

Annual Portfolio Overview Wallacea Biodiversity Hotspot

July 2021 – June 2022

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 marine species include the Winghead shark (*Eusphyra blochii*), Banggai cardinalfish (*Pterapogon kauderni*), and the Long horned pygmy devilray (*Mobula eregoodoo*), while on land, the region is best known for the iconic Komodo dragon (*Varanus komodoensis*).

The hotspot is a marine conservation priority that include permanently open estuaries and bays, intermittently closed lagoons, seagrass meadows, photic coral reefs, and subtidal rocky reefs, sand beds, and mud plains. These cover as many as ten of the world's 50 ocean reefs most important for conservation. 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. The area is also a terrestrial conservation priority, with 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.

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 20 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.

CEPF grant-making in the region ran from December 2014 to June 2020 (referred to as Phase I), then began anew with a second phase of investment in August 2020. This portfolio overview covers the period of Phase II in line with CEPF’s 2022 fiscal year, which ended in June 2022, although some of the data tables reflect information through October 2022.

2. Niche for CEPF Investment

2.1. Overview

Phase II of investment is funded by five private foundations: The Bloomberg Philanthropies Vibrant Oceans Initiative (VOI), the Margaret A. Cargill Philanthropies (MACP), the Walton Family Foundation (Walton), David and Lucile Packard Foundation (Packard), and the Nimick Forbesway Foundation (NFF). Together, these five funders have allowed CEPF to make \$2,690,918 available to civil society organizations (CSOs). The funding from each funder has its own start and end date, but ultimately extends to November 2024. These donors joined together because they all support the goals of CEPF in this region. At the same time, they each have their own specific area of complementary focus including, variously, threatened species conservation, local livelihoods, empowerment of coastal communities, CSO strengthening, reef conservation, and sustainable fisheries.

Unlike in Phase I, which covered both Indonesia and Timor-Leste and which included both terrestrial and marine areas, per the five donors, the funding for Phase II is limited to Indonesia and to the marine realm: species, Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), and corridors. Further, unlike in Phase I, which made funding available to international and national NGOs, funding in the Phase II is only available to Indonesian organizations.

Concurrent with the finalization of the funding agreements from the donors, CEPF commissioned a small team to [update](#) the marine components of the Phase I ecosystem profile over July-August 2020. Almost all internal and external meetings took place over the internet, as the COVID-19 pandemic made travel and physical meetings difficult. The team compiled new data on conservation and marine species in Wallacea and reviewed and updated the key chapters on policy, civil society, threats, and investment. They consulted with officials from the key ministries, and with a group of marine experts which included input from the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) research institute, RARE, Conservation International, the Coral Triangle Centre, and the Wildlife Conservation Society.

The updated profile identifies 282 globally threatened marine species (178 of which are corals), 74 marine key biodiversity areas (KBAs) and 66 “candidate” marine KBAs, and 21 marine corridors. The profile prioritizes all the corals, 46 of the non-coral species, 31 of the KBAs, and 7 of the corridors.

The update team similarly adapted the existing strategic framework of the 2014 ecosystem profile to reflect the emphases of the new donors, per the table below.

Table 1. Strategic Directions and Funding Allocation per 2020 Ecosystem Profile Update

No.	Strategic Direction	Percent of Total Funding
1	Address threats to high priority species	5%
2	Improve management of sites with (KBAs) and without official protection status	10%
3	Support sustainable natural resource management by communities in priority sites and corridors	25%
4	Strengthen community-based action to protect marine species and sites	20%
6	Enhance civil society capacity for effective conservation action in Wallacea	15%
7	Provide strategic leadership and effective coordination of conservation investment through a Regional Implementation Team	25%
Total		100%

Note that the numbering of the strategic directions omits Strategic Direction 5, which in Phase I, focused on engagement of the private sector. In Phase II, this work is purposefully incorporated into the other strategic directions. Note further that there is a relative funding allocation, not a fixed amount, reflecting the possibility of an increased allocation to the region over time.

2.2. Portfolio Status

CEPF grant-making formally began with the RIT Grant to Burung Indonesia for almost \$400,000 in August 2020 and the commitment of \$500,000 to the Small Grant Mechanism, also under Burung Indonesia, in December 2020. These amounts were subsequently amended to \$464,000 and \$1,236,953, respectively. The RIT used the 2021 and 2022 fiscal years to award small and large grants by releasing calls for letters of inquiry (LOIs).

Table 2. Wallacea Phase II Calls for Letters of Inquiry

No.	Focus	Release Date	Due Date	LOIs Received	
				Large	Small
1	All SDs and geographies	16 December 2020	16 January 2021	20	49
2	All SDs and geographies	18 June 2021	16 July 2021	11	35
3	All SDs and geographies	15 January 2022	15 February 2022	7	45
4	All SDs and geographies	19 March 2022	10 April 2022	4	n/a
Sub-total				42	129
Total				171	

As Table 3 shows, not counting the RIT, 13 of 42 large grant LOIs (31 percent) and 26 of 129 small grant LOIs (20 percent) went on to receive awards.

Table 3. Awarded Large and Small Grants by Strategic Direction

Strategic Direction	Allocation	Large Grants		Small Grants		Total		Percent of Total Funding
		Count	Obligation	Count	Obligation	Count	Obligation	
1. Species	\$134,546	2	\$203,724	0	\$0	2	\$203,724	8
2. KBAs	\$269,092	1	\$64,135	5	\$151,147	6	\$215,282	8
3. CBNRM	\$672,730	0	\$	12	\$303,528	12	\$303,528	11

4. Marine species / sites	\$538,184	9	\$595,585	7	\$179,686	16	\$775,271	29
6. Capacity building	\$403,638	1	\$75,000	2	\$60,808	3	\$135,808	5
7. RIT	\$672,730	1	\$464,000	0	\$0	1	\$464,000	17
Total	\$2,690,918	14	\$1,402,444	26	\$695,169	40	\$2,097,613	78
Percent²		35	57	65	43			

¹ Not including RIT, sums in relation to total number of awards and total value of awards

Note in the far-right column of Table 3 the running total of funding in relation to the nominal allocation per Strategic Direction as defined in Table 1. This reflects various challenges with categorization and the nuanced phrasing of a donor-driven strategic framework.

- CEPF’s electronic grant database can only assign each grant to one Strategic Direction. In truth, most if not all grants address more than one technical theme. Thus, many grants are categorized in SD4 on community-based action (e.g., strengthening local MPAs), but at the same time support SD3 measures like community rights over resources, fisheries management, alternative livelihoods, and engagement with local government. More broadly, every grant contributes to capacity building (SD6) in some way, even if the table above does not reflect this. A more careful review of the categorization of each grant will take place at the Midterm Assessment in March 2023.
- Grants reflect the interests of applicants, who typically conceive of “projects” that make sense to them and that they can implement. Thus, they propose work on local sites (SD4) or species conservation (SD1) instead of a region-wide effort to build the capacity of others (SD6).

2.3. Coordinating CEPF Grant-Making

Burung Indonesia (Burung) holds a grant to serve as the RIT. This represents 17 percent of the total granting portfolio, which corresponds with CEPF global standards for RITs. 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, 60 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 policymakers and business interests.

As the RIT, Burung is also responsible for managing the CEPF small grants mechanism in the hotspot. The current ceiling is \$1,236,953, from which Burung can issue grants of up to \$50,000.

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

Table 4. RIT Staffing Structure as of June 2021

Position	Name	Location
Team Leader	Wahyu "Teguh" Prawira	Bogor
Small-Grants Manager	Ratna Palupi	Bogor
Administrator	Yessicha Maria Idris	Bogor
Sulawesi Coordinator	Patmasanti	Marisa
Maluku Coordinator	Beny Siregar Aladin	Sofifi, Halmahera Island
Nusa Tenggara Timur Coordinator	Yohanis Balla Djawarai	Waingapu, Sumba Island
M&E Partner Development	Vincentia Widyasari	Bogor
Communications	Muhammad Meisa	Bogor
Finance	Malvin Budi Suwandi	Bogor
Director of Conservation Programs	Adi Widyanto	Bogor

2.4. Performance Assessment

CEPF measures performance from several perspectives, including via the ecosystem profile logical framework and the results frameworks of each donor, with indicators and targets that aggregate the results of every grantee. This level of assessment is explored further in Sections 3 and 7, below. However, there are other measures of assessment, including:

- **Breadth of outreach.** Not counting the RIT, 35 unique Indonesian organizations have received 39 grants. Ten of these groups are receiving large grants and 25 are receiving small grants. By itself, this is an incredible statement. Via the CEPF Secretariat and the RIT, five foreign donors are leveraging each other's money to reach 35 different groups throughout Sulawesi, Maluku, and Nusa Tenggara Timur, in each case, building their own capacity and demonstrating to authorities the role and competence of CSOs in marine resource management.
- **Integration of conservation and development goals.** The core of CEPF's work is focused on conservation of sites and species: coral reefs, seagrass beds, mangroves and notable fish and marine mammals. Many grantees come to CEPF in that vein, to establish and strengthen marine protected areas (MPAs) and reduce threats to particular species, such as sea turtles, sharks, and dugongs. However, the grants of Wallacea Phase II are almost always working in the context of a "production" environment; that is, a marine KBA that is, at least partially, used for an economic purpose, most typically fishing. Thus, there are an equal number of grantees who come to CEPF with the goal of improving community livelihoods. Burung is weaving these strands together, such that there are projects about more productive octopus and tuna fisheries – that also monitor reef health – and projects about dugong protection zones – that also support fisherfolk outside those zones.
- **Strengthening and using networks.** While 35 grantees seem like a lot, many of these organizations, and the sites on which they work, are small, and Indonesia is a huge country. Thus, Burung guides these groups to two nationwide CSO networks: Jala Nusa for groups working on fisheries and the Forum Komunikasi Kehutanan Indonesia (FKKI), which while having the word "forestry" in its name, is for all conservation NGOs. The networks amplify grantees' voices to provincial and national government on policy issues and allow for sharing of best practices. Burung further links the grantees to groups like Aruna, which connects small-scale fishers to global supply chains, and FishOn, providing microfinance support to local fishers.

While it is too soon to claim results, grants are understood by their possible impact on priority KBAs and corridors (which themselves correspond to priority reefs, or bioclimatic units, also called BCUs emphasized by the Phase II donors) as shown below.

Table 5. Investment in Priority KBAs and Corridors

No.	Grantee	KBA	Corridor
1	YAPEKA	IDN009 - Perairan Sangihe	North Sulawesi
2	Manengkel	IDN023 - Selat Lembeh	North Sulawesi
3	KELOLA	IDN032 - Perairan Arakan Wawontulap	North Sulawesi
4	ROA, Yayasan Penyu, Institutut Peyarita	IDN077 - Perairan Kepulauan Togean	Togean-Banggai
5	Yayasan Penyu	IDN079 - Perairan Pagimana	Togean-Banggai
6	JAPESDA, Salangar, Karsa, Kompas, Toloka, Imunitas, YKAL	IDN081 - Perairan Peleng-Banggai	Togean-Banggai
7	Destructive Fishing Watch Indonesia	IDN117 - Wabula	Southeast Sulawesi
8	Yayasan Konservasi Laut Indonesia	IDN136 - Kapoposang-Pangkep-Bulurokeng	Southwest Sulawesi
9	Habitulasi	IDN142 - Perairan Tana Jampea	South Sulawesi
10	Lembaga Partisipasi Pembangunan Masyarakat	IDN198 - Kelang-Kassa-Buano-Marseg	Solor-Alor
11	Yayasan Pengelolaan Lokal Kawasan Laut Indonesia, Baileo, CTC	IDN206 - Perairan Gunung Salahutu	Bentang Laut Buru
12	CTC	IDN 208 - Leihitu	Bentang Laut Buru
13	YPPM, CTC	IDN 209 - Perairan Haruku-Saparua	Bentang Laut Buru
14	Yayasan Tana Ile Boleng	IDN307 - Pantai Selatan Lebau	Solor-Alor
15	BARAKAT	IDN311 - Perairan Lembata	Bentang Laut Buru
16	Perkumpulan TAKA	IDN314 - Selat Pantar	Solor-Alor
17	Yayasan Teman Laut Indonesia	IDN320 - Perairan Alor Utara	Solor-Alor

As further shown in Section 7, ongoing grants in 17 different KBAs are working toward the improved management of over 168,000 hectares of production landscapes, which in this region, means ocean area of biological importance that is being sustainably used for fishing or collection of seaweed and sea cucumbers. At the same time, at least seven globally threatened species will face reduced threats, eight existing MPAs will have improved management, eight new MPAs will be created, and 28 communities will be involved in this work.

3. Portfolio Highlights by Strategic Direction

Strategic Direction 1 is designed to reduce the exploitation of priority threatened species and change the behavior of fishers, trappers, traders, and buyers through enforcement, education, incentives, and alternatives. A highlight is the ongoing grant to Yayasan Penyu Indonesia (YPI), which is working in the Pagimana region of Central Sulawesi. Here, people catch threatened sea turtles for their shells, to make jewelry and handicrafts for the local market. YPI is providing alternatives for the shell traders, teaching them other skills and improving the condition of the local market so that people are better able to sell their wares.

Strategic Direction 2 is designed to improve the management of priority sites, including by facilitating collaboration among CSOs, communities, the private sector, and marine protected area management units, and by working with different levels of government to improve policies and laws. The grant to the Coral Triangle Center Foundation (CTC), which includes a sub-grant to another local group called Baileo, is to work in three small islands to the east of Ambon in Maluku. Collectively, the island group is called the Lease Islands, and the waters around them form a 67,000 hectare MPA that was created in 2021. This area is home to dugongs and large areas of seagrass. CTC and Baileo are working with the communities surrounding the MPA to increase community responsibility, and thus “ownership,” for management of the MPA.

Strategic Direction 3 is designed to support community rights over resources, small-scale fisheries management, alternatives to over-fishing, and income diversification. An exciting example of these grants is to Manengkel, working in the city of Bitung in North Sulawesi, not far from Manado. Manengkel is working with fishing communities, and particularly the wives of fishermen, to get more value out of their catch, and thus reduce pressure to catch more fish. Manengkel is training women’s cooperatives to make fish cakes [out of the pieces of fish meat that cannot be sold] and soap and linking the cooperatives with city government programs that help market their products.

Grants under Strategic Direction 4 will establish new and strengthen existing marine protected areas (MPAs), provide better monitoring of those, attempt to improve their financial sustainability via local government support, and share lessons among those working on these issues. A good example of this is the grant to Yayasan Pengelolaan Lokal Kawasan Laut Indonesia, which is working in villages on the west coast of the island of Seram, in Maluku, to establish new locally managed marine areas. This includes helping to map the areas, establish regulations, train people in fishery monitoring, and support sustainable catch regimes.

Grants under Strategic Direction 6 build the capacity of CSPs to engage in marine management work. All the grantees have close ties to the communities in which they work, and all are expert around issues of local governance over natural resources, but not all are necessarily expert in fishery management. Thus, the newly awarded grant to Yayasan Masyarakat dan Perikanan Indonesia (MDPI) allows this group to train 12 grantees directly in elements of mapping, licensing, sustainable fishing gear, catch monitoring, and quotas. MDPI is also facilitating 16 peer-to-peer exchanges for grantees to visit one another.

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

The CEPF Secretariat and RIT collaborate with donors and government counterparts in every hotspot with the goals of promulgating the approach of the ecosystem profile, mainstreaming conservation into their operations, leveraging further support for the work of grantees, and ensuring complementary work efforts.

In Wallacea, CEPF benefits from being included in the Indonesia Marine Funders Collaboration (IMFC), which includes four of the portfolio's donors – MACP, Packard, VOI, Walton – as well as the World Bank, USAID, and a few other philanthropies. IMFC brings these donors together with 32 leading Indonesian and international NGOs working in the country on a semi-annual basis, facilitates lesson sharing, and ensures working toward consistent high-level goals. Further, Burung maintains relationships, sometimes via formal MoUs, with the Ministry of Forestry (secretary level), Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (director level), and BAPPENAS (in relation to the national biodiversity action plan).

Beyond this, Burung uses its existing organizational website (www.burung.org), a dedicated CEPF hotspot website (www.wallacea.org), and a Wallacea Facebook page and Twitter account to share information, in Bahasa Indonesia, about the Ecosystem Profile, KBAs, species, and available funding.

5. Conclusion

While the Wallacea II portfolio has been ongoing for two years, the majority of grants have been active for between 12-18 months. In the coming two years, the focus will be on ensuring results – not just engaging communities and promoting plans, but implementing and monitoring those plans to demonstrate that reefs are healthier, fisheries are better managed, and communities have improved livelihoods.

6. Summary Figures

Figure 1. Obligation by Strategic Direction

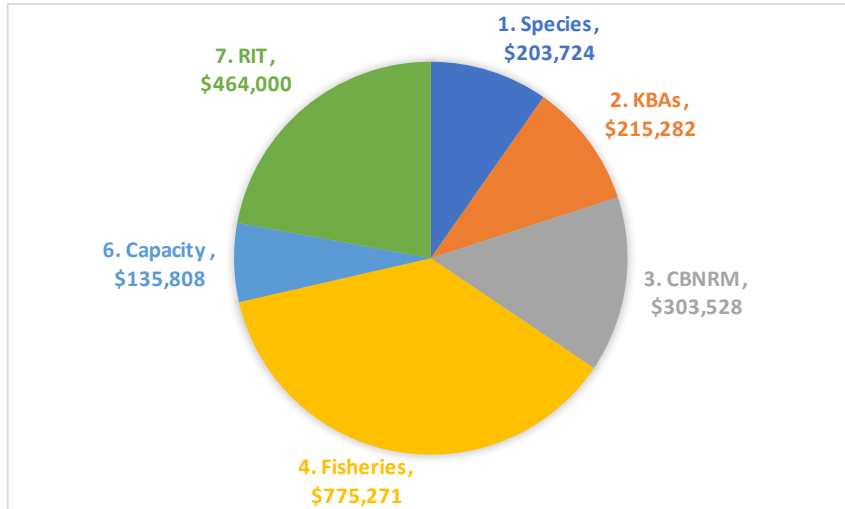


Figure 2. Pipeline and Obligation by Strategic Direction

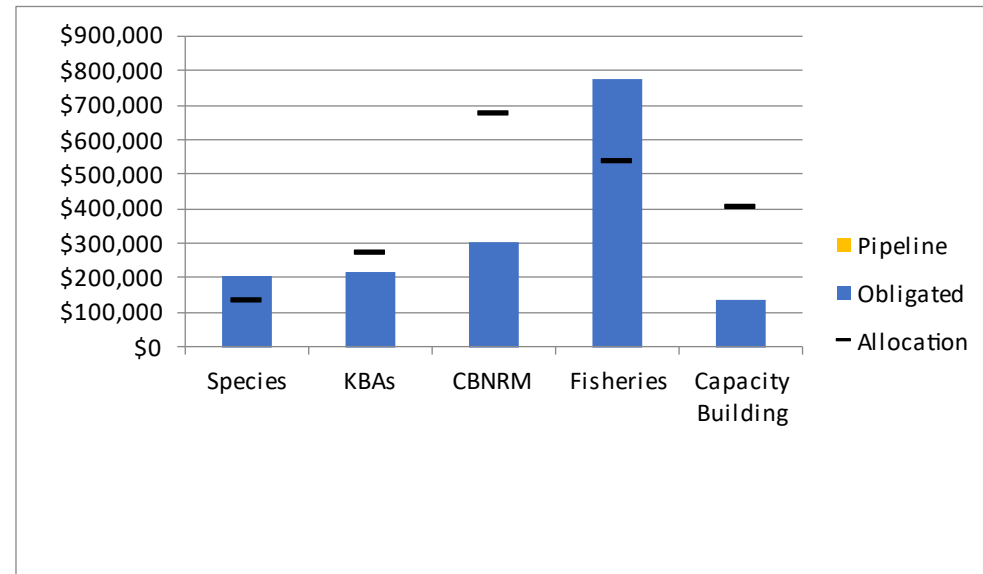
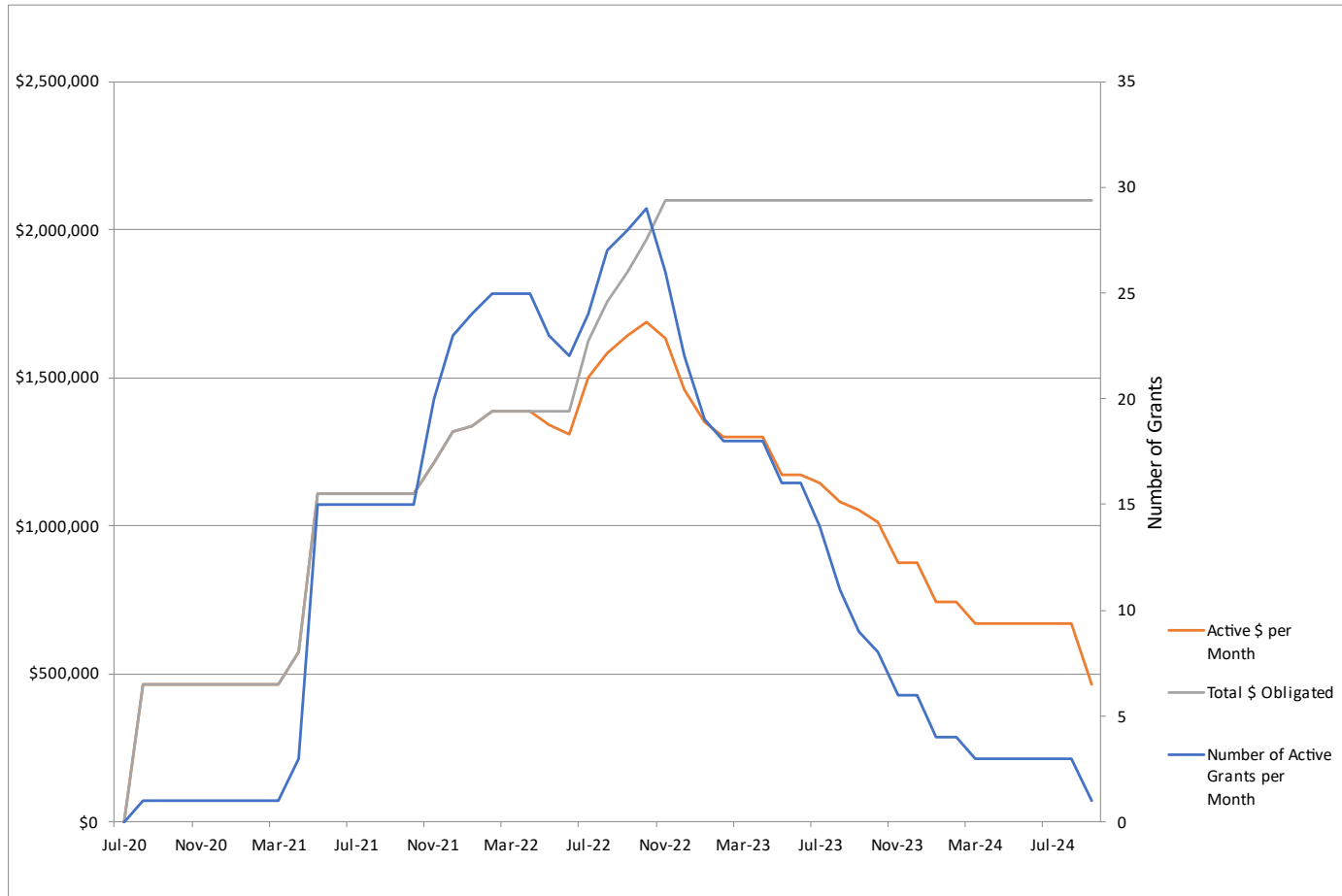


Figure 3. Obligation Trend



7. Update on Progress Toward Targets in the Portfolio Logical Framework

Objective	Targets	Results
Status of globally threatened biodiversity in Wallacea is more secure as a result of action by civil society organizations	At least 20 KBAs are better managed or protected by the end of the program	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 17 KBAs (see Table 5)
	At least 10,000 ha of production landscape (marine and coastal ecosystems) under improved/ sustainable management practices	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 168,000 hectares from five grants in Soleh, Buano, Uwedikan, Sangihe coast, Seram coast, and Lease Islands

Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Indicators	Results
Outcome 1: Threats to high priority <u>species</u> are reduced	The main threats to at least three priority marine species have been reduced at one key site for each species	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 4 (dugong, Banggai cardinalfish, golden sandfish, pelagic thresher shark)
Outcome 2: Globally important sites are managed to conserve global biodiversity values	Management of at least ten legally established MPAs is enhanced through capacity building and collaboration with community or private sector stakeholders	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 8 (Uwedikan, Bulo, Bukide Timur, Naturu, Nukuahi, Pasinalo, Lease Islands, Banggai)
	At least five unprotected marine KBAs are protected through the establishment of new official MPAs	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 5 (Sasi area of Soleh, best practice zone in Buano, Bitung City-Lembeh Strait, Kawa, Eti)
Outcome 3: Indigenous and local natural resource-dependent communities are engaged with integrated management of key sites and corridors	Community management institutions strengthened, and plans for management of coastal and marine resources adopted, by communities in at least 15 sites	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 28 from 10 grants
	At least five communities apply limits to promote the sustainability of supply of marine resources (e.g. gear limits, quotas, zoning)	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 22 from 10 grants
	At least three private sector companies agreed to support conservation actions for MPA management and species protection	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 9 from 6 grants

Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Indicators	Results
Outcome 4: Indigenous and local communities dependent on marine resources are engaged with integrated management of key sites and corridors	Management and protection of at least 10 existing community-based MPAs is strengthened [if community MPA=PA]	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 12 from 7 grants
	At least 15 communities create new MPAs/no-take zones to protect key marine resources [if community MPA=PA]	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 13 from 8 grants
Outcome 6: Civil society in Wallacea has the capacity to identify, implement and sustain actions for maintenance of global conservation values	75% of new grantees show an improvement in management capacity as a result of engagement with CEPF	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: Too early to determine
	At least 75% of approved grants for community-based work specifically address the gender implications of the project	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: Too early to determine
	There is active networking between grantees on at least one key theme in at least three of the priority corridors	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 0
Outcome 7: Incorporation of CEPF-identified priorities into key stakeholder policies and programs results in more, better targeted funding for conservation in the hotspot, as addressed by the RIT or appropriate entities	CEPF grantees share ideas and collaborate on shared objectives outside the context of program-facilitated networking	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: Too early to determine
	Key government and donor stakeholders recognize and adopt good practice lessons from CEPF-funded projects	Actual to date: 0 Expected from existing grants: 10 local governments from 5 grants

8. All Awarded Grants by Start Date

No.	CEPF ID	Organization	SD	Summary Title	Obligated Amount (USD)	Start Date	End Date
1	110865	Burung Indonesia	7	Regional Implementation Team	464,000	Aug-20	Sep-24
2	111685	Manengkel Solidaritas	4	Improving MPAs and Sustainable Fisheries Management in North Sulawesi	62,940	Apr-21	Sep-22
3	112129	Perkumpulan Destructive Fishing Watch Indonesia	3	Small-Scale Fisheries Management in Buton, Southeast Sulawesi	47,015	Apr-21	Jul-22
4	112134	Yayasan Teman Laut Indonesia	3	Improving Management of Small-Scale Tuna Fisheries and Thresher Shark Habitat in Alor	21,590	Apr-21	Jun-22
5	112135	Perkumpulan Kelompok Pengelola Sumber Daya Alam	2	Protecting Dugong Habitat in Bunaken National Park, North Sulawesi	32,143	Apr-21	May-22
6	112137	Yayasan Tana Ile Boleng	3	Using Local Wisdom for Coastal Management in Eastern Flores	19,439	Apr-21	Apr-22
7	112138	Perkumpulan Relawan untuk Orang dan Alam	4	Community-Based Marine Management in Togean Banggai, Central Sulawesi	32,143	Apr-21	Aug-22
8	112130	Perkumpulan TAKA	2	Community-Based Marine Conservation in the Pantar Strait of Indonesia's Alor Island	29,900	Apr-21	Apr-22
9	112136	Lembaga Pengembangan Masyarakat Lembata	4	Strengthening Customary Marine Management Systems, Lembata Island	47,612	Apr-21	Oct-22
10	112169	Habitiasi	3	Community-Based Marine Management on Tana Jampea Island, South Sulawesi	20,000	Apr-21	Jun-22
11	111696	Perkumpulan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Pendidikan Konservasi Alam	4	Seagrass Ecosystem Management in Sangihe, North Sulawesi	60,757	May-21	Apr-23
12	111706	Yayasan Pengelolaan Lokal Kawasan Laut Indonesia	4	Conserving Marine Ecosystems and Building Sustainable Community Fisheries in Seram	64,794	May-21	Apr-23
13	111708	Perkumpulan Japesda	4	Strengthening Conservation and Management of Small-Scale Fisheries in Peleng-Banggai	64,991	May-21	Nov-22
14	111723	Lembaga Partisipasi Pembangunan Masyarakat	4	Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries Management on Small Islands in West Seram	75,354	May-21	Dec-22
15	112018	Yayasan Konservasi Laut Indonesia	4	Community-Based Conservation Program for Octopus Fisheries in South Sulawesi	63,499	May-21	Oct-22

No.	CEPF ID	Organization	SD	Summary Title	Obligated Amount (USD)	Start Date	End Date
16	112538	Perkumpulan Sanggar Seni Lokal dan Pngiat Media Rakyat	3	Improved Mangrove Management in Peleng Banggai	17,914	Oct-21	Dec-22
17	112541	Sulawesi Community Foundation	2	Diversification of Small-Scale Fishery Products in the Sabalana Islands of Indonesia	32,225	Oct-21	Oct-22
18	112556	Yayasan Kompas Peduli Hutan	3	Improved Fishery Governance in the Banggai Islands of Indonesia	26,551	Oct-21	Oct-22
19	112543	Yayasan Romang Celebes Indonesia	2	Promoting Sustainable Sea Cucumber Harvest in the Pangkajane Islands	18,615	Oct-21	Oct-22
20	112555	Yayasan Ekonomi Keanekaragaman Hayati Laut Indonesia	4	Zero Bycatch Fishing Promotion and Improved Mangrove Management in the Sabalana Islands	11,466	Oct-21	Aug-22
21	112540	Karsa Institute	3	Improved Demersal Fishery Management in Kabalutan, Togeian Islands	32,492	Nov-21	Nov-22
22	112542	Lembaga Maritim Nusantara	3	Small-Scale Fishery and Reef Management in Banggai Laut	36,317	Nov-21	Nov-22
23	112539	Yayasan Rekam Jejak Alam Nusantara	2	Improved Fisheries Management in the Pangkajane Islands of Indonesia	38,264	Nov-21	Nov-22
24	112557	Yayasan Pengembangan dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat	4	Fisheries Value Chain Enhancement on Haruku Island, Maluku	18,291	Dec-21	Dec-22
25	112654	Baileo	4	Building on Traditional Knowledge for Improved Management of Small-Scale Fisheries in Maluku	49,975	Jan-22	Jan-23
26	113166	Yayasan Sauwa Sejahtera	3	Indigenous Peoples Engagement in Coastal Resource Management in Negeri Waai	18,307	Jun-22	Jun-23
27	113194	Kelompok Konservasi Teripang Touna	4	Small-scale Fisheries Management in Taupan Island	12,857	Jun-22	Jun-23
28	112901	Coral Triangle Center Foundation	1	Empowering Communities for Dugong Conservation in the Lease Islands	131,981	Jul-22	Aug-24
29	112978	Yayasan Penyu Indonesia	1	Reduce Trade of Turtle Shell Products in Central Sulawesi	71,743	Jul-22	Dec-23
30	113208	Yayasan Toloka Togeian	3	Strengthening Local Economies through Small-scale Fisheries in Togeian Islands Corridor	25,075	Jul-22	Jul-23
31	113184	Institut Peyarita	6	Supporting Mangrove Protection in Indonesia with Small-scale Mangrove Crab Fisheries	17,951	Jul-22	Jul-23
32	113209	SIKAP Institute	3	Local Fisheries Governance to Support Coral Reef Conservation in Indonesia	18,600	Jul-22	Jul-23
33	112991	Manengkel Solidaritas	4	Improving MPA and Sustainable Fisheries Management in North Sulawesi, Phase II	70,149	Aug-22	Oct-23

No.	CEPF ID	Organization	SD	Summary Title	Obligated Amount (USD)	Start Date	End Date
34	113210	Perkumpulan Inovasi Komunitas	3	Building Capacity for Small-Scale Demersal Fisheries Governance in Lembanato Village	20,228	Aug-22	Aug-23
35	113328	Yayasan Khatulistiwa Alam Lestari	4	Sustainable Marine Ecosystem Conservation for Banggai Cardinal Fish in Indonesia.	7,341	Aug-22	Aug-23
36	113047	Yayasan Masyarakat dan Perikanan Indonesia	6	Strengthening the Capacity of Organizations Managing Small-Scale Fisheries in Wallacea	75,000	Sep-22	Aug-24
37	113195	Perkumpulan TAKA	6	Strengthening Livelihoods and Conserving Species in Alor Pantar Strait	42,857	Sep-22	Sep-23
38	112905	Politeknik Pertanian Negeri Kupang	2	Community Action for Marine Habitat Conservation on the North Shore of Alor Island	64,135	Oct-22	Dec-23
39	112994	Yayasan Konservasi Laut Indonesia	4	Community-based Conservation Program for Octopus Fisheries in South Sulawesi, Phase II	63,102	Nov-22	Oct-23
40	112999	Lembaga Partisipasi Pembangunan Masyarakat	4	Sustainable Small Scale Fisheries Management on Small Islands in West Seram, Phase II	69,999	Nov-22	Feb-24