



**REQUEST FOR PROJECT/PROGRAMME FUNDING FROM THE ADAPTATION FUND**

The annexed form should be completed and transmitted to the Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat by email or fax.

Please type in the responses using the template provided. The instructions are attached to the form guide for filling out the template.

Please note that a project/ program must be fully prepared (ie, fully appraised for feasibility) when the request is submitted. The final project/ program document resulting from the appraisal process should be attached to this request for funding.

Complete documentation should be sent to:

The Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat 1818 H Street NW  
MSN N7-700  
Washington, DC, 20433 USA  
Fax: +1 (202) 522-3240/5  
Email: [afbsec@adaptation-fund.org](mailto:afbsec@adaptation-fund.org)



## PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL TO THE ADAPTATION FUND

### PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Project/ Program Category : Adaptation Fund Project  
Country/ ies : Indonesia  
Title of Project/ Program : Change Climate and Adaptation in the Buffer Area of the New National Capital  
Type of Implementing Entity : Consortium collaboration  
Implementing Entity : Perkumpulan Huma Indonesia  
Executing Entity/ ies : Perkumpulan Huma Indonesia, Perkumpulan Padi Indonesia, Perkumpulan Bantaya

Amount of Financing Requested : \$1,000,000 (in US Dollars Equivalent)

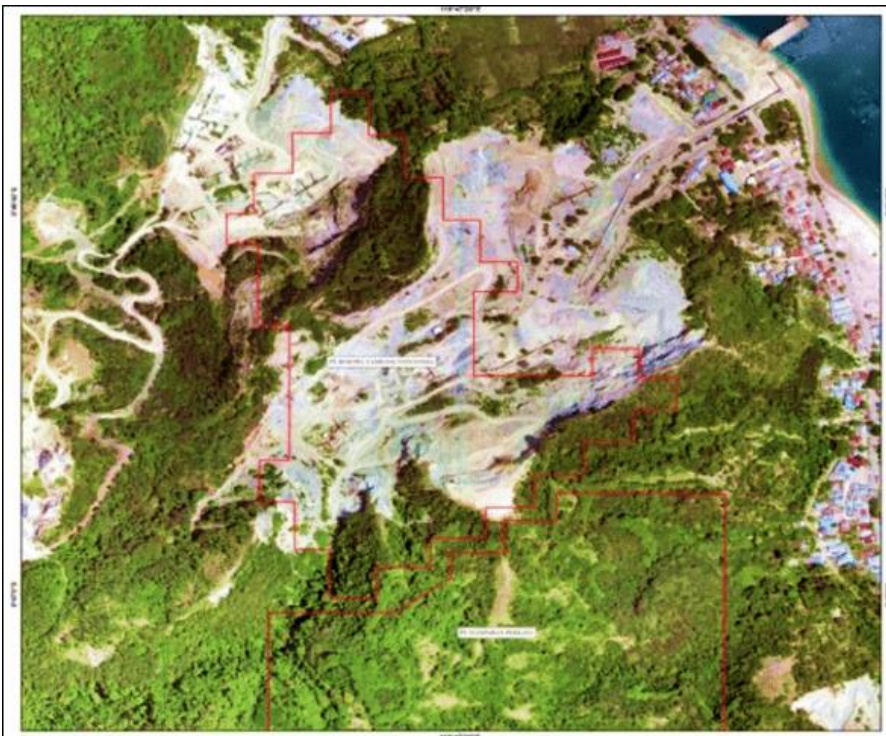
#### **Project / Program Background and Context:**

*Provide brief information on the problem the proposed project/program is aiming to solve. Outline the economic social, development, and environmental context in which the project would operate.*

1. Law Number 3 of 2022 (UU IKN) concerning the State Capital was signed by President Joko Widodo on February 15, 2022. This regulation marks the implementation of the relocation of the capital city from Jakarta to Sepaku, North Penajam Paser Regency, East Kalimantan. Based on Article 1 paragraph (2) of the IKN Law, the capital city of the State is called the Capital of the Archipelago (IKN). The land area of the archipelago has an area of about 256,142 hectares and sea waters of 68,189 hectares.
2. Several regions are also projected to become IKN buffer areas. In South Sulawesi, Garongkong Port is designed to become a Special Economic Zone (SEZ), and the Central Sulawesi Provincial Government makes Donggala Regency a buffer zone for IKN food needs. The Provincial Government of North Kalimantan has also established three regencies, namely Bulungan, Malinau, and Nunukan as food buffers for IKN. Meanwhile, the Investment Development Team of the Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs Bardi Manurung expressed support for Central Sulawesi to Development of Food Estate and excavation of C Guna support needs development infrastructure in the New Capital City.<sup>1</sup>
3. From the records of the Ombudsman Representative for Central Sulawesi, there are 53 companies mineral mining isn't it metal and rock in Palu City and Regency Donggala will - support the development infrastructure of the National Capital. From the aspect environment, operation company the naturally will increase pressure environment live.

<sup>1</sup> <https://metrosulawesi.id/2022/01/18/galian-c-sulteng-untuk-bangun-ikn/>

Based on information and data from DLHD of Central Sulawesi Province the management of the environment around the mineral mining area is not metal and rock in the district Donggala no adequate. where not available the place storage temporary waste ingredient dangerous and toxic (LB3), the presence of water and soil pollution consequence waste ingredient dangerous and toxic as well as seawater pollution consequence non - mining runoff - managed. Disturbed ecosystem the coast and the sea around Bay Hammer consequence activity Terminal reclamation For Interest itself (TUKS) by each company which directly contribute to global warming. On the other hand, the development infrastructure in the New Capital City also raises pressure on the environment same life. - because of that, the development process in the New Capital area, as well as buffer areas, will Become attention important in the implementation project.<sup>2</sup>



Sumber : Ombudsman Perwakilan Sulawesi Tengah, 2017

4. From the aspect of the social-economic development process, IKN will have an impact on vulnerable groups, namely indigenous peoples. The Academic Paper of the IKN Bill states that there are at least 7 indigenous tribes in the IKN candidate area and the rest are immigrants from various ethnic groups (Javanese, Bugis, Banjarese, etc.) ) Dayak Basap, 5) Dayak Kenyah, 6) Dayak Benuaq, 7) Tunjung. The same will be given impact for amount community and society customs people who live in the IKN buffer area in the city Palu and the district Donggala, like ethnic group Kaili dialect Unde, Unde Puu, and Doi.

3

<sup>2</sup> *Ombudsman Brief Paper*, Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia Representative of Central Sulawesi - 2017

5. By social, and economic project area inhabited by dozens unit Public custom. They have system wisdom in managing source power nature. Various device institutions and systems are socially awakened from long and long interactions with the environment. System management source power nature is very considerate sustainability and sustainability ecosystem.
6. Not wonder, report The second working Group II, the sixth IPCC (Assessment Report 6/AR6), also highlighted the importance of knowledge of Public customs and local in face change climate and its effects on weather, water availability and resources food.
7. In fact, local knowledge possessed by local communities and indigenous peoples in the use of space will contribute greatly to the formulation of spatial adaptation action policies: The spatial patterns that exist in indigenous peoples are generally more "understood" by women's groups and traditional leaders than the government. This knowledge covers various aspects of life such as settlement arrangements, environmental management, agriculture, food provision, health, and ways to regulate the pattern of life. This knowledge is very important for their survival and is a form of adaptation to the environment that has been going on for a long time from generation to generation.
8. In the aspect of agriculture and food supply, the practice is carried out sustainably while still using local wisdom as a source of knowledge without being influenced by the level of formal education.
9. The most fundamental and strategic thing in the practice of sustainable agriculture for indigenous peoples is the ability to maintain, and store local seeds in seed banks. The indigenous people of the Kaili tribe call it Gampiri.

5-10. Furthermore, referring to the Academic Manuscript document, there are two potential socio-economic impacts on the community living in the IKN candidate area, namely the loss of livelihoods and housing. A near find The Ombudsman Team also explained the same thing in one of the buffer areas in the district Donggala. From the graph under this could be seen that no forever development process runs linearly with the growth economy Public, especially in groups vulnerable.

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Sumber Data : Hasil Olahan Tim Ombudsman - 2017

6-11. Vulnerability will more increase if reviewed from the aspect of disaster and change in the climate. Based on the Intergovernmental Panel Report related to Change Climate (IPCC, 2022), the world will face various dangers unfavorable climate \_ avoided For two-decade upcoming. Danger unfavorable climate \_ avoided this caused by the occurrence of global warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius ( 2.7 degrees Fahrenheit ). Even for while, level

heating produces additional severe impact, some of which \_ no could be changed. Risk for the Public will be increased, including for infrastructure and housing coast plains low.<sup>3</sup>

7.12. Far before it was in 2014 The *World Risk Report* inform that Indonesia is ranked 34th on the list consisting of 171 countries in Thing risk of various disasters with a level risk "very high " exposure, high vulnerability, capacity to resolve low disasters, and capacity \_ of low adaptation ( UNU-EHS and Alliance Development Works, 2014).

8.13. Assessment potency disasters carried out in the district Donggala in 2015, 10 species were identified as potential disasters \_ happen. Potency disaster covers disaster flood, flood flash, earthquake, drought, weather extreme, ground landslide, wave extreme and abrasion, epidemic and plague disease, fire forests and land, and tsunamis. As for the results study danger for whole potency disaster in the district, Donggala could see in the table following :

Potency area Danger In The District Donggala			
No	Type Disaster	Hazard Area (Ha)	Class Danger
1	Flood	46,855	Tall
2	Flood Bandang	82,762	Tall
3	Weather Extreme	174.375	Tall
4	Epidemic and Plague Disease	922	Low
5	Wave Extreme and Abrasion	7.093	Tall
6	Earthquake Earth	427,508	Tall
7	Fire Forest and Land	401.244	Currently
8	Drought	427,508	Tall
9	Landslide	349,409	Tall
10	Tsunami	5.346	Tall

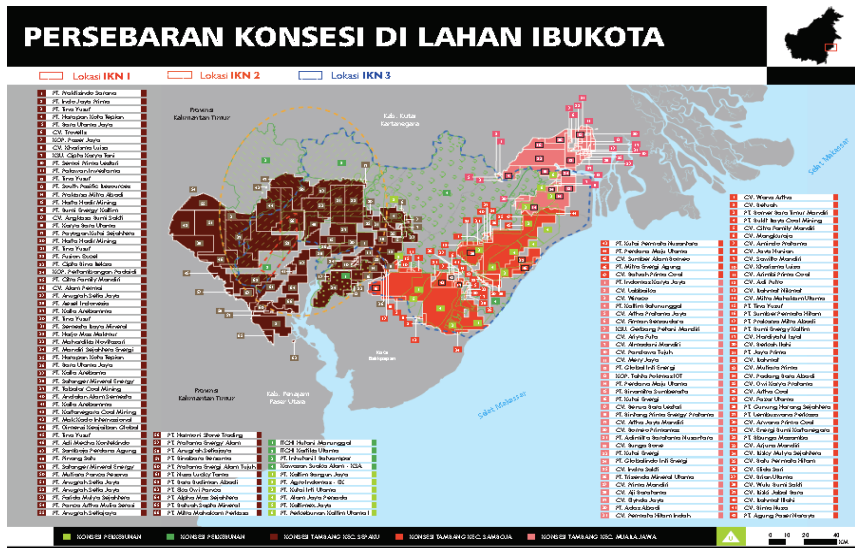
**Source: Risk Study Results District BNPB Disaster Donggala – 2015**

14. The potential for factual climate change that increases vulnerability and stresses on ecosystems is more clearly illustrated in the nation's capital East Kalimantan. Referring to the statement of Wisnu Widjaja as the deputy for prevention and preparedness of the BNPB in 2019 that the province of East Kalimantan is at risk of climatological disasters such as floods, droughts, and forest fires<sup>4</sup>. There are hundreds of natural resource extractive industry concessions in East Kalimantan that have the potential to increase deforestation and land degradation. The map below shows the quantity and distribution of these concessions in the mining, plantation, and forestry sectors, which are projected to increase pressure on ecosystem damage and land degradation in the nation's capital.

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.kompas.com/sains/read/2022/04/12/150300423/laporan-ipcc-ar6-dunia-akan-facing-danger-climate-selama-2-decade>

<sup>4</sup> Kompas.com, 2019



Map source : JATAM Kaltim, 2019

The following is a projected factual climate change impact in the new nation's capital and buffer zones, which in this project illustrates the problems identified.

**1. The problem of threats to biodiversity and ecosystem damage**

- 15. Changing the global climate is a challenge for Indonesian people at the time this in skeleton manages diverse resource live. The influence of change climate could cause the extinction of various types of life and damage ecosystems, which causes loss big for communities whose lives depend on resources in the surrounding environment (Purwanto et al, 2012).
- 16. As an ecosystem area that is rich in biodiversity, the results of the initial study are very relevant to be used as a separate problem point at the project site. The following two photos show land degradation.

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17. The process of infrastructure development in the new nation's capital will directly impact the ecosystem and biodiversity in the project site and its surroundings.

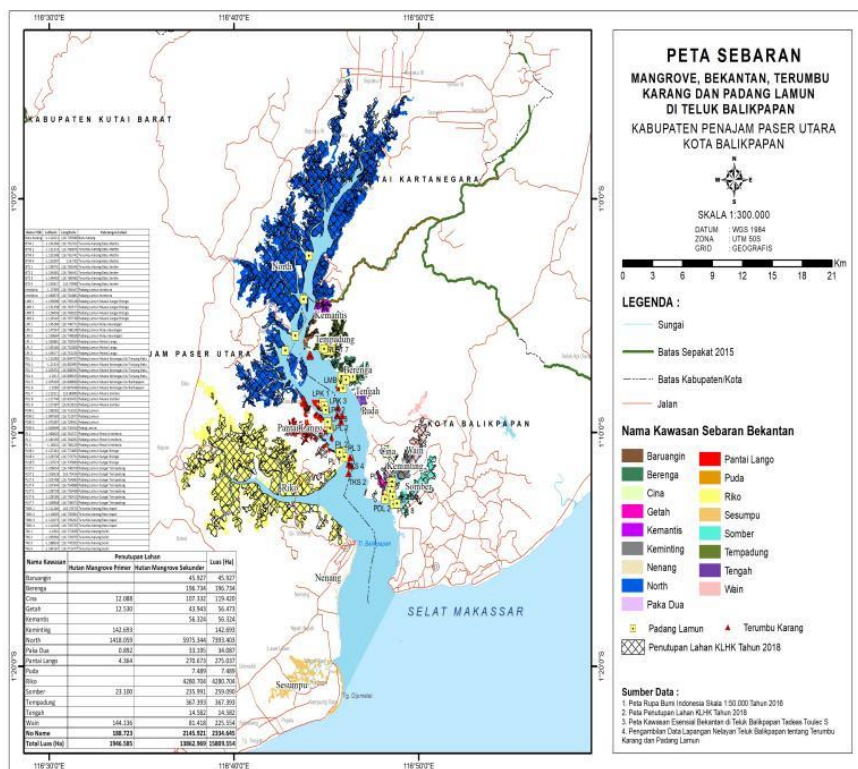
At least, there is 3 endemic fauna that is in the area of the new state capital and its surroundings. The first is the Bornean orangutan. The Bornean orangutan is one of 3 orangutan species. Orangutans are the only monkey large living in Asia. Now, 90% of orangutans only exist in Indonesia (Sumatra and Kalimantan), while the rest are in Sabah and Sarawak, Malaysia. There are three The species of orangutans in Indonesia are the Sumatran orangutan, the Bornean orangutan, and the Tapanuli orangutan. However moment this, the three status almost extinct (Critically Endangered) according to the IUCN red list.

Moment this, it is estimated There are 139 orangutans left in BOS (Borneo Orangutan Survival) Sambo Lestari, East Kalimantan in the sub-district area of Sepan which is a buffer zone of the new nation's capital.

The second endemic fauna is the Proboscis monkey ( *Nasalis Larvatus* ). Animals endemic to Kalimantan live in the ecosystem of mangrove forests such as in Balikpapan Bay. Habitat conversion, hunting, the firing of forests, and illegal logging causes it pressed. Data from Group Management of the Mangrove Center Graha Indah Balikpapan, in 2018, reported that the population is currently only 300 tails. Proboscis monkeys eat type fruit, flower, skin trees, insects, and crabs. The proboscis monkey is a loving animal that eats shoots leaf young tree mangroves. Therefore, the existence of forest mangroves should be guarded sustainability. Proboscis monkey protected Indonesian law and types this enters the CITES list Ape n did I which means no b by trade. The IUCN Red List includes The status is Endangered ( *Endangered* ).

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The following image is a map of the distribution of Proboscis monkeys and their habitats in the Bay of Balikpapan.



Source: *Jatam Kaltim, 2019.*

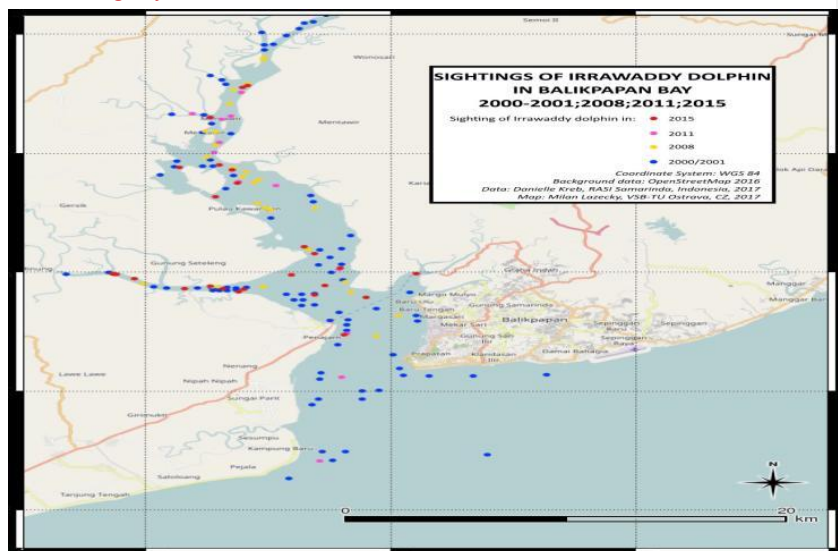
The third endemic fauna is Pesut Mahakam. Pesut Mahakam is a freshwater dolphin with a conservation status of *Endangered* according to the IUCN Red List. Minister of Environment and Forestry Siti Nurbaya in meeting with Commission VII, on April 16, 2018, stated that the Mahakam Pesut and Proboscis monkeys were threatened with extinction due to the oil spill, based on the results of analysis image satellite, and analysis of the quality of water samples at 15 points in the Bay of Balikpapan<sup>5</sup>. Until April 2019, at least 4 e k or porpoises were found dead<sup>6</sup>. Activities weed barges carrying coal also have disturbed the Mahakam dolphin habitat. With existence enhancement activity in Balikpapan bay is good for development mom o ta nor after will make animal rare this the more no safe and threatened.

<sup>5</sup> BBC Indonesia, 4 April 2018

<sup>6</sup> mongabay.co.id, November 1, 2019



The picture below shows the distribution of Mahakam dolphins in Balikpapan Bay and North Penajam Paser Regency.



Source: *Jatam Kaltim, 2019*

## 2. Hydrometeorological disaster problems

18. Like other countries, in Indonesia the incident climate extreme that causes disasters drought, and floods have increased consistently (Boer and Perdinan, 2008). Gradually various proof has accumulated in connection with linkages Between global warming, change pattern climate with various disasters, especially those focused on increasing no could predict season monsoon rains (Haylock et al. 2001, Hamada et al. 2002, Adrian & Susanto 2003, Morton et al. 2007, Naylor et al. 2007, Robertson et al. 2007, Syaukat 2011).

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19. Quotes document Plan Strategic Directorate General Control Change Climate at Ministry of environment Life and Forestry, global temperature in 2100 is expected to increase by 1.8 - 4 °C compared to average temperature 1980-1999 period. The rate increase in sea level in the 21st century is estimated beyond the rate increase period 1971-2010. Both of them are accompanied by the frequency and intensity of heavy rain and increased storm tropical. Modeling Indonesia's climate show an increased sea level of 5-7 mm/ year and a rising temperature of 0.5 - 0.7 °C/ year, depending on condition geography. Projection Map Indonesian Climate released by the Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency shows an increase in average high temperatures (above 1 °C) on the west side up to Central Sulawesi in the period 2032-2040 compared with the 2006-2014 period.

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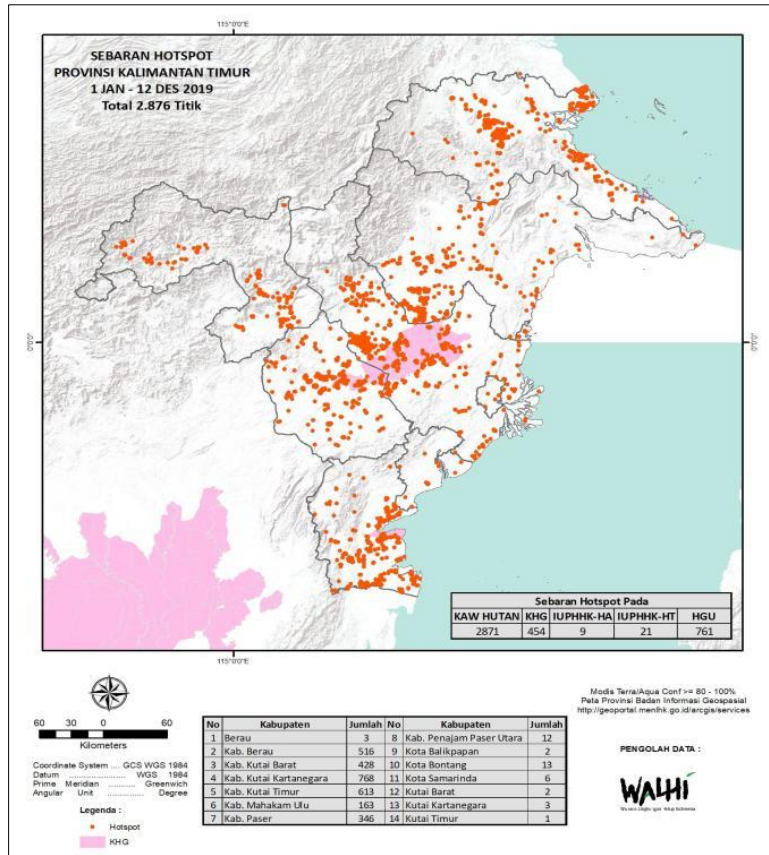
20. The problems of hydrometeorological disasters that will be described in this section are forest fires and floods.

Facts and potential of forest fires in East Kalimantan and especially the IKN area.

21. East Kalimantan is one of the provinces that has experienced severe forest fires in the past few years., Karhutla Monitoring System, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the area of forest and land fires in East Kalimantan in 2019 reached 6,715 hectares.

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From the figure below, the projected increase in forest fires in East Kalimantan, especially in the national capital, will also increase in the dry seasons.



Source: WALHI, 2019

Flood threat and its potential

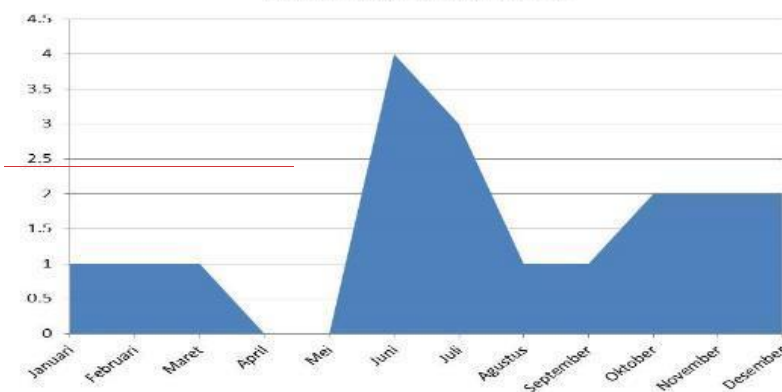
22. The next hydrometeorological problem that becomes a problem at the project site and its surroundings are flood events. This flood event has a direct impact on the disconnection of transportation routes, disrupting community economic activities and damaging public facilities. For IKN buffer areas located in Donggala Regency and Palu City, field findings compiled from various local media reports, from 2000 to 2022, there were at least 18 flood events in 33 village/kelurahan locations caused by climate change and damage. ecosystem.

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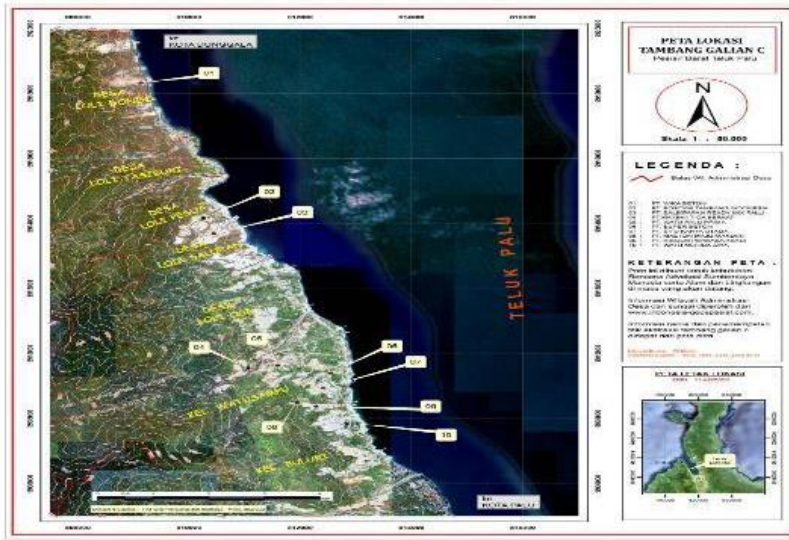
The following table presents the facts about flooding in the IKN buffer zone in the province of Central Sulawesi.



**Intensitas Terjadinya Banjir Sejak 2000 s/d 2022 Di Donggala dan Palu**



The following map illustrates the situation of river slopes and distribution in the excavation area of C in the IKN buffer zone in Donggala district and Palu city, Central Sulawesi province which contributes to flooding at the project site.



23. The intensity of rainfall is high and lasts a long time as a result of climate change, causing flood events to also become a problem in the IKN area. Field findings compiled from various sources show that in the last 12 years, (2010-2022) there have been 37 floods and flash floods in North Penajam Paser district as the core zone of the nation's capital.

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### 3. Problems with climate change adaptation strategies

24. Adaptation is a component important from assessment impact as well as vulnerability consequence change climate. Various studies show that without adaptation, climate change, in general, will be very damaging to sector agriculture and natural resources (Bryan et al. 2009, Ozor et al. 2012, Anwar et al. 2013). Temporary, capacity adaptive influenced by various factors, such as knowledge about change climate, assets, access to technology appropriate use, institutions, policies, and perceptions. According to (Weber 2010, Mongi et al. 2010, and Lyimo & Kangalawe 2010), that the perception of the environment is one element influencing key adoption of adaptation strategies. Action or action that follows perception to change climate is influenced by a variety of different processes, for example, perception risk change climate, ownership source power, values culture, environment institutional, and political ( McDowell & Hess 2012, Obayelu et al. 2014). Understanding adaptation could help formulation of policy to respond to change climate quickly and precisely so that vulnerabilities system to impact could be reduced significantly. Unfortunately, policies and strategies for implementing climate change adaptation in Indonesia still revolve around the national level. In consultation with the local government in the project location, they stated that there is no strategic policy or action plan for climate change adaptation in the region. This is also a serious concern in this project. Adaptation strategies or action plans for climate change adaptation in the regions are needed as technical guidelines for local governments to integrate and synergize various development processes with a climate change adaptation perspective. In addition, the capacity and vulnerability database is still something that is needed to be continuously updated and carried out systematically and continuously.

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25. Based on the description problem of threats of biodiversity and ecosystem damage, threats of hydrometeorological disasters, and regional climate change adaptation strategies as described above lead to increased vulnerability and decreased adaptation capacity of communities to climate change.

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~~9-26. Therefore, the project this designed for carried out in 14 villages / sub-district in the district Penajam Paser Utara, East Kalimantan province, Kabupaten Donggala, and Palu City Central Sulawesi province. Project this will involve 30,601 souls as receiver benefit direct nor no straight away. Based on the description problem above, the project this designed to minimize vulnerability and strengthen the ability adaptation good for the environment as well as society. Project this will be carried out in 14 villages / kelurahan in the district Sharpener North Paser, East Kalimantan province, Regency Donggala, and Palu City Central Sulawesi province. Project this will involve 30,601 souls as receiver benefit direct nor no straight away.~~

#### **Project / Program Objectives:**

1. Increase the knowledge capacity and skills of the community related to climate change adaptation actions in the new capital area and the buffer zone of the capital city.
2. Increase the capacity of local governments in 3 districts/ cities and other stakeholders in formulating regional climate change adaptation strategies and climate village program actions by referring to the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples.
3. Update the SIDIK data as a risk assessment tool and disaster vulnerability in the new capital and buffer zones of the capital.
4. Improving the resilience of knowledge-based landscape ecosystems traditional.
5. Building social and economic resilience of the community is facing the risk of disaster threats and impacts change the climate.
6. based on climate change adaptation knowledge traditional.

**Project / Program Components and Financing:**

Fill in the table presenting the relationships among project components, activities, expected concrete outputs, and the corresponding budgets. If necessary, please refer to the attached instructions for a detailed description of each term.

For the case of a program, individual components are likely to refer to specific sub-sets of stakeholders, regions, and/or sectors that can be addressed through a set of well-defined interventions/projects.

Projects/ Program Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (US\$)
Component 1: Preparation of Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategies	Output 1: <del>3 local governments and other stakeholders succeeded in formulating a regional climate change adaptation strategy document</del>  Output 2: There are 3 strategic plan documents for regional climate change adaptation that have been successfully formulated	Result 1: the regional climate change adaptation strategy document becomes a guide for climate change adaptation actions at the regional level	<del>103,600</del> 41,156
Component 2: <del>Regional climate change vulnerability and risk database</del> <u>Database update</u> <u>Vulnerabilities and Risks Change Climate (District SIDIK)</u>	Output 2.1: <del>SIDIK data for 2 provinces have been successfully enriched/updated</del> Output 2.2: <del>14 databases of vulnerability and risk of climate change at the village / kelurahan level have been successfully prepared</del> <u>SIDIK data for 2 districts and 1 city has been successfully enriched/updated</u>	Result 2: The regional climate change vulnerability and risk database is an important document in determining priority actions for climate change adaptation in the region	<del>125,000</del> 109,960
Component 3: <del>Facilitation of Climate-Village Preparation</del> <u>Facilitation Climate Village Program</u>	Output 3.1: <del>communities in 14 villages / kelurahan have successfully implemented the Climate-Village program</del>  Output 3.2: <del>14 pro-climate working groups have been successfully formed</del> Output	Result 3: <del>14 The pro-climate working group has successfully implemented climate change adaptation actions at the village / kelurahan level</del> <u>Outcomes 3:</u> <u>Increase Economic, Social, and Resource Resilience</u>	<del>125,000</del> 303,830

Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

	<p><u>3.1 :</u> 14 pro-climate working groups have been successfully formed</p> <p><u>Output 3.2:</u> 14 Rural Conservation Women's Institute takes concrete actions for the conservation and ecosystem restoration of forests and coast</p>	<p><u>Community Livelihood in</u> 14 sub-district / Village in face change Climate</p>	
<p><b>Component 4:</b> <u>Reducing deforestation and land degradation</u> <u>Strengthen Community Capacity and Participation in Village Spatial Planning</u></p>	<p><u>Output 4.1:</u> Reforestation activities are carried out by 14 groups of women forest farmers</p> <p><u>Output 4.1:</u> 14 villages / sub-district have disaster contingency plans</p> <p><u>Output 4.2:</u> 14 villages / sub-district have participatory village spatial management plans</p> <p><u>Output 4.3:</u> 14 databases of vulnerabilities and risks of climate change at the village / sub-district level have been successfully prepared</p>	<p><u>Result 4:</u> Strengthening the economic resilience of the community in 14 villages / kelurahan in facing the impacts of climate change</p> <p><u>Outcomes 4:</u> Strengthening Ecosystem and Landscape Resilience in 14 villages / sub-district in the face of climate change impacts based on knowledge of traditional</p>	<p>100,600</p> <p>104.342</p>
<p><b>Component 5:</b> <u>Identification of areas of high vulnerability in spatial planning</u> <u>Management Knowledge Adaptation Change Climate based Knowledge Traditional</u></p>	<p><u>Exodus 5.1 :</u> initiative policy paper on climate change vulnerabilities and risks.</p> <p><u>Exodus 5.2:</u> 14 villages / kelurahan have disaster contingency plans</p> <p><u>Exodus 5.3 :</u> 14 villages / kelurahan have participatory village spatial management plans</p> <p><u>Output 5.4:</u> 14 governments village / kelurahan can carry out natural resource conflict resolution</p>	<p><u>Result 5:</u> Strengthening social resilience and community livelihoods in 14 villages / kelurahan in dealing with the impacts of climate change based on knowledge of traditional</p> <p><u>Outcomes 5 :</u> The increased ability of the community to adapt to the impacts of climate change</p>	<p>145,000</p> <p>91.426</p>
<p><b>Component:</b> <u>Strengthening disaster preparedness</u></p>			50,000
<p><b>Component:</b> <u>Strengthening community capacity and participation in planning</u></p>			50,000
<p><b>Component:</b> <u>Conflict Resolution</u></p>	<p><u>Output 5.1 :</u> There is an educational media for climate change adaptation</p> <p><u>Output 5.2 :</u> Dissemination of information on adaptation to climate change impacts has been successful</p> <p><u>Output 5.3 :</u> 14 governments village / sub-district has the capacity to document natural resource</p>		50,000

Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

	<del>conflicts</del>		
<del>Component: Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration</del>	<del>Output 6.1: 12 villages / kelurahan have village / kelurahan conservation institutions Output 6.2: 12 village conservation institutions take concrete actions for ecosystem conservation and restoration</del>	<del>Result 6: Strengthening Resistance Ecosystem landscapes in 12 villages in the face of climate- change impacts</del>	<del>25,000</del>
<del>Coastal Area Protection</del>	<del>Output 7.1: 2 villages / kelurahan have an area conservation agency coast village/village  Output 7.2: 2 village conservation institutions take concrete actions to protect the area's coast</del>	<del>Result 7: Strengthen its protection area coast by society</del>	<del>35,000</del>
<del>Component: Knowledge management of climate change adaptation based on knowledge of traditional</del>	<del>Exodus 8.1: There is an educational media for climate change adaptation  Exodus 8.2: Dissemination of information on adaptation to climate change impacts has been successful</del>	<del>Result 8: Increasing the community's ability to adapt to the impacts of climate change</del>	<del>55,000</del>
	<del>N/A</del>	<del>N/A</del>	<del>57,973</del>
12 . Project/ Program Execution cost			<del>87,500</del> <del>208,744</del>
13 . Total Project/ Program Cost			<del>834,200</del> <del>917,431</del>
14 . Project/ Program Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)			<del>78,300</del> <del>82,569</del>
<b>Amount of Financing Requested</b>			<b>1,000,000</b>

**Projected Calendar:**

Indicate the dates of the following milestones for the proposed project/ program

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/ Program Implementation <sup>1c</sup>	January 3, 2023



Mid-term Review (if planned)	3 December 2023
Project/ Program Closing	10 December 2024
Terminal Evaluation	14 December 2024

## PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

- A. Describe the project/ program components, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities of the project, and how these activities contribute to climate resilience. For the case of a program, show how the combination of individual projects will contribute to the overall increase in resilience.

~~10-27.~~ *Indigenous people have a big impact to protect our ecological system. Especially as the guardian of the forest, their contribution and knowledge need to be referred to in every single developmental project. Developing Indonesia's new capital has an impact on the climate crisis, so this project would articulate the adaptation and contribute to climate resilience for indigenous people. There are more than 2,731 Indigenous Peoples communities in Indonesia most of which are living in the forest area and make up more than two-thirds of Indonesia's land area. Meanwhile, local wisdom to protect the natural resources owned by Indigenous Peoples is increasing being abandoned due to limited access to their living spaces which are controlled by the state and part of them managed by the private sector. Thus, the loss of biodiversity and poor livelihoods are manifesting the poor recognition of Indigenous Peoples' rights in Indonesia. This project tries to explore (re-discover) the local wisdom of Indigenous Peoples in managing their customary areas. This Indigenous Peoples' knowledge will be promoted to gain support from interested parties in policy formulation at local and national levels. In the long-term outcomes, this project will contribute to biodiversity protection and the improvement of the well-being of Indigenous Peoples which is in line with the recognition of their rights.*

*Description The components of this project are as follows:*

- Preparation of Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategies.*

~~11-28.~~ *This component is in line with the Adaptation Fund Results Framework, namely **Outcome 2 ( Strengthening capacity institutional for reducing associated risks —with loss—social climate-induced economic and environmental )** and **Outcome 7 ( Improvement policy and regulations that promote and enforce steps resistance )**. Implementation of this component through a series of activities which include: Workshop on Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (STRADA API ), MoU for Preparation of Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategy Documents, Seminar on Discussion of the draft STRADA API document, Finalization of the draft STRADA API document, Submission of the STRADA API document to the Regional Government, and Consultation on the preparation of options and determinations priority for climate change adaptation action. This component is expected to provide 2 outputs, namely: Output 1 ( ~~3 local governments and other stakeholders have succeeded in formulating a regional climate change adaptation strategy document~~) and Output 2: (There are 3 regional climate change adaptation strategic plan documents that have been successfully formulated). This component is expected to provide outcomes, namely the regional climate change adaptation strategy document as a guide for climate change adaptation actions at the regional level.*

## 2. Regional climate change vulnerability and risk database

~~12.29.~~ This component is in line with the Adaptation Fund Outcome Framework, namely **Outcome 1** ( Decreased exposure at the level national to danger and threat-related climate ) and **Outcome 7** ( Improvement policies and regulations that promote and enforce steps resistance ). This component will be implemented through a series of activities: Basic training on climate change vulnerability and risk, Collecting field data on climate change vulnerability and risk, Assistance in field data collection, Training on climate change vulnerability and risk data analysis, Seminar on data collection and data analysis "Vulnerability and Risk of Change Climate at the village / kelurahan level, Compilation of climate change vulnerability and risk data, and Policy Dialogue, Consultation for Updating District/City SIDIK Data, and Assistance for Updating District/City SIDIK Data. This component is expected to provide 1 output, namely: Output 2 (SIDIK data for 2 districts, 1 city was successfully enriched/updated). This component is expected to provide outcomes, namely the regional climate change vulnerability and risk database becomes an important document for determining priority actions for climate change adaptation in the region.

~~13.~~ the component is expected to provide 2 outputs, namely: Output 1 (SIDIK Data 2 province has been successfully enriched/updated) and Output 2 ( 14 databases of vulnerability and climate change risk at the village / kelurahan level have been successfully prepared). This component is expected to provide outcomes, namely the regional climate change vulnerability and risk database becomes an important document for determining priority actions for climate change adaptation in the region.

## 3. Facilitation Climate Village Program ~~Facilitation of Climate Village Preparation~~

~~14.30.~~ This component is aligned with the Adaptation Fund Outcome Framework namely **Outcome 2** (Strengthening institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socio-economic and environmental losses) and **Outcome 3** (Strengthening awareness and ownership of adaptation processes and reducing climate risk at the local level), **Outcome 5** (Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and stress-induced variability), and **Outcome 6** (Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in the target area). This component will be implemented through a series of activities: ProKlim Socialization, Facilitation of the ProKlim Working Group, Facilitation of Drafting a Decree on the Determination of the Village ProKlim Working Group, Facilitation of Making Climate Village Profile Map, Identification of GHG emission sources, Facilitating the Formulation of the Work Program of the ProKlim Working Group, Assistance in the Formulation of the Working Program of the Working Group Proklim, Proklim Working Group Capacity Building Facilities, and Climate Village Proposal, Sustainable Agriculture Education and Training, Local Seed Bank Development, Documentation of local rice seeds, Seed Bank Organizing, Sustainable Agriculture Field Schools, Facilitation of Women Forest Farmers Groups and work programs, Agroforestry Training, Management Training business, product marketing trial, Action for Conservation and restoration of forest and coastal ecosystems, and Mangrove Economic Management Training. This component is expected to provide 2 outputs, namely: Output 3.1 (14 pro-climate working groups have been successfully formed) and Output 3.2 ( 14 Rural Conservation Women's Institute takes concrete actions for the conservation and ecosystem restoration of forests and coasts ). This component is expected to provide outcomes, namely Result 3 ( Increase Economic, Social and Resource Resilience Community Livelihood in 14 Kelurahan / Village in face change climate). ~~This component is aligned with the Adaptation Fund Outcomes Framework, namely **Outcome 2** (Strengthening institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses) and **Outcome 3** (Strengthening awareness and ownership of adaptation processes and reducing climate risk at the local level). This component will be implemented through a series of activities: Pro-Klim Socialization, Facilitation of the Pro-Klim Working Group, Facilitation of Drafting Decrees~~

~~on the Determination of the Village Pro-Klim Working Group, Facilitation of Making Climate Village Profile Map, Identification of GHG emission sources, Facilitating the Formulation of the Pro-Klim Working Program, Assistance in the Formulation of the Pro-Klim Working Program, Capacity Building Facilities for Proklim Working Groups, and Proposals for Climate Villages.~~

~~15. This component is expected to provide 2 outputs, namely: Output 1 (communities in 14 villages have successfully implemented the Climate Village program) and Output 2 (14 pro-climate working groups have been successfully formed). This component is expected to provide outcomes, namely Result in 1 (14 Proklim Working Groups have succeeded in implementing climate change adaptation actions at the village / kelurahan level).~~

4. Strengthen Community Capacity and Participation in Planning village room Sustainable Agriculture and Plantation

~~16.31. components are aligned with the Adaptation Fund Outcome Framework, namely: Outcome 2 (Strengthening institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with socio-economic and environmental losses caused by climate) Outcome 3 (Strengthening awareness and ownership of adaptation processes and reducing climate risk at the local level). This component will focus right for the enhancement economy through activities including Training Evaluation Damage and Loss consequence disaster, Training on Village Plan Contingency Document Preparation, Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment Training, Participatory Village Spatial Planning Training, and Participatory Development of Detailed Village Spatial Plans. This component is expected to provide 3 outputs, namely: Output 4.1 (14 villages / kelurahan have disaster contingency plans), Output 4.2 (14 villages / kelurahan have participatory village spatial management plans), and Output 4.3 (14 databases of vulnerability and climate change risks at village level/village has been successfully prepared). This component is expected to provide outcomes, namely Result 4 (Strengthening Ecosystem and Landscape Resilience in 14 villages / kelurahan in facing the impacts of climate change based on knowledge traditional). the component is in line with the Adaptation Fund Results Framework, namely: Outcome 5 (Upgrade endurance ecosystem as a response to changing climate and stress-induced variability) and Results 6 (Livelihoods and resources – diversified and strengthened income – for vulnerable people in the target area). This component will be in focus right for enhancement of economy through activities including Facilitation Women Forest Farmers Group, Processing of Non-Timber Forest Products, Agroforestry Training, Training Making Fruit Juice, Chips Fruit, Training Management Commerce, and Trial marketing product.~~

~~17. This component is expected to provide 2 outputs, namely: Output 1 (9 groups) woman farmer forest have planning management adaptive land – to change climate); Output 2 (9 villages / kelurahan have product processed ready fruit – marketed). This component is expected to provide outcomes, namely strengthening the economic resilience of the community in 9 villages / kelurahan in facing the impacts of climate change.~~

5. Management Knowledge Adaptation Change Climate Based on Knowledge Traditional Reducing deforestation and land degradation

~~32. This component is in line with the Adaptation Fund Results Framework, namely Outcome 3 (Strengthening awareness and ownership of adaptation and reduction processes risk climate at level local). Component this will be held through series activities: essay Photo, T-shirt Making, Documentation Natural Resources Conflict, and Documentation Result Seminar Natural Resources Conflict. Component this expected to give 3 outputs namely: Output 5.1 (There is climate change adaptation education media), Output 5.2 (Dissemination of information on~~

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adaptation to climate change impacts has been successful), and Output 5.3 (14 government village / kelurahan has the capacity to document natural resource conflicts). Component this expected will provide outcomes that are outcomes 5 (Increasing the community's adaptive capacity to the impacts of climate change).

~~18. This component is in line with the Adaptation Fund Results Framework, namely Outcome 4 (Improvement capacity adaptive in sector development and resources power relevant nature), Outcome 5 (Improvement endurance ecosystem as a response to changing climate and stress-induced variability), and Outcome 6 (Livelihoods and resources diversified and strengthened income for vulnerable people in the target area).~~

~~19. This component will be implemented through a series of activities: Facilitation of Women Forest Farmers Groups and their work programs, Training on Processing of Non-Timber Forest Products, Agroforestry Training, Business Management Training, and Trial of product marketing.~~

~~20. This component is expected to provide 1 output, namely: Reforestation activities carried out by 9 groups of women forest farmers). This component is expected to provide outcomes, namely strengthening the economic resilience of the community in 9 villages/ kelurahan in facing the impacts of climate change.~~

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~~6. Identification of areas of high vulnerability in spatial planning~~

~~21. This component is in line with the Adaptation Fund Results Framework, namely Outcome 7 (Improvement policies and regulations that promote and enforce steps resistance).~~

~~22. This component will be implemented through the following activities: Preparation of policy papers on initiatives and adaptation efforts of indigenous peoples to face climate change vulnerabilities and risks.~~

~~23. This component is expected to provide 1 output, namely: 14 villages have a participatory village spatial management plan document. This component is expected to provide outcomes, namely strengthening social resilience and community livelihoods in 14 villages facing the impacts of climate change.~~

~~7. Strengthening disaster preparedness~~

~~24. This component is in line with the Adaptation Fund Results Framework, namely Outcome 2 (Strengthening capacity institutional for reduce associated risks with loss social economy and the environment caused by climate), Outcome 3 (Strengthening awareness and ownership of adaptation and reduction processes risk climate at level local) and Result 4 (Improved capacity adaptive in sector development and resources power relevant nature).~~

~~25. This component will be implemented through a series of activities: Disaster Damage and Loss Assessment Training, Village Plan Contingency Document Preparation Training, Education, and Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment training.~~

~~26. This component is expected to provide 1 output, namely: 14 villages / kelurahan have disaster contingency plans. This component is expected to provide outcomes, namely strengthening social resilience and community livelihoods in 14 villages / kelurahan in facing the impacts of climate change.~~

~~8. Strengthening community capacity and participation in planning~~

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~~27. This component is in line with the Adaptation Fund Results Framework, namely Outcome 2 (Strengthening capacity institutional for reduce associated risks with loss~~

~~social economy and the environment caused by climate ), Outcome 3 ( Strengthening awareness and ownership of adaptation and reduction processes risk climate at level local ) and Result 4 ( Improved capacity adaptive in sector development and resources power relevant nature ). This component will be implemented through a series of activities: Participatory Village Spatial Planning Training and Facilitation of Participatory Village Spatial Planning.~~

~~28. This component is expected to provide outputs, namely: 14 villages have a participatory village / kelurahan spatial management plan. This component is expected to provide outcomes, namely strengthening social resilience and community livelihoods in 14 villages facing the impacts of climate change.~~

#### ~~9. Conflict Resolution~~

~~29. This component is in line with the Adaptation Fund Results Framework, namely Outcome 2 ( Strengthening capacity institutional for reduce associated risks \_ with loss social economy and the environment caused by climate ), Outcome 3 ( Strengthening awareness and ownership of adaptation and reduction processes risk climate at level local ) and Result 4 ( Improved capacity adaptive in sector development and resources power relevant nature ).~~

~~30. This component will be implemented through a series of activities: Natural Resource Conflict Resolution Training, Natural Resource Conflict Documentation, Seminar on Natural Resource Conflict Documentation Results, and Alternative Dispute Resolution.~~

~~31. This component is expected to provide outputs, namely: 14 village / kelurahan governments can carry out natural resource conflict resolution. This component is expected to provide outcomes, namely strengthening social resilience and community livelihoods in 14 villages / kelurahan in facing the impacts of climate change.~~

#### ~~10. Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration of Land~~

~~32. This component is in line with the Adaptation Fund Results Framework, namely Outcome 2 ( Strengthening capacity institutional for reduce associated risks \_ with loss social economy and the environment caused by climate ), Outcome 3 ( Strengthening awareness and ownership of adaptation and reduction processes risk climate at level local ), Result 4 ( Increase capacity adaptive in sector development and resources power relevant nature ), and Outcome 5 ( Improvement endurance ecosystem as a response to changing climate and stress induced variability ). This component will be implemented through a series of activities: Facilitation of Village Conservation Groups, Action for Conservation and Restoration of terrestrial ecosystems, and environmental education.~~

~~33. This component is expected to provide 2 outputs, namely: Output 1 ( 12 villages / kelurahan have village conservation institutions ) and Output 2 ( 12 village conservation institutions taking concrete actions for conservation and ecosystem restoration ). This component is expected to provide outcomes, namely Strengthening Resilience Ecosystem landscapes in 14 villages / kelurahan in dealing with the impacts of climate change.~~

#### ~~11. Coastal Area Protection~~

~~34. This component is in line with the Adaptation Fund Results Framework, namely Outcome 2 ( Strengthening capacity institutional for reduce associated risks \_ with loss social economy and the environment caused by climate ), Outcome 3 ( Strengthening awareness and ownership of adaptation and reduction processes risk climate at level local ), Result 4 ( Increase capacity adaptive in sector development and resources power~~

~~relevant nature), and Outcome 5 (Improvement endurance ecosystem as a response to changing climate and stress-induced variability). This component will be implemented through a series of activities: Facilitation of Village Conservation Groups, Mangrove Economic Benefits Management Training, and Action Coastal Area Protection.~~

~~35. This component is expected to provide 2 outputs, namely: Output 1 ( 2 villages / kelurahan have village conservation institutions) and Output 2 ( 2 village / kelurahan conservation institutions taking concrete actions to protect the area coast ). This component is expected to provide outcomes, namely Strengthening Resilience Ecosystem landscapes in 14 villages / kelurahan in dealing with the impacts of climate change.~~

- B. Describe how the project/program provides economic, social, and environmental benefits, with particular reference to the most vulnerable communities, and vulnerable groups within communities, including gender considerations. Describe how the project/program will avoid or mitigate negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

~~36-33. This project is planned to be implemented in 14 villages / kelurahan spread over 2 provinces in the IKN area ( East Kalimantan Province, Kabupaten Sharpener Paser Utara) and IKN buffer areas ( Province Central Sulawesi city Palu and the district Donggala ). This project is also planned to involve 30,601 people in the community as direct and indirect beneficiaries, both economically, socially, and environmentally. In this project, the direct beneficiaries are the community and the parties who will be actively involved in the entire series of activities, including vulnerable groups. This project classifies indigenous peoples, women, and persons with disabilities as a vulnerable group. To reduce the negative impacts according to the environmental and social policies of the adaptation fund, in particular, this project will allocate a quota of 20% for women's groups in all activities in the form of meetings, education, training, trying to meet the needs of persons with disabilities involved in the project.~~

34. Project Economic Benefits

~~This project will directly reduce economic vulnerability while increasing community resilience and adaptive capacity in dealing with climate change. The economic benefits of the project come from activity component 3: Facilitation of Climate Village Preparation which is expected to be achieved through a series of activities: Sustainable Agriculture Education and Training, Establishment of a local seed bank, Documentation of local rice seeds, Organizing a seed bank, Sustainable Agriculture Field Schools, Facilitation of Forest Farmer Women's Groups and work programs, Agroforestry Training, Business Management Training, Product marketing trials, and Mangrove Economic Management Training.~~

37. Project Economic Benefits

~~This project will provide economic benefits from the following activity components:~~

- ~~1. Sustainable Agriculture and Plantation are expected to be achieved through a series of activities: Education and training on Sustainable Agriculture, creation of a local seed bank, Documentation of local rice seeds, Organizing a Seed Bank, Field Schools for Sustainable Agriculture, and Cultivation of natural dye plants.~~
- ~~2. Reducing deforestation and land degradation is expected to be achieved through a series of activities: Facilitation of Women Forest Farmers Groups and their work programs, Training on Non-Timber Forest Product Processing, Agroforestry Training, Business Management Training, Trial product marketing.~~

35. Project Environmental Benefits

~~This project will directly reduce the vulnerability of ecosystems and landscapes while increasing the resilience and adaptive capacity of communities in dealing with climate change. The project's~~

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*environmental benefits come from :*

- Activity component 3 Facilitation of Climate Village Preparation which is expected to be achieved through the following activities: Identification of GHG emission sources, Sustainable Agriculture Education and Training, Sustainable Agriculture Field Schools, Facilitation of Women's Forest Farmers Groups and work programs, Agroforestry Training, Conservation Action and restoration of forest and coastal ecosystems.
- Component activity 4 Strengthen Community Capacity and Participation in Planning expected village space achieved through activity: training Evaluation Damage and Loss consequence disaster, Training on Village Plan Contingency Document Preparation, Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment Training, Participatory Village Spatial Planning Training, and Participatory Development of Detailed Village Spatial Plans.

### **38. Project Environmental Benefits**

*This project will provide environmental benefits from the activity components:*

- ~~1. Identification of high vulnerability areas in spatial planning, which is expected to be achieved through the following activities: Preparation of policy papers on initiatives and adaptation efforts of indigenous peoples to face climate change vulnerabilities and risks.~~
- ~~2. Regional climate change vulnerability and risk database, which is expected to be achieved through a series of activities: Basic training on climate change vulnerability and risk, Collecting field data on climate change vulnerability and risk, Assistance in field data collection, Training on climate change vulnerability and risk data analysis, Seminar on data collection and risk Data analysis "Climate Change Vulnerabilities and Risks at the village level, Compilation of climate change vulnerability and risk data, and Policy Dialogue.~~
- ~~3. Strengthening community capacity and participation in planning, which is expected is achieved through a series of activities: Participatory Village Spatial Planning Training and Facilitation of Participatory Village Spatial Detail Plan Preparation.~~
- ~~4. Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration, which is expected to be achieved through a series of activities: Facilitation of Village Conservation Groups, Conservation Action, and restoration of terrestrial ecosystems and Protection area coast.~~

### **36. Project Social Benefits**

*This project will directly reduce social vulnerability while increasing community resilience and adaptive capacity in dealing with climate change. The project's social benefits come from:*

- Component Activity 1 Preparation of Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategies which is expected to be achieved through the following activities: preparatory discussions, Workshop on Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategies (STRADA API), MoU for Preparation of Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategy Documents, Seminar on Discussion of the draft STRADA API document, Finalization of the draft STRADA API document, Submission of the STRADA API document to the Government Regions, and Consultation on the preparation of options and setting priorities for climate change adaptation actions.
- Component Activity 2 Vulnerability and Risk Database Update Change Climate ( district SIDIK ) which is expected to be achieved through the following activities: Basic training on climate change vulnerability and risk, Field data collection on climate change vulnerability and risk, Field data collection assistance, training on climate change vulnerability and risk data analysis, Seminar on data collection and data analysis "Climate Change Vulnerability and Risks at the village / kelurahan level, Compilation data on climate change vulnerability and risk, Policy Dialogue, Consultation for Updating District/City SIDIK Data, and Assistance for Updating District/City SIDIK Data.
- Component activity 5 Management Knowledge Adaptation Change Climate Based on Knowledge Traditional which is expected to be achieved through the following activities: Documentation Natural Resources Conflict, and Documentation Result Seminar Natural Resources Conflict.

### **39. Project Social Benefits**

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*This project will provide social benefits from the activity components:*

- ~~1. The preparation of the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategy is expected to be achieved through the following activities: Workshop on Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategies (STRA DA A PI), MoU Preparation of Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategy Documents, Seminar on Discussion of the draft document STRA DA A PI, Finalization of the draft document STRA DA A PI, Submission of STRA DA A PI documents to the Regional Government, and Consultation on the preparation of priority options and setting plan priorities climate change adaptation action.~~
- ~~2. Facilitating the Preparation of Climate Villages is expected to This is achieved through the following activities: ProKlim Socialization, Facilitation of ProKlim Working Groups, Facilitation of Drafting Decrees for Establishment of Village ProKlim Working Groups, Identification of CHG emission sources, Formulation of Work Programs of ProKlim Working Groups, Facilitating the Making of Climate Village Profile Map, Assistance in Formulation of Work Programs for the ProKlim Working Group, Capacity Building Facilities for the ProKlim Working Group, and finally the proposal for Climate Villages.~~
- ~~3. Strengthening disaster preparedness will be achieved through a series of activities including Training on Disaster Damage and Loss Assessment, Training on the Preparation of Contingency Plan Documents for Villages / Kelurahan, and Education and training on Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment.~~
- ~~4.1. Conflict Resolution is expected to be achieved through a series of activities: Documentation of Natural Resources Conflicts, Seminar on Documenting Results of Natural Resources Conflicts, Natural Resource Conflict Resolution Training, and Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR).~~

~~37. Project this will ensure participation in active Public at location project specifically group susceptible at a time as receiver benefit straight away. In the project, these receiver benefits are direct defined as those involved direct good in activity strategic ( planning policy and development ) as well as in activity general ( education and training, action real conservation, restoration of coast, and forest ). Whereas groups susceptible include women, society customs, and people with disability.~~

~~38. Of the total 51 planned activities, 45 activities will involve receiver benefit direct and group vulnerable. Distribution roles and responsibilities will be customized with age, gender, and level of vulnerability.~~

C. Describe or provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project/program.

~~39. This project requires a total budget of \$ 1,000,000. The use of the budget will be distributed in 3 parts, namely, first, program costs which include direct activity costs, support activities, program staff fees, procurement, and audit fees. Second, management costs which include office operations, and honorarium for management staff. and third, fee management fee. The program costs require a budget of \$708,687 or 77 % of the total project budget. Management costs require a budget of \$208,744 or 23 % of the total project budget. Fee management costs require a budget of \$82,569 or 9 % of the total project budget.~~

~~40. This project requires a total budget of \$ 1,000,000. The use of the budget will be distributed in 3 parts, namely, first, program costs which include direct activity costs, support activities, program staff fees, procurement, and audit fees. Second, management costs which include office operations, and honorarium for management staff. and third, fee management fee.~~

~~41. Program costs require a budget of \$834,200 or 90,5 % of the total project budget. Management costs require a budget of \$87,500 or 9,5 % of the total project budget. The fee management fee requires a budget of \$78,300 or 8,5 % of the total project budget.~~

42. Program Cost-Effectiveness

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The cost-effectiveness of each program/project component will be explained as follows:

1. Preparation of Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategies.

~~40. This component requires a budget of \$41,156 which will be used to finance the following activities: Workshop on Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (STRAPIDA), MoU for Preparation of Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategy Documents, Seminar on Discussion on the draft of the STRAPIDA document, Finalization of the draft of the STRAPIDA document, Submission of the STRAPIDA document to the Regional Government, and Consultation on the preparation of options and determinations priority for climate change adaptation action. The financing items include meeting packages, stationary and photocopies, communication costs, transportation (participants, resource persons, implementers), honorarium (resources, facilitators, moderators, note takers, researchers), and perdiem. Financing this component will effectively produce Output 1 (There are 3 strategic plan documents for regional climate change adaptation).~~

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~~43. This component requires a budget of \$103,600 which will be used to finance the following activities: Workshop on Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (STRAPIDA); MoU for Preparation of Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategy Documents, Seminar on Discussion on STRAPIDA draft document, Finalization of STRAPIDA document draft, Submission of STRAPIDA document to Local Government, and Consultation on the preparation of options and setting priorities for climate change adaptation actions.~~

~~44. The financing items include meeting packages, stationary and photocopies, communication costs, transportation (participants, resource persons, implementers), honorarium (resources, facilitators, moderators, note takers, researchers), and perdiem. 45. Effective financing of this component will produce Output 1 (4 local governments and other stakeholders formulate a regional climate change adaptation strategy document) and Output 2: (There are 4 regional climate change adaptation strategic plan documents).~~

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2. Regional climate change vulnerability and risk database

~~41. This component requires a budget of \$109,960 which will be used to finance the following activities: Basic training on climate change vulnerability and risk, Collecting field data on climate change vulnerability and risk, Assistance in field data collection, Training on climate change vulnerability and risk data analysis, Seminar on data collection and data analysis "Climate Change Vulnerabilities and Risks at the Village Level, Compilation of Climate Change Vulnerability and Risk Data, Policy Dialogue, Consultation for Updating District/City SIDIK Data, and Assistance for Updating District/City SIDIK Data. The financing items include meeting packages, stationary and photocopies, communication costs, transportation (participants, resource persons, implementers), honorarium (resources, facilitators, moderators, note takers, researchers), and perdiem. Effective financing of this component will result in Output 2 (SIDIK Data 2 Districts, 1 City successfully enriched/updated).~~

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~~46. This component requires a budget of \$125,000 which will be used to finance the following activities: Basic training on climate change vulnerability and risk, Field data collection on climate change vulnerability and risk, Field data collection assistance, Training on climate change vulnerability and risk data analysis, Seminar on data collection and data analysis "Climate Change Vulnerabilities and Risks at the village level, Compilation of climate change vulnerability and risk data, and Policy Dialogue.~~

~~47. The financing items include meeting packages, stationary and photocopies, communication costs, transportation (participants, resource persons, implementers), honorarium (resources, facilitators, moderators, note takers, researchers), and perdiem. 48. Financing this component will effectively produce Output 1 (update of SIDIK Data for 2 provinces) and Output 2 ( 14 databases of climate change vulnerability and~~

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risk at the village level).

~~3. Facilitation Climate Village Program Facilitation of Climate Village Preparation~~

~~42. This component requires a budget of \$303,830 which will be used to finance the following activities: Pro-Klim Socialization, Facilitation of the Pro-Klim Working Group, Facilitation of Drafting a Decree on the Determination of the Village Pro-Klim Working Group, Facilitation of Making Climate Village Profile Map, Identification of GHG emission sources, Facilitating the Formulation of the Pro-Klim Working Program, Assistance in Formulation Working Program of Pokja Proklam, Capacity Building Facilities for Pokja Proklam, Proposal for Climate Villages, Sustainable Agriculture Training, Establishment of local seed banks, Documentation of local rice seeds, Organizing seed banks, Field Schools for Sustainable Agriculture, Facilitation of Women Forest Farmers Groups and work programs, Agroforestry training, Business Management Training, Product marketing trial, Action for Conservation and restoration of forest and coastal ecosystems Action for Conservation and restoration of forest and coastal ecosystems, and Training on Mangrove Economic Management.~~

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~~The financing items include meeting packages, stationary and photocopies, communication costs, transportation (participants, resource persons, implementers), honorarium (resources, facilitators, moderators, note takers, researchers), and perdiem.~~

~~4. Effective financing of this component will result in Output 3.1 (14 pro-climate working groups have been successfully formed) and Output 3.2 (14 Rural Conservation Women's Institute takes concrete actions for the conservation and ecosystem restoration of forests and coasts). This component requires a budget of \$125,000 which will be used to finance the following activities: ProKlim Socialization, Facilitation of the ProKlim Working Group, Facilitation of Drafting a Decree on the Determination of the Village ProKlim Working Group, Facilitation of Making Climate Village Profile Map, Identification of GHG emission sources, Facilitating the Formulation of the ProKlim Working Program, Assistance in Formulation The Working Program of the Proklam Working Group, Capacity Building Facilities for the Proklam Working Group, and the Proposal for a Climate Village.~~

~~40. The financing items include meeting packages, stationary and photocopies, communication costs, transportation (participants, resource persons, implementers), honorarium (resources, facilitators, moderators, note takers, researchers), and perdiem.~~

~~50: Financing this component will effectively produce: Output 1 (communities in 14 villages implement the Climate Village program) and Output 2 (There are 14 pro-climate working groups formed)~~

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~~5. Strengthen Community Capacity and Participation in Village Spatial Planning Sustainable Agriculture and Plantation (aktivitas ini tidak ada di table halaman 6)~~

~~43. This component requires a budget of \$104,342 which will be used to finance the following activities: Training Evaluation Damage and Loss consequence disaster, Training on Village Plan Contingency Document Preparation, Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment Training, Participatory Village Spatial Planning Training, and Participatory Development of Detailed Village Spatial Plans.~~

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~~The financing items include meeting packages, stationary and photocopies, communication costs, transportation (participants, resource persons, implementers), honorarium (resources, facilitators, moderators, note takers, researchers), and perdiem.~~

~~Financing this component will effectively produce Output 4.1 (14 villages / kelurahan have disaster contingency plans), Output 4.2 (14 villages / kelurahan have participatory village spatial management plans), and Output 4.3 (14 databases of vulnerability and climate change risks at village level/village has been successfully prepared).~~

~~51. This component requires a budget of \$100,600 which will be used to finance the following activities: Education and training on Sustainable Agriculture, the establishment of a local seed bank, Documentation of local rice seeds, Organizing a Seed Bank, Sustainable Agriculture Field School, and Cultivation of natural dye plants.~~

- ~~52. The financing items include meeting packages, stationary and photocopies, communication costs, transportation (participants, resource persons, implementers), honorarium (resources, facilitators, moderators, note takers, researchers), and per diem.~~
- ~~53. Effective financing of this component will result in Output 1 (sustainable agricultural field schools implemented in 9 villages), and Output 2 (Local seed bank in 5 villages).~~

### 3. Management Knowledge Adaptation Change Climate b based Knowledge Traditional

#### 6. Reducing deforestation and land degradation

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~~44. This component requires a budget of \$91,426 which will be used to finance activities: Essay Photo, T-shirt Making, Documentation Natural Resources Conflict, and Documentation Result Seminar Natural Resources Conflict.~~

~~The financing items include meeting packages, stationary and photocopies, communication costs, transportation (participants, resource persons, implementers), honorarium (resources, facilitators, moderators, note takers, researchers), and per diem.~~

~~54. Effective financing of this component will produce Output 5.1 (There is climate change adaptation education media ), Output 5.2 (Dissemination of information on adaptation to climate change impacts has been successful), and Output 5.3 ( 14 government village / kelurahan has the capacity to document natural resource conflicts). This component requires a budget of \$100,600 which will be used to finance the following activities: Facilitation of Women's Forest Farmers Group and its work program, Non-Timber Forest Product Processing Training, Agroforestry Training, Business Management Training, and Product marketing trial.~~

~~55. The financing items include meeting packages, stationary and photocopies, communication costs, transportation (participants, resource persons, implementers), honorarium (resources, facilitators, moderators, note takers, researchers), and per diem.~~

~~56. Effective financing of this component will result in: Reforestation activities carried out by 5 groups of women forest farmers in 5 villages.~~

#### 7. Identification of areas of high vulnerability in spatial planning

~~57. This component requires a budget of \$115,000 which will be used to finance the following activities: Preparation of policy papers on initiatives and adaptation efforts of indigenous peoples to face climate change vulnerabilities and risks.~~

~~58. The financing items include meeting packages, stationary and photocopies, communication costs, transportation (participants, resource persons, implementers), honorarium (resources, facilitators, moderators, note takers, researchers), and per diem.~~

~~59. Financing this component will effectively result in 14 villages having a participatory village spatial management plan document.~~

#### 8. Strengthening disaster preparedness

~~60. This component requires a budget of \$50,000 which will be used to finance the following activities: Disaster Damage and Loss Assessment Training, Village Plan Contingency Document Preparation Training, Education, and Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment training.~~

~~61. The financing items include meeting packages, stationary and photocopies, communication costs, transportation (participants, resource persons, implementers), honorarium (resources, facilitators, moderators, note takers, researchers), and per diem.~~

~~62. Effective financing of this component will result in 9 villages having disaster contingency plans~~

#### 9. Strengthening community capacity and participation in planning

~~63. This component requires a budget of \$50,000 which will be used to finance the following~~

~~activities: Training on Participatory Village Spatial Planning and Facilitation of Participatory Village Spatial Planning.~~

- ~~64. The financing items include meeting packages, stationary and photocopies, communication costs, transportation (participants, resource persons, implementers), honorarium (resources, facilitators, moderators, note takers, researchers), and perdiem.~~
- ~~65. Financing this component will effectively produce a participatory village spatial management plan document in 14 villages.~~

#### ~~10. Conflict Resolution~~

- ~~66. This component requires a budget of \$50,000 which will be used to finance the following activities: Natural Resource Conflict Resolution Training, Natural Resource Conflict Documentation, Seminar on Natural Resource Conflict Documentation Results, and Alternative Dispute Resolution.~~
- ~~67. The financing items include meeting packages, stationary and photocopies, communication costs, transportation (participants, resource persons, implementers), honorarium (resources, facilitators, moderators, note takers, researchers), and perdiem.~~
- ~~68. Effective financing of this component will result in: the capacity building of 14 village governments to undertake natural resource conflict resolution.~~

#### ~~11. Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration~~

- ~~69. This component requires a budget of \$25,000 which will be used to finance the following activities: Facilitation of Village Conservation Groups, Action for Conservation and Restoration of terrestrial ecosystems, and environmental education.~~
- ~~70. The financing items include meeting packages, stationary and photocopies, communication costs, transportation (participants, resource persons, implementers), honorarium (resources, facilitators, moderators, note takers, researchers), and perdiem.~~
- ~~71. Effective financing of this component will produce Output 1 (village conservation institutions in 14 villages) and Output 2 (14 village conservation institutions taking concrete actions for conservation and ecosystem restoration).~~

#### ~~12. Climate change adaptation management based on knowledge of local (judulnya beda dengan di table halaman 7)~~

- ~~72. This component requires a budget of \$55,000 which will be used to finance activities: management knowledge from the field process to become a learning medium together and exchange forum experience.~~

#### ~~13. Coastal Area Protection -> USD 35,000, (ini ada di table halaman 7, tapi belum dibuat penjelasannya)~~

- D. Describe how the project/program is consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, including, where appropriate, a national adaptation plan (NAP), national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications, or national adaptation programs of action, or other relevant instruments, where they exist.

~~73.45. This project is very relevant and consistent with various laws and regulations, policies, strategies, and action plan both at the national and regional levels, especially those related to climate change adaptation, including:~~

- ~~1. RI Law No. 16 of 2016 concerning Ratification of the Paris Agreement to The Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change~~
- ~~2. RI Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management~~

3. *RI Law No. 6 of 1994 concerning Ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)*
4. *Law 17 2004 concerning the Ratification of the Kyoto Protocol*
5. *Law No.37/2014 on Soil and Water Conservation*
6. *PP No. 46 of 2017 concerning Environmental Economic Instruments*
7. *Government Regulation Number 1 of 2011 concerning Determination and Transfer of Functions of Agricultural Land for Sustainable Food*
8. *Presidential Regulation No. 98 of 2021 concerning Implementation of Carbon Economic Values for Achieving Contribution Targets that are Nationally Determined and Controlling Greenhouse Gas Emissions in National Development*  
Presidential Decree this mandated maintenance adaptation Change Climate with ensuring existence engagement multiparty with focus field food, water, energy, health, and ecosystems.

8.

9. *Presidential Decree No. 61 of 2011 concerning the National Action Plan for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions*
10. *Presidential Decree No. 18 of 2020 concerning RPJMN 2020 – 2024*
11. *Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number P.84/Menlhk/Setjen/2015 concerning Handling of Tenure Conflicts in Forest Areas*
12. *P.33/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/3/2016 concerning Guidelines for Preparation of Climate Change Adaptation Actions*
13. *P.84/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/11/2016 regarding the Climate Village Program*
14. *P.7/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/2/2018 Concerning GUIDELINES FOR ASSESSMENT OF VULNERABILITY, RISK, AND IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE*
15. *P.1/PPI/SET/KUM.1/2/2017 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of the Climate Village Program*
16. *P.1/PPI/SET/KUM.1/1/2018 Regarding Guidelines for Assessment of Expert Registration Related to Climate Change Adaptation*
17. *P.2/PPI/SET/KUM.1/1/2018 Regarding Guidelines for Facilitating the Preparation of Climate Change Adaptation Plans in the Regions*
18. *P.3/PPI/SET/KUM.1/1/2018 Concerning the Formation and Guidance of a Fire Care Community*
19. *P.4/PPI/SET/KUM.1/11/2019 concerning Guidelines for Identification of Ecosystem-Based Climate Change Adaptations*
20. *P.7/PPI/API/KUM.1/9/2020 Regarding Changes to the Regulation of the Director-General of Climate Change Control No. P.1/PPI/SET/KUM.1/2/2017 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of the Climate Village Program*
21. *P.4/PPI/API/PPI.6/3/2021 Regarding Guidelines for the Implementation of the Climate Village Program*
22. *Central Sulawesi Governor Regulation Number 30 of 2012 concerning Regional Action Plans for Reducing Greenhouse Gases in Central Sulawesi Province*
23. *Regulation of the Director-General of Climate Change Control Number P.9/PPI/SET.8/REN.2/9/2020 concerning the Strategic Plan of the Directorate General of Climate Change Control for 2020-2024*
24. *Strategic Plan Document of the Directorate General of Climate Change Control for 2020 – 2024*

Project this in tune with the document strategic plan The Directorate General of PPI is what is contained in :

Target Strategic 1 KLHK: realization environment quality life as well as responsive to change climate is one contributed through one Direction DG PPI Policy and Strategy for SS-1: Adaptation Change Climate especially the Resilience program Disaster and Change Climate with indicator :

- Data preparation vulnerability and risk change climate and prepare adaptation

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strategy recommendations for the area for build Adaptation NDC targets (2, 3, and 4) with focus field food, water, energy, health, and ecosystem

- Push village/village endure climate: Climate Village Program ( Proklim )

24.

25. *Convergence of Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (APR-PRB)*
26. *National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation-2014*
27. *SIDIK: Climate Change Vulnerability Index Data Information System*
28. *FIRST NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA*
29. *NDC IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY*
30. *Implementation Roadmap Nationally Determined Contribution Adaptation*
31. *UPDATED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA - 2021*
32. *INDONESIA'S LONG-TERM STRATEGY FOR LOW CARBON AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE 2050*

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46. Within nationally determined contribution (NDC), the conservation conduct in the form of ecosystem protection will be contributing to the sequestration of carbon. This is in line with Indonesia's commitment to reducing carbon emissions to mitigate climate change impact. Tree planting, the endemic ones, is among the activities that will be conducted in the project.

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Target NDC Adaptasi:

1. Kondisi Pendukung Ketahanan Iklim
  - Perencanaan-tata guna lahan
  - Ketahanan Pangan
2. Economic Resilience
  - Agriculture -Sustainable Farming
  - Decrease deforestation-degradation forest
  - Conservation land
3. Resistance Social-Source Livelihood
  - System warning early, awareness public
  - Participation in planning development for access to livelihood
  - Principle preparedness disaster
  - Identification of vulnerable areas disaster
  - Prevention-resolution conflict
4. Resistance Ecosystem-Landscape
  - Forestry social ( existing )
  - Climate Village

E. Describe how the project/program meets relevant national technical standards, where applicable, such as standards for environmental assessment, building codes, etc., and complies with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund

47. At the planning stage, this project identifies project components that require technical standardization according to the Indonesian National Standard (SNI), including:

1. SNI 8751:2019 concerning Contingency Planning
2. SNI 8288:2017 concerning Disaster Management Training Management
3. SNI 8182:2017 concerning Guidelines for the Assessment of Disaster Risk at the National and Provincial Levels
4. SNI 8357:2017 concerning Villages and Sub-districts toughness disaster
5. SNI 7943:2014 concerning Conservation Guidelines land and water for countermeasures degradation land
6. SNI 7848:2013 concerning Implementation of REDD+ demonstration activity (DA)

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7. SNI 7513:2008 concerning Handling seeds and seeds mangroves (mangroves)

48. In addition, this project has also carried out screening efforts to see if there are project components that require an Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL) using technical regulations, namely:

1. Minister of Environment Regulation Life No. 5 of 2012 concerning Type EIA Required Activities
2. Minister of Environment Regulation Life No. 16 of 2012 concerning Guidelines Compilation Document Environment Life (AMDAL, UKL-UPL, and SPPL)
3. Minister of Environment Regulation Life Number 8 of 2013 concerning Procedures for Assessment and Examination Document Environment Life, And Publishing Permission Environment
4. Minister of Work Regulation General Number 10 of 2008 concerning Type Activity Field Work General Required UKL / UPL

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49. From the results of the screening, none of the project components certainly requires an AMDAL.

~~74. All activity planned projects will obey regulations Ministry of Forestry and Environment Life with a recommendation from Plan State Action on Change climate. Besides that, the project obeys criteria or requirements scientific in policy national related with activity economic, social and environmental. However, no there is none of the activity proposed project need evaluation more carry on to standard technical national related with evaluation environmental and social. Whenever in activity later need evaluation environmental and social more going on, then executor permanent will apply it.~~

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F. Describe if there is duplication of project/program with other funding sources if any.

50. Moment only there is an FCPF Program in East Kalimantan, this program is funded by the world bank in the form of gift compensation for the country and society by allocating USD 110,000,000 for subtraction emission During the period 2020-2024, until the moment this not yet Street because still tug with Public custom related tenure conflict. Project the not have a potency overlap with ongoing project proposed moment this to AF. On the contrary project, this has an opportunity for synergizing in building endurance adaptation society custom in face change climate

75. *We don't have any duplication funding sources.*

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G. If applicable, describe the learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned.

51. The knowledge management component will contain activities that capture and disseminate both tacit and intrinsic knowledge. For tacit knowledge, the overall knowledge transfer process is under components 2, 4, 6, 7, and component 8. Component 11 is a special (intrinsic) component of the literacy process and provides a space for disseminating various information on other project components/activities that directly contribute to knowledge management and dissemination mechanisms from the community to the city level and between areas.

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~~76.52. For to be aligned with the project objectives, the components will be held through a series activity: essay Photo, T-shirt Making, Documentation Natural Resources Conflict, and Documentation Result Seminar Natural Resources Conflict. expected this component will give 3 outputs namely: Output 5.1 (There is a climate change adaptation education media), Output 5.2 (Dissemination of information on adaptation to climate change impacts has been successful), and Output 5.3 (14 government village / kelurahan has the capacity to document natural resource conflicts). Component this also expected will give outcomes i.e. outcomes 5 ( Increasing the community's adaptive capacity to the impacts of climate change).~~

H. Describe the consultative process, including the list of stakeholders consulted, undertaken during project preparation, with particular reference to vulnerable

groups, including gender considerations, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

~~77-53.~~ Idea thinking project started developed from Documenting the assessment process and consultation carried out since the beginning year 2019 post-disaster earthquake earth in the city Palu, district Donggala and the district Sigi, Central Sulawesi Province 2018. This process was conducted with the Public at location projects, government villages, government districts, DPRD, and academics. As for the results consultation, they recommend several things that include ;

1. To do cooperation with the district spatial planning office and province for reviewing and confirming the RTRW and zoning risk vulnerable disaster.
2. Training disaster.
3. Push village/village to adapt to disaster
4. Push independence endurance food and health based on local
5. Prioritizing empowerment of economy local
6. Solution resource tenure conflicts naturally especially in vulnerable areas disasters that refer to the city's RTRW Palu and the district Donggala.

~~54. Then during the development process activity in the project this, the executor also does a consultation with Head Bappeda districts Donggala, 2 Members District DPRD Development Commission Donggala, Local Women's Organization at level village, Komitas Public custom Kaili in the village of Salena village Buluri, city Palu, Deputy Governor of East Kalimantan, Middle Principal Advisor, Community Empowerment and Government Service Village, East Kalimantan Province, Balik Community Leader in East Kalimantan. In discussion, Chief Bappeda emphasize the importance of Plan Adaptation Change Regional Climate for enriching RTRW and RTDR -based mitigation disaster districts Donggala in the context of development district in the future. Besides that, reinforcement of personal and institutional capacity economy society also becomes a part important thing to do entered in activity Adaptation Change Climate in the project this. While the district parliament, Donggala sees the Plan Adaptation Change Regional Climate as part of the enhancement capacity of the Public in endurance disasters. Then related activity extractive management resource nature in the district donggala should also be the part that doesn't inseparable from proposed activities in the project for considering continuity environment the existing ecology along coast districts Donggala. The same thing was conveyed by the East Kalimantan Regional Government in discussion with the Deputy Governor and Head of the PMPD Service~~

~~78. Then during the development process activity in the project this, the executor also does consultation with Head Bappeda districts Donggala and 2 Members District DPRD Development Commission Donggala. In discussion, Chief Bappeda emphasize the importance of Plan Adaptation Change Regional Climate for enriching RTRW and RTDR -based mitigation disaster districts Donggala in the context of development district in the future. Besides that, reinforcement of personal and institutional capacity economy society also becomes a part important thing to do entered in activity Adaptation Change Climate in the project this. While the district parliament, Donggala sees the Plan Adaptation Change Regional Climate as part of enhancing the capacity Public in endurance disasters. Then related activity extractive management resource nature in the district donggala should also be the part that doesn't inseparable from proposed activities in the project for considering continuity environment the existing ecology along coast districts Donggala.~~



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

**LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED**

No	Date	Name	Gender	Position/Role in the organization /institution
1	July 1 22	Syafruddin Kamaludin and Erlansyah	Male	Member of the district parliament . Donggala
2	6 July 22	Ir. H. Gosal Shah Ramli, M.Si	Male	Head of District Regional Development Planning Agency Donggala
3	12 July 22	Village Women's Group Limbo	female	Local Women's Organization
4	4 July 22	Syirajudin SH.MT,	Male	Middle Principal Trustees, Community Empowerment and Government Service Village, Province East Kalimantan
5	10 July 22	Salahuddin	Male	Paser traditional leader Come back



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- I. Provide justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning.

79-55. This project requires total funding of \$940,000. In the project design, all funding will be sourced from the adaptation fund. None of the project components are sourced from other funding. The following is a table of justification and rationality.

33

Outcome	Basic (no AF)	Benefits (with AF)
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<p>The Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (STRADA API ) document serves as a guide for climate change adaptation actions at the regional level</p>	<p>Development directions and processes in 3 districts/cities in Central Sulawesi province and East Kalimantan do not have a climate change adaptation perspective.</p>	<p>The Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (STRA DA API ) document will be an operational guide for the governments of 3 districts/cities in 2 provinces (Central Sulawesi and East Kalimantan ) to integrate climate-resilient development into the RPJMD, regional sectoral RKP, and district RTRW, Detailed Plans Spatial Planning (RDTR) and its revision.</p>
<p>The regional climate change vulnerability and risk database is an important document in determining priority actions for climate change adaptation in the region</p>	<p>Local government work plans do not have a basis for determining priorities for climate change adaptation actions in the regions</p>	<p>Local governments will have a clear basis for determining priorities for local adaptation actions because SIDIK updates have been carried out at the regional level</p>
<p>14 The pro-climate working group has successfully implemented climate change adaptation actions at the village level</p>	<p>At the proposed project location, there is no working group for the climate village program (Proklim)</p>	<p>More and more villages will carry out the Climate Village Program so that the target of the Directorate General of PPI KLHK can be achieved</p>
<p>Strengthening the economic resilience of the community in 14 villages in the face of the impacts of climate change</p>	<p>The impact of climate change on the economy will still be felt by the community in 14 villages spread over 2 provinces</p>	<p>Communities in 14 villages will know, understand and be able to implement various actions and actions to strengthen their adaptive economic capacity to climate change</p>
<p>Strengthening social resilience and community livelihoods in 14 villages in the face of climate change impacts</p>	<p>The impact of climate change on the social and livelihood sectors will still be felt by the community in 14 villages spread over 2 provinces</p>	<p>Communities in 14 villages will know, understand and be able to carry out various actions and actions to strengthen their social and livelihood capacities that are adaptive to climate change.</p>
<p>Strengthening Resistance Ecosystem landscapes in 14 villages in the face of climate change impacts</p>	<p>The impact of climate change in the field of landscape ecosystems will still be felt by the community in 14 villages spread over 2 provinces</p>	<p>Communities in 14 villages will know, understand and be able to implement various actions and actions to strengthen the capacity of landscape ecosystems that are adaptive to climate change</p>
<p>M boost knowledge of climate change adaptation based on knowledge traditional.</p>	<p>Communities in 14 villages spread across 2 provinces have difficulty <sup>34</sup> adapting to climate</p>	<p>Community knowledge capacity about climate change adaptation strategies and actions in the economic, social,</p>

	change due to the lack of knowledge and literacy about climate change adaptation actions that can be taken by the community.	livelihood, and environmental fields will increase
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J. Describe how the sustainability of the project/ program outcomes has been taken into account when designing the project/ program.

80-56. For the sustainability of the project, HuMa's work on the issue of climate change has had many changes. Huma's achievements from the previous adaptation project are the area of customary forest and social forest until the end of 2021 with the Social Forestry Decree covering an area of 4,417,937.72 hectares. Provision of forest area for the source of Land for Agrarian Reform Objects (TORA) covering an area of approximately 2,768,362 Ha. The release of forest areas through changes to boundaries for TORA sources has been completed by 68 decrees in 19 provinces covering an area of 89,961.36 hectares with 39,584 recipients. Specifically for customary forests, currently 56,903 ha have been designated with 75 units of decree for the community, 39,371 heads of households, and 1,090,754 ha indicative customary forest area. HuMa was chosen by the Minister of KLHK as a member of the Team for the Resolution of the Problems of Customary Forests and Pollution of Industrial Waste in the Lake Toba environment. So, in our operationalization, we design the capacity of stakeholders. The modalities in question are the strengths and abilities possessed by the Governing Body, Members, and Community Law Facilitators as subjects and actors of legal reform, and collaborative strategic partners. HuMa also strengthens networks with law enforcers, including Constitutional Court Justices to reach paths to ecologically-based social justice, re-educate people and create field data-based knowledge systems.

57. RFN - supported projects are project adaptations with forest customs in 13 locations as the model. Forests custom that no is in a safe place and/or fine just by tenure rights. For example, forest custom look bushy in the middle siege plantation oil palm, forest custom clan seize is what's left from assault migrant local in section other, or forest custom endangered awning. Becomes PT Lonsum plantation. Project this success push determination forest custom first time in Indonesia in 2016. Success is because of work collaboration Among Public customs, CSOs, Governments, and Academics.

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58. Project this could be maintained until post-funding because since early we make sure the needs of the parties and the parties collaborate as well as contribute. We will also ensure documentation and distribution of the material conducted with good so that stages project can be studied by the public.

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59. However, this project intentionally limits sustainability parameters projects, and elements the key is only in 2 aspects, namely institutional sustainability and funding sustainability.

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60. Institutional sustainability will be obtained from the existence of the Climate Village Program Working Group (Proklim), the Village Conservation Women's group in 14 villages as well as the STRA DA API task force, and the SIDIK task force which will be in 3 districts/cities. With support from 14 village governments, concrete actions on climate change adaptation from 14 Proklim and 14 working groups group won35 village conservation will continue to be implemented even though this project will end. Likewise with the SIDIK task force and the STRA DA API. By encouraging support from local governments from 3 districts/cities, it is hoped that

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the STRA DA API document produced in this project will be used as an official document for the government of 3 districts/cities and 2 provinces by providing a legal basis in the form of local regulations (Perda) districts/cities, province or in the form of a Regent/Governor Decree or a Regent/Governor Decree.

**61. Funding Sustainability**

Sustainability of funding will also be obtained from the support of the government of 14 villages to finance the real actions of 14 Proklim and 14 working groups group village conservation women through the current year's APBDesa or in the revised APBDesa. Funding for the SIDIK data update at the district level is expected to come from support from the district and 2 provincial APBD. Apart from funding support from 14 village governments and 2 districts, and 2 provinces, this project will also encourage the involvement of the private sector both in the form of CSR and in other third-party cooperation mechanisms that are not against the law.

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- K. Provide an overview of the environmental and social impacts and risks identified as being relevant to the project/program.

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment is required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management are required for compliance
<i>Compliance with the Law</i>	The project planned for designing and implementing a model plan action change climate area based on : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minister of Environment Regulation Life And the Forestry Republic of Indonesia No. P.33/ Menlhk / Secretariat General /Kum.1/3/2016 Regarding</li> <li>• Guidelines Compilation Action Adaptation Change climate.</li> <li>• Regulation Director-General Control Change Climate No. P 2 / PPI / SET / KUM.1 /1 / 2018 About Guideline3Facilitation Compilation Plan</li> </ul>	<del>Not there is</del> <u>Category C</u>

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	<p>Adaptation Change Climate in the Region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulation Director-General Control Change Climate No. P.7 /PPI/ API/ KUM.1/9/2020 About Changes to Regulations Director General Change Control</li> <li>• Climate Number P 1/ PPI / SET / KUM 1 / 2 / 2017 About Guidelines Implementation of the Climate Village Program .</li> </ul>	
<i>Access and Equity</i>	<p>Project this designed to ensure fair access _ to all community on-site project good _ through socialization nor deployment information.</p> <p>Through approach participatory and collaborative project this will ensure access nor equality moment implementation project.</p>	<p>Category C Not there is</p>
<i>Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups</i>	<p>Groups __ identified vulnerable _ part big is those who are categorized as receiver benefit from the project this. Role and involvement by active in implementation every activity is the part that doesn't inseparable During implementation project.</p>	<p>Category C Not there is</p>
<i>Human Rights</i>	<p>Activities __ in the proposed project aim to increase quality and create more environment _ good for the Public at the location project.</p> <p>Executor project bound, submissive, obedient to principles __<sup>37</sup> Right basic Man in Covenant</p>	<p>Category C Not there is</p>

Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

	International Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights that have been ratified by the Government of Indonesia to become Constitution Number 11 of 2005 and the Covenant International Right Civil and Political Becomes Constitution Number 12 of 2005.	
<i>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	<p>The proposed project will obey National Regulations and Conventions Removal All Form Against Women (CEDAW) which have been ratified by the Government of Indonesia to become Constitution Number 7 of 1984.</p> <p>Gender Analysis has been carried out by the executor project moment To do preparation and development of drafted proposals in document separately.</p> <p>The proposed project also designs activities training that will follow woman-related enhancement economy based on resource natural local.</p>	<p><del>Executor project already once arrange Project Level Social and Gender Integration Plan in sub-district Kalumpang and Tapalang Regency Mamuju West Sulawesi</del> Category C</p>
<i>Core Labor Rights</i>	Executor project submissive, obedient and committed full for no hiring child, do work compel, fulfill rights workers, including worker woman in the accordance regulation legislation government Republic of Indonesia.	Category C
<i>Indigenous Peoples</i>	Receiver benefit project this is part big is Kaili Indigenous Community in the district Bonggala	Category C

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Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

<i>Involuntary Resettlement</i>	Project this no designed for To do development physical will _ impact on settlements return or transfer force community.	
<i>Protection of Natural Habitats</i>	<u>2 of the 14 locations project is a coastal area that is overgrown Mangroves, tourism natural beach/coast so the intervention project will target Protection area coastal areas that have an impact on the resilience landscape.</u>	<del>2 of the 14 locations project is a coastal area that is overgrown Mangroves, tourism natural beach/coast so the intervention project will target Protection area coastal areas that have an impact on the resilience landscape.</del> Category C
<i>Conservation of Biological Diversity</i>	<u>Endurance the coast to be addressed by the proposed program not only focus on the resilience of humans but also consider diversity-related biology.</u>	<del>Endurance the coast to be addressed by the proposed program not only focus on the resilience of humans but also consider diversity-related biology.</del> Category C
<i>Climate Change</i>	Suggested Activities _ in a project no will contribute by significant to enhancement house gas emissions glass or pusher change climate other	Category C
<i>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	<u>Potency Risk : The project location is a mining area excavation C is active in 5 villages and 2 kelurahan</u> <u>Prevention Risk : The executor project and all components involved are Required to adhere to the project's K3 document</u>	<del>Potency Risk : The project location is a mining area excavation C is active in 5 villages and 2 kelurahan</del> <del>Prevention Risk : The executor project and all components involved are Required to adhere to the project's K3 document.</del> Category B
<i>Public Health</i>	Not there is no risk to the health Public from projecting this. Program activities will Keep going and confirm no put health and safety Public in-state dangerous with obeying regulation legislation relevant applicable. _	Category C Not there is

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<i>Physical and Cultural Heritage</i>	Not there is inheritance physical and cultural _ _ in scope geography of the proposed project.	<u>Category C</u> <del>Not there is</del>
<i>Lands and Soil Conservation</i>	Not there is	<u>Category C</u> <del>Not there is</del>



**PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS****PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY**

- A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government<sup>2</sup>** *Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement. If this is a regional project/programme, list the endorsing officials all the participating countries. The endorsement letter(s) should be attached as an annex to the project/programme proposal. Please attach the endorsement letter(s) with this template; add as many participating governments if a regional project/programme:*


<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Syirajudin SH.MT, Pembina Utama Madya, Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Dan Pemerintahan Desa, Provinsi Kalimantan Timur</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 11 Juli 2022</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ir. H. Gosal Syah Ramli, M.Si, Kepala Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Kabupaten Donggala</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 14 Juli 2022</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• H. Rusdy Mastura, Gubernur Sulawesi Tengah</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 14 Juli 2022</li> </ul>

**B. Implementing Entity certification** Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Provide also the project/programme contact person's name, telephone number and email address

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (RI Law No. 6 of 1994 concerning Ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Presidential Regulation No. 61 of 2011 concerning the National Action Plan for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Presidential Decree No. 18 of 2020 concerning the 2020-2024 RPJMN, National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation-2014, P. 2/PPI/SET/KUM.1/1/2018 concerning Guidelines for Facilitating the Preparation of Climate Change Adaptation Plans in the Regions, P.4/PPI/API/PPI.6/3/2021 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of the Climate Village Program) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.

<sup>6</sup> Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.

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<i>Name &amp; Signature</i> Agung Wibowo 	
Date: 14 Juli 2022	Tel. and email: 021-78845871
Project Contact Person: Agung Wibowo	
Tel. And Email: +62 81281140154, agung@huma.or.id	



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY  
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Manggala Wanabakti Building Block VII 12<sup>th</sup> Floor, Jalan Gatot Subroto – Senayan, Jakarta 10270  
Phone +62 21 5730144 Fax. : +62 21 5720194

Website : <http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id>

email : [tusetditppi@gmail.com](mailto:tusetditppi@gmail.com);

Our Ref. : *S. 282/PP1/ARI/PP1.0/8/2022*  
Attachments :  
Subject : **Letter of endorsement**

Jakarta, 5 August 2022

To:  
**The Adaptation Fund Board**  
c/o Global Environment Facility  
Mail stop: N 7-700  
1818 H Street NW  
Washington DC 20433, USA

Dear Board Member,

Directorate General of Climate Change Ministry of Environment and Forestry as the National Designated Authority of Adaptation Fund in Indonesia through *Kemitraan* – Partnership for Governance Reform as the National Implementing Entity, have received and appraised 37 incoming concept notes.

After a thorough assessment process of the incoming concept notes, we come to the decision that the following 10 (ten) concept notes from 10 (ten) different organizations have met and are in accordance with the national priorities in the implementation of adaptation programs and activities to increase adaptive capacity and to reduce the impact and risks of climate change in vulnerable regions in Indonesia:

1. Yapeka; *Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Support Climate Resilience in Coastal and Small Islands of Rote Ndao and Sabu Raijua Districts in the Savu Sea*
2. TLKM; *Sustainable Landscape Governance; Towards Climate Resilience of Community in Tempe Lake Ecosystem*
3. KAPASITAS; *Adaptation to climate change through integrated forest management and sericulture business to achieve ecosystem resilience to food security for the Lake Tempe Catchment Area Community*
4. Garis Biru; *Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity of Coastal Village Communities in Supporting Food Security as a Response to Climate Change Through Stakeholder Elaboration Actions in West Sulawesi Province*
5. Sajogyo Institute; *Collaboration for the Conservation of Cimandiri Watershed Landscapes through the Potential of Silvopasture and Community Agroforestry*
6. KOAKSI; *Building Climate Resilient District in Indonesia: Case of Sigi District*
7. KEMITRAAN; *Village Based Coastal Adaptation and Resilience in Lombok Province of West Nusa Tenggara*
8. HUMA; *Change Climate and Adaptation in the Buffer Area of the New National Capital*
9. Mitra Aksi; *Increasing the resilience of smallholders from climate impacts through Smart Agriculture based on Livelihood Diversification in Indonesia*
10. KUAT (KARSA); *Strengthening Community Adaptation toward Climate Change through ProKlim in Ecoregion Neck of Sulawesi Island*

With this consideration, and in my capacity as the National Designated Authority of Adaptation Fund in Indonesia, I recommend the above proposals be granted support from the Adaptation Fund Board. All those programs will be executed by each of the submitting entities under the supervision of *Kemitraan* – Partnership for Governance Reform.

Sincerely Yours,



**Laksmi Dhewanthi**  
Director General of Climate Change  
Ministry of Environment and Forestry  
as Indonesia Designated Authority of Adaptation Fund

Copy to:  
*Kemitraan* (Partnership Governance Reform in Indonesia)



**Project Formulation Grant (PFG)**

Submission Date: **August 8, 2022**

Adaptation Fund Project ID:  
 Country/ies: **Indonesia**  
 Title of Project/Programme: **Change Climate and Adaptation in the Buffer Area of the New National Capital.**  
 Type of IE (NIE/MIE): **NIE**  
 Implementing Entity: **Kemitraan – The Partnership for Governance Reform**  
 Executing Entity/ies: **Perkumpulan Huma Indonesia**

**A. Project Preparation Timeframe**

Start date of PFG	<b>1 September 2022</b>
Completion date of PFG	<b>30 November 2022</b>


**B. Proposed Project Preparation Activities (\$)**

Describe the PFG activities and justifications:

List of Proposed Project Preparation Activities	Output of the PFG Activities	USD Amount
Data collection for baseline and analysis for each component	Collected data required to set up the basis for argument formulation and programme justification in the proposal	\$ 13.793
Travel meetings required for data collection and consultation	Confirmation of assumptions and situation on the ground before programme document finalized	\$ 12.931
Expert hiring for proposal writing	Assist Kemitraan in writing and use of collected baseline data to justify programme and enhance the proposal	\$ 19.655
Focus Group Discussion with Multistakeholders	To receive feedback and input on the Goal, Objective, Outcome and Output of the proposal which to be submitted to AF, so as to ensure it is in line with the national programmes and strategies of climate change adaptation	\$ 3.621
Total Project Formulation Grant		\$ 50.000

### C. Implementing Entity

This request has been prepared in accordance with the Adaptation Fund Board's procedures and meets the Adaptation Fund's criteria for project identification and formulation

Implementing Entity Coordinator, IE Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Laode M. Syarif, KEMITRAAN		08 August 2022	Dewi Rizki	+6221-22780580	dewi.rizki@kemitraan.or.id