulus*) were returned to the wild.

3.2. SD 2 – Improve Management of KBAs

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

A highlight from this strategic direction is the grant to Yayasan Komodo Survival, which is working in two small villages on the northwestern coast of the island of Flores. The single most charismatic species of Wallacea is the Komodo dragon (*Varanus komodoensis*), known primarily from its home island of Komodo. The home island of Komodo is protected as a national park, and the species is protected by Indonesian law. However, individual animals can swim to neighboring islands, including Flores, where they present a hazard to humans and wildlife. The grantee is working with people in two villages to help them manage this conflict, explaining their rights and responsibilities in relation to the animal, engaging district wildlife authorities, assisting with the building of enclosures for livestock, and considering the possibility of tourism promotion.

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

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

A highlight is the grant to Yayasan Tananua, which working in the area surrounding Kelimutu National Park in Flores. The park, surrounding the volcanic Mt. Kelimutu, with an iconic tri-colored set of crater lakes, has long enjoyed protected status, but when it was formally designated by the Government of Indonesia in the 1990s, denied local people access to traditional areas of cultivation, especially for coffee. With CEPF funds, Tananua is facilitating discussions between park managers and community members. This will reduce tension between the two parties, lead to reduced threats to the park, and allow for community members to have negotiated rights to cultivate designated buffer zones within the park.

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

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

A highlight is the grant to YAPEKA, which is working with four villages in the Sangihe islands to create small MPAs that conserve dugong habitat. YAPEKA has gathered baseline socio-economic data and biological data, and assesses local awareness of the environment and the animal. Using this information, they working with the communities to voluntarily set aside small areas that do not allow non-sustainable forms of fishing (e.g., blasting, cyanide, certain types of nets).

3.5. SD 5 – Private Sector Engagement in Production Landscapes

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

A highlight is the grant to the Indonesian Business Council for Sustainable Development, which has entered into a partnership with PT Vale Indonesia, a company with mining operations in Sulawesi. Vale is allowing IBCSD experts to visit its sites and make recommendations to improve management to mitigate negative impacts on biodiversity. Based on these pilot efforts, IBCSD will then promulgate wider adoption of improved practices by working with members of the Indonesia Mining Association.

3.6. SD 6 – Build Civil Society Capacity

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

A highlight is the grant to FKKM/YKMI, an Indonesian acronym for the Communication Forum for Conservation Forestry, a formal collaborative of civil society and scientists that is advising on revisions to the country's foundational biodiversity and forestry law. If YKMI is successful, the revised law will give new and expanded rights to local groups to manage public forests.

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

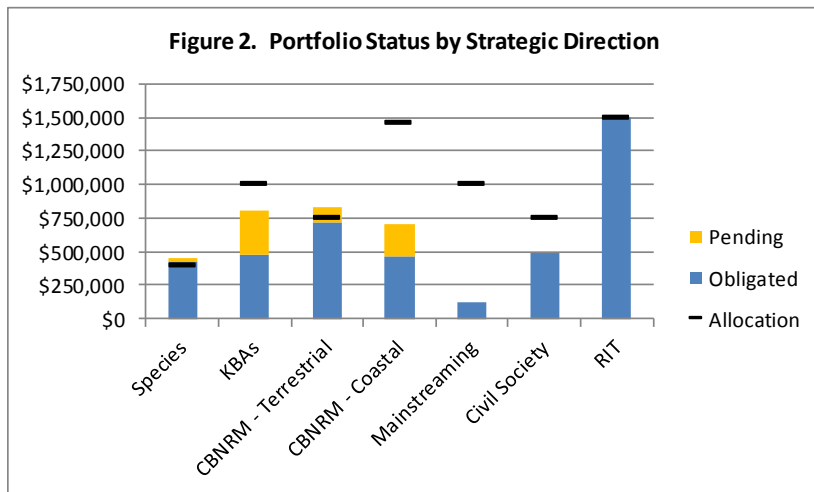
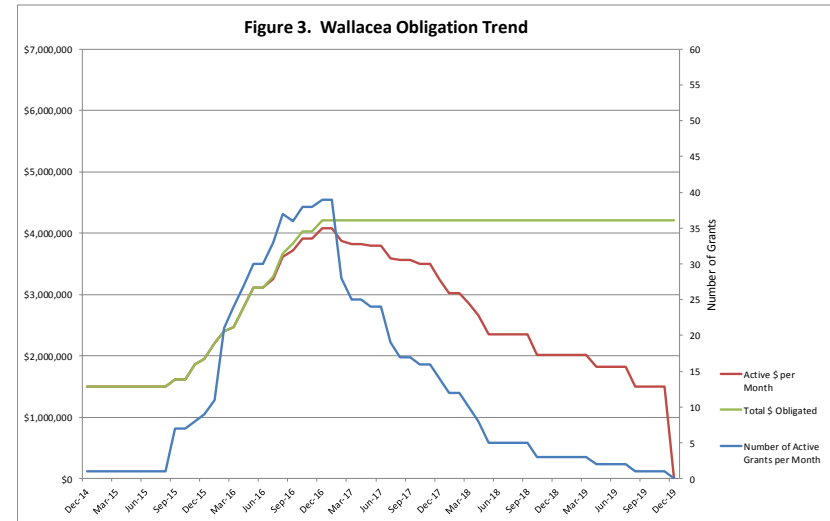
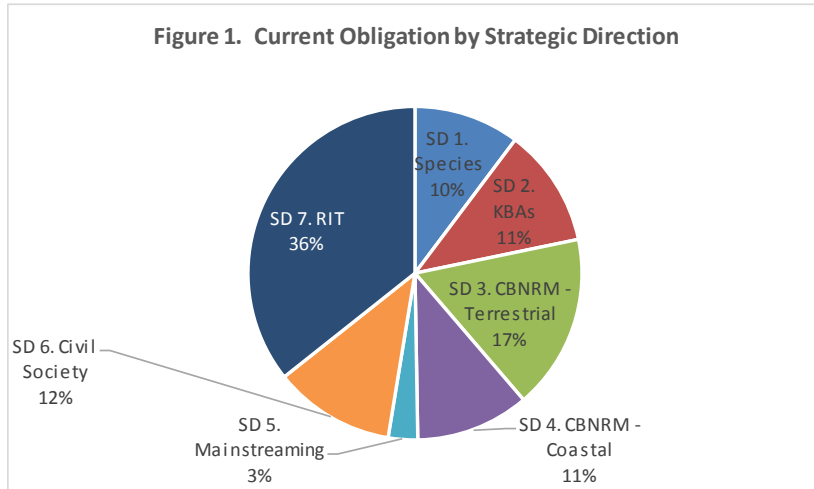
The CEPF Secretariat and Burung Indonesia have collaborated directly and indirectly with donors and host country government agencies at multiple levels. Burung maintains regular engagement with:

- 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. Conclusion

In the first two years of investment, CEPF has reached a broad array of civil society across the Wallacea hotspot. The challenge now is to target grants toward geographic and technical gaps, build upon existing grants to ensure success, and position Burung Indonesia, CEPF grantees, and broader civil society to promulgate the goals of the Ecosystem Profile well into the future.

6. Summary Figures



7. Update of 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	Result
Status of globally threatened biodiversity in Wallacea is more secure as a result of action by civil society organizations	Increase in the RLI over five years for all globally threatened species in the hotspot (GI1)	Ongoing grants addressing 36 priority species; grants studying freshwater and cave biodiversity
	Reduction in level of threat to target KBAs (GI6)	Ongoing grants in 14 target KBAs
	300% increase in the area of production landscapes (non-PA) managed for biodiversity between 2014 and 2019 (GI8)	Ongoing grants in multiple production landscapes, but indicator will ultimately be measured in hectares instead of percent
	Change in the number of people (GI9) and communities (GI10) with improved and more secure livelihoods as a result of CEPF grantee actions	Multiple grants working with communities in coastal and terrestrial landscapes
	Estimated volume of above-ground CO _{2e} stored in KBAs supported by CEPF grants is stable or increases (GI11)	Grants with significant impact on tree cover in Flores and Sulawesi
	Increase in the volume and quality of freshwater supply from KBAs supported by CEPF grants (GI12)	No progress to date
	The intensity and effectiveness of CSO networking and partnerships increases as a result of the CEPF program (GI22)	Grants to Penabulu, AMAN partners, and YKMI all leading to better networks
Intermediate Outcome	Intermediate Indicators	Result
1. Threats to high priority species are reduced	Main threats to at least five terrestrial and three marine species are reduced to a level where they do not endanger the species	Ongoing grants addressing 36 priority species
	Six existing species action plans are resourced and implemented by government	Ongoing grant to AMAN Sinjai to address <i>Bubalus quarlesi</i> in Karaeng -Lompobattang Ongoing grant to YAKINES addressing <i>Cacatua sulphurea</i>
2. Globally important sites are managed to conserve global biodiversity values	Rate of habitat loss in at least one terrestrial KBA supported by CEPF grants in each of eight priority clusters is reduced by 50% compared to a business as usual baseline (GI3)	24 grants in 18 different locations working toward this
	For at least one KBA in each of five priority marine corridors coral cover at the end of the project is no less than the cover at the beginning as a result of CEPF support.	11 grants in 14 corridors ongoing

Intermediate Outcome	Intermediate Indicators	Result
	At least one successful CEPF funded ridge-to-reef project in each of the four marine corridors that are integrated with terrestrial corridors	No ongoing grants
	At least one KBA in each of eight priority clusters outside official protected areas is conserved through a successful CEPF funded project	26 ongoing grants leading to this
	Overall level of resources (protected area staff, budget, and resources from other stakeholder) dedicated to addressing priority conservation management issues at five CEPF-funded KBAs that are also protected areas increases by at least 10% within a year of the end of the project (GI18)	14 ongoing grants
	Annual budget allocation by PHKA and KKP (Indonesia) for conservation in Wallacea increases by 1% per year in real terms.	No results to date
	Local government at 10 CEPF-funded marine KBAs allocates resources for their conservation	Commitments indicated at 8 sights
	Evaluation of the management effectiveness of terrestrial (METT) and marine (EKKP3K) protected areas in Wallacea shows improvements in at least 50% of the indicators	No results to date
	Increase of 10% (from 2.7 million to at least 3 million hectares) in the area of terrestrial KBAs under formal protection (GI5)	No results to date
	Increase of 50 % in the area of Marine KBAs with formal protection as KKP/KKPD within five priority marine corridors	No results to date
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)	18 ongoing grants
	At all CEPF-funded sites the rights of relevant local communities over natural resources are acknowledged and respected by other stakeholders (GI4)	18 ongoing grants
	Community institutions, capacity, plans and agreements with other stakeholders (as appropriate for the situation) are in place and resourced (GI4) in at least one KBA in each of three priority clusters	18 ongoing grants
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

Intermediate Outcome	Intermediate Indicators	Result
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
	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
	Community systems for management of marine resources are recognised and supported by government in at least three CEPF-funded marine KBAs	3 ongoing grants
	Conservation management of all CEPF-funded marine KBAs includes creation or strengthening of community groups	7 ongoing grants
5. Private sector actors take action to mitigate negative impacts and to support conservation of globally important sites and species in production landscapes	5 Private sector actors with resource management/extraction licenses over KBAs adopt mechanisms to safeguard global biodiversity values at sites targeted by CEPF grants (GI4)	3 ongoing grants
	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	1 ongoing grant
	At least three models of best practice addressing key issues in production landscapes are documented and disseminated (GI19)	3 sites being addressed
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	To be assessed at mid-term
	Leaders of 75% CEPF grantees demonstrate knowledge of global and national issues and decisions which affect their work and plans, and articulate how they will respond, in the initial assessment and end of project assessment (GI23)	Ongoing grant to Penabulu
7. Incorporation of CEPF-identified priorities into key stakeholder policies and programs results in more, better targeted	Six existing species action plans are updated with reference to CEPF data and project results	Burung leading in science and engaged with partners
	Data from CEPF is used to determine location of new MPAs by KKP and “essential ecosystem” by PHKA	Burung regularly engaged with Ministry (KHLK)
	Three major national development policies (e.g., MP3EI, NBSAP) take into account conservation of KBAs and corridors	No results to date

Intermediate Outcome	Intermediate Indicators	Result
funding for conservation in the hotspot, as addressed by the RIT or appropriate entities	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	No results to date
	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	No results to date
	At least five companies or CSOs take conservation of KBAs into account in their planning process	Multiple ongoing grants
	Assessment of options and potential sources of funding for a sustainable financing mechanism completed (GI14, GI15, GI16, GI17)	No results to date

8. Awarded and Pipeline Grants

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		\$14,095	Active
4	YKMI	National biodiversity law revision	\$159,034		Active
Northern Sulawesi Marine Corridor and Sangihe-Talaud					
5	Manengkel	Bahoi CRM		\$18,310	Closed
6	CELEBIO	Siau scops owl		\$19,995	Closed
7	Kompak	Talaud Island conservation		\$20,000	Closed
8	Sampiri	Sangihe Island conservation		\$19,199	Closed
9	YAPEKA	Sangihe Island CRM	\$99,100		Active
10	YAPEKA	Workshop on community based CRM		\$5,000	Closed
11	IDEP	Talaud Island permaculture	\$124,249		Active
12	WCS	North Sulawesi multi-village MPAs	\$130,364		Active
Poso and Malili Lakes (Central Sulawesi)					
13	Andi Djemma University	Luwu Timur species		\$19,853	Active
14	IMUNITAS	Lake Poso co-management		\$19,521	Active
15	Perkumpulan WALLACEA	Lake Matano traditional rights		\$19,918	Active
16	Karsa Institute	Lake Poso multi-party coordination		\$18,233	Active
17	IBCSD	Improved mining practices	\$101,413		Active
18	IUCN	Malili Lakes invertebrates / planning	\$190,922		Active
19	FFI	Limestone cave assessment / planning	\$100,000		Active
South Sulawesi					
20	AMAN Sinjai	Customary land use planning		\$19,571	Active
21	Balang Institute	Pattanetearang alternative livelihood		\$19,422	Active
22	Rainforest Alliance	Bantaeng coffee and cocoa	\$105,329		Active
23	Jurnal Celebes	Maros/Pangkajene district awareness		\$14,637	Active
24	Payo-Payo	Bantimurung-Bulusaraung livelihoods	\$80,842		Active
Togean Banggai					
25	Aliansi Jurnalis	Togean public awareness		\$19,962	Proposal
26	University of Indonesia	Togean governmental coordination		\$20,000	Proposal
27	JAPESDA	Luwu MPAs	\$57,883		Proposal
28	Relawan Orang dan Alam	Balantak mangroves		\$20,000	Proposal
Northern Maluku (Halmahera)					
29	Yayasan Perguruan Kristen Halmahera	Protection of Gosong bird eggs		\$16,901	Active
30	AMAN Maluku Utara	Fritu people land rights		\$18,854	Active
31	eLSIS Kie Raha	Desa Guruapin mangrove conservation		\$17,229	Active
32	Bidadari Halmahera	Aketajawe national park CBNRM		\$18,499	Active
33	Profauna	Halmahera bird trading campaign	\$94,684		Active
Southern Maluku (Seram, Buru, Ambon)					
34	Toma Lestari	Seram endemic species		\$20,000	Active
35	YASTRA	Manusela customary institutions		\$19,514	Active
36	LPPM	Buano coastal CBNRM		\$20,000	Active
37	Yayasan Baileo Maluku	Haruku island customary wisdom		\$19,608	Active
38	Universitas Pattimura	Kassa Island CBNRM		\$19,404	Active

No.	Organization	Summary Title	Amount		Status
39	Yayasan Wallacea	Buru Island turtle conservation	\$57,171		Active
Flores and Solor-Alor					
40	JPIC SVD	Komodo dragon habitat protection		\$19,952	Active
41	BARAKAT	Hadakewa Bay conservation		\$19,681	Active
42	SANDI FLORATA	Alor CBFM		\$19,127	Active
43	YAKINES	Manggarai Barat CBFM		\$20,000	Active
44	Ayu Tani Mandiri	Ili Wengot CBFM		\$19,932	Active
45	Yayasan Komodo Survival	Flores Island komodo conservation	\$94,751		Active
46	YPPS	South Lebau coastal CRM	\$99,113		Active
47	Yayasan Tananua Flores	Kelimutu CBNRM	\$110,017		Active
48	Wahana Tani Mandiri	Mt. Egon CBNRM	\$99,648		Active
Timor-Leste					
49	Centro de Desenvolvimento Comunitario	Eastern region capacity building	\$100,000		Proposal
50	Conservation International	Protected area network	\$299,054		Proposal
51	Coral Triangle Center	Atauro Island MPAs	\$170,360		Proposal
Summary					
		Active grants (count)	17	27	
		Active grants (amount)	\$2,205,897	\$496,455	
		Pipeline (count)	4	3	
		Pipeline (amount)	\$627,298	\$59,962	

9. CEPF Wallacea in Popular and Scientific Media

Publikasi Wallacea: Januari - Desember 2015				
No	Nama Media	Judul	Tanggal Publikasi	Tautan
1	Mongabay.co.id	Inilah Si Hijau Merah Endemis Pulau Sangihe	7-Jan-15	http://www.mongabay.co.id/2015/01/07/inilah-si-hijau-merah-endemis-pulau-san
2	Mongabay.co.id	Cendrawasih Gagak, Burung Evolusi Asal Kepulauan Maluku Utara	7-Feb-15	http://www.mongabay.co.id/2015/02/07/cendrawasih-gagak-burung-evolusi-asal-l
3	Kompas.com	Demi Konservasi di Wallacea, Dana Rp 50 Miliar pun Dikucurkan	16-Apr-15	http://regional.kompas.com/read/2015/04/16/09054791/Demi.Konservasi.di.Walla
4	Mongabay.co.id	Bersiaplah Investasi untuk Konservasi Wallacea Mulai Dikucurkan	18-Apr-15	http://www.mongabay.co.id/2015/04/18/bersiaplah-investasi-untuk-konservasi-w
5	Mongabay.co.id	Ayo, Manfaatkan Pendanaan Konservasi di Sangihe, Talaud dan Koridor Laut Sulut	4-Jun-15	http://www.mongabay.co.id/2015/06/04/ayo-manfaatkan-pendanaan-konservasi
6	lwf.or.id	Obrolan Kamis Sore (OKS)	22-Oct-15	http://www.lwf.or.id/detail_content/254
7	Mongabay.co.id	Surga Biota Laut Itu Adalah Wallacea	18-Nov-15	http://www.mongabay.co.id/2015/11/18/surga-biota-air-endemis-itu-adalah-wall
8	Mongabay.co.id	Si Burung Cantik yang Terus Diburu	9 Maret 2015	http://www.mongabay.co.id/2015/03/09/si-burung-cantik-yang-terus-diburu/
Publikasi di Burung.org dan Wallace.org				
No	Nama Media	Judul	Tanggal Publikasi	Tautan
1	Burung.org	Format Anggaran Proposal Kemitraan Wallacea	18-Jun-15	http://burung.org/2015/06/18/format-anggaran-proposal-kemitraan-wallacea/
2	Burung.org	Format Proposal Kemitraan Wallacea	18-Jun-15	http://burung.org/2015/06/18/format-proposal-kemitraan-wallacea/
3	Burung.org	Permintaan Proposal-Kemitraan Konservasi Wallacea-Sangihe Talaud dan Koridor Laut Sulawesi	18-Jun-15	http://burung.org/2015/06/18/permintaan-proposal-kemitraan-konservasi-wallacea-sangihe
4	Burung.org	Permintaan Proposal-Kemitraan Konservasi Wallacea-Seram dan Koridor Laut Buru	18-Jun-15	http://burung.org/2015/06/18/permintaan-proposal-kemitraan-konservasi-wallacea-seram-c
5	Burung.org	Pertemuan Perdana Komite Penasihat CEPF Wallacea	25-Jun-15	http://burung.org/2015/06/25/pertemuan-perdana-komite-penasihat-cepf-wallacea/
6	Burung.org	Call for Letters of Inquiry CEPF Wallacea (hibah besar)	31-Jul-15	http://burung.org/2015/07/31/call-for-letters-of-inquiry-cepf-wallacea-hibah-besar/
7	Burung.org	Poso dan Kompleks Malili, Surga Ikan Endemis	6-Oct-15	http://burung.org/2015/10/06/ienis-baru-ikan-flasher-wrasse/
8	Burung.org	Komodo di Tanjung Kerita Mese	6-Oct-15	http://burung.org/2015/10/06/komodo-di-tanjung-kerita-mese/
9	Wallacea.org	CEPF: Supporting Conservation of Important Ecosystems in Wallacea	10-Oct-15	http://wallacea.org/2015/10/10/cepf-supporting-conservation-of-important-ecosystems-in-w
10	Burung.org	Pertemuan Kedua Komite Penasihat CEPF Wallacea	25-Oct-15	http://burung.org/2015/10/25/pertemuan-kedua-komite-penasihat-cepf-wallacea/
11	Burung.org	Call for Letters of Inquiry CEPF WALLACEA	3-Nov-15	http://burung.org/2015/11/03/call-for-letters-of-inquiry-cepf-wallacea/
12	Burung.org	Permintaan Proposal – Kemitraan Konservasi Wallacea – Flores dan Koridor Laut Solor – Alor	3-Nov-15	http://burung.org/2015/11/03/permintaan-proposal-kemitraan-konservasi-wallacea-flores-d
13	Burung.org	Permintaan Proposal-Kemitraan Konservasi Wallacea-Danau Poso dan Kompleks Danau Malili	6-Nov-15	http://burung.org/2015/11/06/permintaan-proposal-pfa-danau-poso-dan-kompleks-danau-r
14	Burung.org	Poso dan Kompleks Malili, Surga Ikan Endemis	11-Nov-15	http://burung.org/2015/11/11/poso-dan-kompleks-malili-surga-ikan-endemis/
Publikasi Media Cetak:				
No	Nama Media	Judul	Tanggal Publikasi	Jenis Publikasi
1	Radar Sulteng	Bangun Kemitraan Konservasi Wallacea	13-Oct-15	Artikel
2	Radar Sulteng	Permintaan Proposal Kemitraan Konservasi Wallacea	8-Nov-15	Iklan baris
3	Fajar Makassar	Permintaan Proposal Kemitraan Konservasi Wallacea	8-Nov-15	Iklan baris
4	Post Kupang	Permintaan Proposal Kemitraan Konservasi Wallacea	1-Nov-15	Iklan baris
5	Malut Post	Permintaan Proposal Kemitraan Konservasi Wallacea	5-Mar-16	Iklan baris
6	Fajar Makassar	Permintaan Proposal Kemitraan Konservasi Wallacea	6-Mar-16	Iklan baris
7	Ambon Ekspres	Permintaan Proposal Kemitraan Konservasi Wallacea	3-Jun-15	Iklan baris
8	Siwalima	Sejumlah Spesies di Manusela Terancam Punah	4-Jun-15	Artikel
9	Manado Post	Permintaan Proposal Kemitraan Konservasi Wallacea	26-May-16	Iklan baris

Publikasi Wallacea: Januari - Desember 2016

No	Nama Media	Judul	Tanggal Publikasi	Tautan
1	Birdlife.org	Survey Confirms Chinese Crested Terns Indonesia	9-Feb-16	http://www.birdlife.org/asia/news/survey-confirms-chinese-crested-terns-indonesia
2	Mongabay.co.id	Dara Laut Cina yang Dipastikan Ada di Indonesia	11-Feb-16	http://www.mongabay.co.id/2016/02/11/dara-laut-cina-yang-dipastikan-ada-di-indonesia/
3	Kompas.com	Inilah Tempat-tempat Terbaik Mengamati Burung Elang Flores	3-Mar-16	http://travel.kompas.com/read/2016/03/12/162100327/Inilah.Tempat-tempat.Berbaik.Mengamati.Buru
4	Suarakomunitas.net	Wallacea dan Fakultas Kehutanan Unanda Sosialisasi Perlindungan DTA Danau Matano	5-Mar-16	http://suarakomunitas.net/baca/87474/wallacea-dan-fakultas-kehutanan-unanda-sosialisasi-perlindur
5	Mongabay.co.id	CEPF Burung Indonesia Tawarkan Dana Konservasi Satwa Endemik Sulawesi, Apa Programnya?	8-Mar-16	http://www.mongabay.co.id/2016/03/08/cepf-burung-indonesia-tawarkan-dana-konservasi-satwa-ende
6	Amansulsel.or.id	Perlu Upaya Bersama untuk Penyelamatan Danau Tempe	9-Mar-16	http://amansulsel.or.id/perlu-upaya-bersama-untuk-penyelamatan-danau-tempe/
7	Pojoksatu.id	Perlu Upaya Bersama untuk Penyelamatan Danau Tempe	10-Mar-16	http://sulsel.poioksatu.id/read/2016/03/10/perlu-upaya-bersama-untuk-penyelamatan-danau-tempe/
8	The Jakarta Post	Yellow Crested Cockatoo Population Shrinks	11-Mar-16	http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2016/03/11/yellow-crested-cockatoo-population-shrinks.html
9	Suarakomunitas.net	Matano, Kampung Tua Berstatus Hutan	23-Mar-16	http://suarakomunitas.net/baca/87573/matano-kampung-tua-berstatus-hutan/
10	Mongabay.co.id	Danau Tempe, Danau Purba yang Mengalami Banyak Masalah, Apa Saja Masalahnya?	26-Mar-16	http://www.mongabay.co.id/2016/03/26/danau-tempe-danau-purba-yang-mengalami-banyak-masalah
11	The Jakarta Post	Flores Eagle Attracts Interational Bird Watchers	4-Apr-16	http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2016/04/04/flores-eagle-attracts-international-bird-watchers.htm
12	The Jakarta Post	Bird species native to Flores at risk of extinction	9-Apr-16	http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2016/04/09/bird-species-native-to-flores-at-risk-of-extinction.htm
13	Mongabay.co.id	Desa Pasang Surga Bagi Burung Bangau di Sulsel	23-May-16	http://www.mongabay.co.id/2016/05/23/desa-pasang-surga-bagi-burung-bangau-di-sulsel/
14	Mongabay.co.id	Om Niu 20 Tahun Penguasa Burung di Sahendaruman	26-May-16	http://www.mongabay.co.id/2016/05/26/om-niu-20-tahun-penguasa-burung-di-sahendaruman/
15	Mongabay.co.id	Paruh Bengkok Itu Mendapatkan Lagi Kebebasannya	4-Jun-16	http://www.mongabay.co.id/2016/06/04/paruh-bengkok-itu-mendapatkan-lagi-kebebasannya/
16	Mongabay.co.id	Mengenalkan Pengelolaan Pesisir dan Laut Berbasis Masyarakat di Kepulauan Sangihe	4-Jun-16	http://www.mongabay.co.id/2016/06/04/mengenalkan-pengelolaan-pesisir-dan-laut-berbasis-masyara
17	Suarakomunitas.net	Menuju Pengelolaan Ekosistem Danau Matano yang Multi Pihak dan Berkelanjutan	16-Jun-16	http://suarakomunitas.net/baca/87883/menuju-pengelolaan-ekosistem-danau-matano-yang-multi-pih
18	Kabarindonesia.com	Perkumpulan Wallacea dan Burung Indonesia Ajak Selamatkan Ekosistem Danau Matano	21-Jun-16	http://www.kabarindonesia.com/berita.php?pil=4&id=Perkumpulan+Wallacea+dan+Burung+Indonesi
19	Birdlife.org	New Initiative Aims Make Self-Assessment Easier Conservation	22-Jun-16	http://www.birdlife.org/worldwide/news/new-initiative-aims-make-self-assessment-easier-conservation
20	Mongabay.co.id	Kisah Opa Zaka dari Penangkap Jadi Pelindung Nuri Talaud	25-Jun-16	http://www.mongabay.co.id/2016/06/25/kisah-opa-zaka-dari-penangkap-jadi-pelindung-nuri-talaud/
21	Cendananeews.com	Pemkab Minahasa Utara Mendukung Kegiatan DPL di Desa Bahoi	16-Jul-16	http://www.cendananeews.com/2016/07/pemkab-minahasa-utara-mendukung.html
22	Manadokita.com	Didukung Pemkab Minut, DPL Bahoi Awal Jejaring Konservasi Laut	17-Jul-16	http://www.manadokita.com/2016/07/didukung-pemkab-minut-dpl-bahoi-awal.html
23	Kompas.com	Mengamati Burung Sambil Berwisata, Hutan Golo Tando Tempatnya	3-Aug-16	http://travel.kompas.com/read/2016/08/03/131800127/Mengamati.Burung.Sambil.Berwisata.Hutan.G
24	Antaraneews.com	Yayasan Wallacea Galakkan Perlindungan Penyu di Kayeli	5-Sep-16	http://ambon.antaraneews.com/berita/34889/yayasan-wallacea-galakkan-perlindungan-penyu-di-kayeli
25	Aman.or.id	Masyarakat Adat Fritu Bikin Tata Ruang untuk Lindungi Wilayah Adat Mereka	6-Sep-16	http://malut.aman.or.id/2016/09/06/masyarakat-adat-fritu-bikin-tata-ruang-untuk-lindungi-wilayah-adat
26	Komunita.id	Jurnal Celebes: Pengelolaan Danau Matano Multipihak Berkelanjutan	6-Sep-16	http://komunita.id/2016/09/06/jurnal-celebes-pengelolaan-danau-matano-multipihak-berkelanjutan/
27	Tribunnews.com	Wijayanto Sebut Potensi Laut Sulut Belum Dikelola Dengan Baik	4-Oct-16	http://manado.tribunnews.com/2016/10/04/wijayanto-sebut-potensi-laut-sulut-belum-dikelola-dengan-
28	Tribunnews.com	Potensi Laut di Sulut Dinilai Belum Dikelola Dengan Baik	4-Oct-16	http://www.tribunnews.com/regional/2016/10/04/potensi-laut-di-sulut-dinilai-belum-dikelola-dengan-ba
29	Amansulsel.or.id	AMAN Sinjai Gelar Pelatihan Penyusunan Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Adat	6-Oct-16	http://amansulsel.or.id/aman-sinjai-gelar-pelatihan-penyusunan-rencana-tata-ruang-wilayah-adat/
30	Aman.or.id	Masyarakat Adat Fritu Verifikasi Tata Ruang Wilayah Adat	15-Oct-16	http://malut.aman.or.id/2016/10/15/masyarakat-adat-fritu-kembali-verifikasi-tata-ruang-wilayah-adat/
31	Perkumpulan Wallacea	Himpunan informasi kegiatan dan artikel lepas	2016	https://perkumpulwallacea.wordpress.com/

Publikasi di Burung.org dan Wallacea.org

No	Nama Media	Judul	Tanggal Publikasi	Tautan
1	Wallacea.org	Permintaan Proposal Kemitraan Konservasi Wallacea Danau Poso dan Kompleks Danau Malili	20-Jan-16	http://wallacea.org/2016/01/20/permintaan-proposal-kemitraan-konservasi-wallacea-danau-poso-dan-
2	Wallacea.org	Cal For Lol : Investment in the Wallacea Biodiversity Hotspot	4-Feb-16	http://wallacea.org/2016/02/04/cal-for-loi-investment-in-the-wallacea-biodiversity-hotspot/
3	Wallacea.org	Permintaan Proposal Kemitraan Konservasi Wallacea Halmahera dan Koridor Laut Halmahera	5-Mar-16	http://wallacea.org/2016/03/05/permintaan-proposal-kemitraan-konservasi-wallacea-halmahera-dan-k
4	Wallacea.org	Permintaan Proposal Kemitraan Konservasi Wallacea Sulawesi Bagian Selatan	5-Mar-16	http://wallacea.org/2016/03/05/permintaan-proposal-kemitraan-konservasi-wallacea-sulawesi-bagian-
5	Wallacea.org	Call for Letters of Inquiry	10-Mar-16	http://wallacea.org/2016/03/10/call-for-letters-of-inquiry/
6	Wallacea.org	Permintaan Proposal Kemitraan Konservasi Wallacea Koridor Laut Togeang-Banggai	1-Sep-16	http://wallacea.org/2016/09/01/permintaan-proposal-kemitraan-konservasi-wallacea-koridor-laut-togea
7	Wallacea.org	Wallacea Biodiversity Hotspot Call for Letters of Inquiry for Large Grants	2-Sep-16	http://wallacea.org/2016/09/02/wallacea-biodiversity-hotspot-call-for-letters-of-inquiry-for-large-grants/
8	Wallacea.org	Kemitraan Konservasi Wallacea Undangan menyampaikan Konsep Proposal untuk Hibah Besar	2-Sep-16	http://wallacea.org/2016/09/02/kemitraan-konservasi-wallacea-undangan-menyampaikan-konsep-pro
9	Wallacea.org	Wallacea Biodiversity Hotspot Call for Letters of Inquiry For Large Grants Only	1-Nov-16	http://wallacea.org/2016/11/01/wallacea-biodiversity-hotspot-call-for-letters-of-inquiry-for-large-grants-
10	Burung.org	Wallacea Biodiversity Hotspot Call for Letters of Inquiry For Large Grants Only	1-Nov-16	http://burung.org/2016/11/01/wallacea-biodiversity-hotspot-call-for-letters-of-inquiry-for-large-grants-or
11	Burung.org	Call for Letters of Inquiry No. 9 Investment in the Wallacea Biodiversity Hotspot Request for Pro	27-Dec-16	http://burung.org/2016/12/28/call-for-letters-of-inquiry-no-9-investment-in-the-wallacea-biodiversity-hot
12	Wallacea.org	Call for Letters of Inquiry No. 9 Investment in the Wallacea Biodiversity Hotspot Request for Pro	28-Dec-16	http://wallacea.org/2016/12/28/3595/

Publikasi Media Cetak:

No	Nama Media	Judul	Tanggal Publikasi	Jenis Publikasi
1	Luwuk Post	Permintaan Proposal Kemitraan Konservasi Wallacea	3-Sep-16	Iklan baris
2	Banggai Raya	Pemda Banggai Dorong Wisata Bahari Terkoneksi 4 Kabupaten	12-Aug-16	Artikel
3	Metro News	Flora dan Fauna di Togeang-Banggai Terancam Punah	24-Aug-16	Artikel
4	Banggai News	Burung Indonesia Terapkan Strategic Direction	25-Aug-16	Artikel
5	Banggai News	Bom dan Potasium Marak Terjadi di Koridor laut Togeang-Banggai	25-Aug-16	Artikel