



REQUEST FOR PROJECT/PROGRAMME FUNDING FROM THE ADAPTATION FUND

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

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

Please note that a project/program must be fully prepared (ie, fully appreciated for feasibility) when the request is submitted. The final project/programme 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
E-mail: afbsec@adaptation-fund.org



FUND PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL TO THE ADAPTATION

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Project/Program Category	: Adaptation Fund Project
Country/ies	: Indonesia
Title of Project/Programme	: Climate Change and Adaptation in the New National Capital Buffer Area
Type of Implementing Entity	: National Executing Agency
Implementing Entities	: Partnership (Partnership for governance Reform)
Executing Entities	: Consortium Indonesian Huma Association, Indonesian Rice Association, Bantaya Association

Amount of Financing Requested: \$999,984 (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 will operate.

1. The 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 capital city relocation 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 was designed to become a Special Economic Zone (SEZ), and the Central Sulawesi Provincial Government made 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 Bordi Manurung expressed support for Central Sulawesi to the Development of Food Estate and excavation of C Guna to support infrastructure development needs in the New Capital City¹
3. The Ombudsman Representative of Central Sulawesi noted that there are 53 companies focusing on mining activities of non-mineral and non-stone in Palu City and Donggala District which would support the infrastructure development of the state capital. In an environmental perspective, the operations of the company will increase the pressure towards the environment. Based on the information and data retrieved from DLD of Central Sulawesi Province, the environmental management of non-mineral and non-stone mining in Doggala is not sufficient,

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

as it has no storage for the hazardous and toxic waste (LB3), The pollution against water and soil caused by the hazardous and toxic waste and pollution against sea caused unmanaged by water runoff from mining activities. The coast and the sea around the Palu bay area disturbed by the development of Port for Self Use (TUKS) reclamation, in which the activities of all these companies contributed to global warming. On the other hand, the infrastructure development of the newly state capital also increased the same pressure on the environment. Therefore, the development of the state capital as well as the buffer areas would be the main focus of this project²

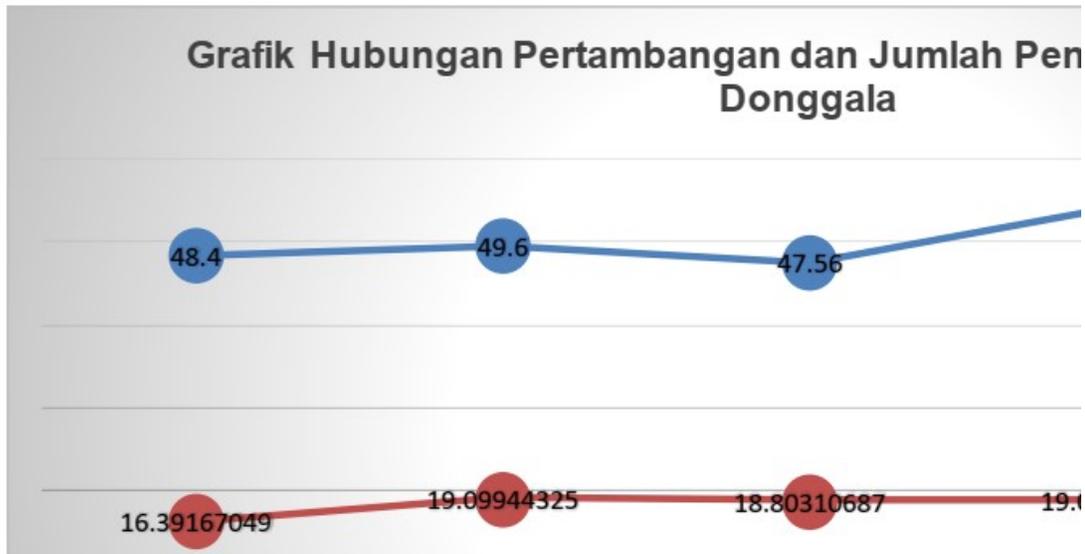


4. From the social and economic aspects of IKN development process, we see that it will affect the vulnerable group, in this context is the indigenous community. The academic transcript of the Law on IKN states that at least there are 7 native tribes in the area, while the rest of the tribes are the in-migration (Java, Bugis, Banjar, etc). The 7 native tribes are identified as the following: (1) 1) Paser tribe, 2) Kutai tribe, 3) Bajau tribe, 4) Basap Dayak tribe, 5) Kenyah Dayak tribe, 6) Benuaq Dayak tribe, 7) Tunjung tribe . The same situation may apply to the native groups and communities in the buffer areas of Palu and Donggala, such as: Like the Kaili tribe, the Unde, Unde Puu, and Doi dialects;
5. It is worth to note that based on the social and economic perspectives, the project areas are the place of the tenth indigenous communities to live. They have their local wisdom in managing the environment. They have the superstructure of a social system which is established from the long interaction with their environment. The natural resources management has been considering the preservation and the sustainability of the environment;

²Ombudsman Brief Paper, Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia Representative for Central Sulawesi - 2017

6. It is not surprising, that the second report of the Working Group II, IPCC-sixth (Assessment Report 6/AR6) also focuses on the importance of indigenous and local communities knowledge in dealing with climate change and its effects on the weather, water supplies , and food resources;
7. In fact, the local knowledge is owned by the local and indigenous communities in utilizing the space and may in large part contribute to the development of action policies related to space adaptation. This is the interpretation of indigenous knowledge as a crucial aspect of sustainability in the formal document of action policies and climate change adaptation, in the Spatial Plan of Districts/Cities (RT/RW) or in the Regional Strategy of Climate Change (STRADA AP) documents. The knowledge includes: how to live, such as housing, environmental management, agriculture, food supplies, health and how to regulate life. The knowledge is important for their survival and as a form of adaptation towards the environment that has been going on for a long time from generation to generation. The indigenous communities are well aware of their areas and how to regulate the spaces into wiser spatial structures, and as a consequence they are aware in which areas they should establish safe housing considering the threat of natural disasters (i.e. floods and avalanches). The same applies to agriculture, they are aware in which part of their areas that are compatible for the agricultural development, they have the knowledge on the soil and the compatibility to the type of plantation, including for farming food or for other commodities. This includes the knowledge on food sources, and various ways of refining it, such as rice, corn, cassava, and sago. They also have the knowledge on biodiversity and its utilization including for medicine, and traditional health treatment. The most important thing in knowledge and spatial utilization practice, they are aware of which areas could be used for housing and agricultural development. They have the forested areas which functioned as conservation areas; conserving water and nature. It is hoped that this knowledge and sustainable practice will be revived and re-developed to increase the capacity of community adaptation against climate change;
8. In agricultural and food supplies, in practice it is implemented sustainably by using local wisdom as a source of knowledge without any interference by formal education. In other words, the knowledge and sustainable practices of agriculture implemented by indigenous communities were not obtained from the formal education, as the indigenous communities discussed, the formal education background is varied. It is worth noting that formal education has not adopted teaching methods as well as the subject of sustainable agriculture under its curricula. The gap between the knowledge of sustainable agriculture in practice occurred because the knowledge transformation was not carried out to date by indigenous communities. There are two factors of causes, First: the massive intervention of the National Government on the use of a mechanical agricultural approach producing non-organic products, therefore the sustainable practice of agriculture was no longer used. Second, market mechanisms. Food market demands are fast, cheap, and supplies are available anytime, on the other hand the sustainable agriculture of the indigenous people is not compatible with the demands, and therefore the sustainable practices of agriculture were no longer implemented, but the most adaptive approach to the climate change is the sustainable practice of agriculture;
9. The most basic and strategic sustainable practice of agriculture, the indigenous communities are able to preserve and store the seeds in the seed bank. The indigenous communities of Kalili named it Gampiri. The role of the local seed bank is also parallel with the results of various academics reviews including the one that was conducted by BP2LHK which mentioned that there are three important roles of the seed bank, including: the ability in addressing the vulnerability of food supplies against pathogens that were not able to be controlled by the agro-chemicals, to prevent the permanent disappearance of valuable genetics from seeds which can be bred as excellent traditional seeds which may last long. Based on our findings, the bank of seeds can reduce the cost of seeds. Bank of seeds also has a role in preserving local seeds and the quality of the seeds themselves. From a social and cultural aspect, the seed bank also contributes to the food resilience of the community. Considering its importance, the seed bank will be one of the project activities that would be advocated by adjusting to the context of climate change adaptation;
10. Further, referring to the academic draft, there are two potential social and economic impacts of

the communities who live in the IKN areas, which is the loss of livelihood and housing. The same findings were also presented by the Ombudsman team in one of the buffer areas in Donggala district. The following graph explains, that the development process is not linear with the economic growth of the communities particularly the vulnerable groups:



11. The vulnerabilities may escalate if we refer to the disaster and climate change aspect. Based on the Intergovernmental Panel Report pertaining to the Climate Change (IPCC, 2022), the world may face various unavoidable climate challenges in the next two decades. These unavoidable climate challenges are caused by the 1.5 degrees Celsius of global warming (2.7 degrees Fahrenheit). Meanwhile, global warming may lead to severe impacts on the communities, to which some of it may not be changed. The risks will be increased, including or the infrastructure and housing in the lowland coastal areas³;
12. Far before that, in the year of 2014 The World Risk Report has noted that Indonesia is in the 34th rank out of 171 states under the disaster risks, and falls within the category of high risks in dealing with various disasters, the high vulnerability and the low capacity in mitigating the same, as well as low capacity to adapt with the same (UNU-EHS and Alliance Development Works, 2014);
13. The review of a potential disaster which was conducted in Donggala in 2015 has identified 10 types of disaster that may occur. The disaster potential includes: floods, flash floods, earthquakes, drought, extreme weather, landslides, abrasion and extreme waves, epidemics, forest and land fires, and tsunamis. The following is a list of various potential disasters in Donggala district;

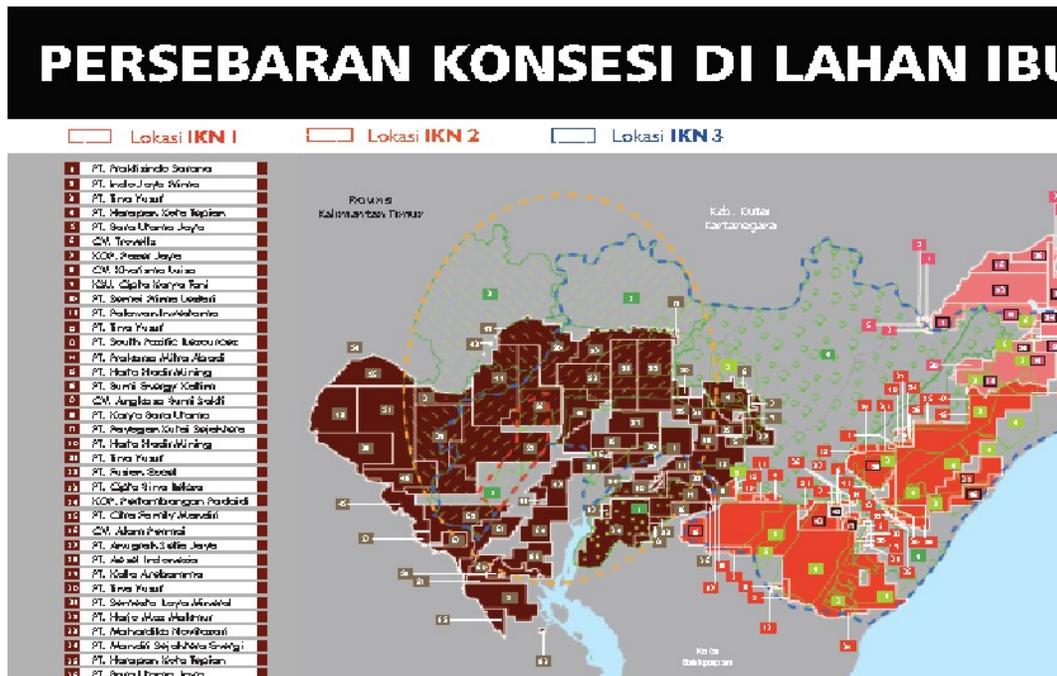
Potential Disaster Risks in Donggala Districts			
No	Disaster Types	Widespread of Risk (Ha)	Risk Level
1	Flood	46,855	high
2	Flash Floods	82,762	high
3	Extreme Weather	174,375	high

³ <https://www.kompas.com/sains/read/2022/04/12/150300423/reports-ipcc-ar6-dunia-akan-hadapi-bahaya-iklim-selama-2-dekade>

4	epidemics	922	Low
5	Extreme Waves and Abrasion	7,093	high
6	Earthquakes	427,508	high
7	Forest and Land Fires;	401,244	Moderate
8	Drought;	427,508	high
9	Landslides	349,409	high
10	Tsunamis	5,346	high

Source : Disaster Risks Study of BNPB Donggala District of 2015

14. In fact, climate change potential increases the vulnerability and pressure to the ecosystem, depicted clearly in the newly planned state capital in East Kalimantan. Referring to the Wisnu Widjaja (Deputy of Prevention and Mitigation of BNPB 2019) statement, mentioning that East Kalimantan has a risk of climatological disaster such as flood, drought and forest fire⁴. In fact there are hundreds of natural resource extractives concession industries in East Kalimantan which may lead to the increase of deforestation and land degradation. The following map indicates the quantities and distribution of the concessions in mining, plantations, and forestries which are projected to increase the pressure against ecosystem destruction and degradation of the land in the newly planned state capital:



Source : JATAM East Kalimantan, 2019

The following is the projection of the climate change impacts in the newly planned State Capital and its buffer areas, which will be the main problem assessed in this project:

1. Biodiversity and Destruction to the Ecosystem;
15. Global climate change is a challenge to the Indonesian community to date, and poses challenges to biodiversity management. The impacts of the climate change may lead to the diminishing of various biodiversity and degradation of the ecosystem, which will be a big loss for the communities subsistent to the biodiversity resources (Purwanto at all, 2012). As an ecosystem area which is rich with biodiversity, the preliminary study is relevant as part of the problem that needs to be assessed in the project area. Two of the following pictures explains land degradation:

⁴Kompas.com, 2019



15. The infrastructure development of the newly planned state capital directly impacted the ecosystem and biodiversity in the project areas and its surrounding locations. At least there are three endemic fauna in the newly planned state capital and its surroundings: First, Kalimantan Orang Utan. The Bornean Orang-Utan is one of three species of Orang-Utan. Orang Utan is one of the biggest apes who live in Asia. Currently, 90% of the Orangutan is in Indonesia (Sumatra and Kalimantan) and the rest is in Sabah and Sarawak, Malaysia. There are three species of Orangutans in Indonesia: Sumatra, Kalimantan, and Tapanuli. However, the three species status is currently Critically Endangered (Based on the Red List of IUCN). To date, it is estimated around 139 of Orangutans in BOS (Borneo Orangutan Survival) Sambo Lestari, East Kalimantan, in the sub-district of Sepan, which also serves as a buffer zone for the newly planned state capital. The second endemic fauna is the Proboscis Monkey (*Nasalis Larvatus*). This Kalimantan endemic fauna is living in the Mangrove forest ecosystem in the Balikpapan bay. Conversion of habitat, the hunting, forest fire and illegal logging pressurized proboscis monkey. Based on the data from the Mangrove Management Center, Graha Indah, Balikpapan in 2018, it is reported that the population is currently only 300. Proboscis monkeys consume fruits, flowers, bark trees, insects, and crabs. Proboscis is an animal that eats the leaves of mangroves. Therefore, the existence of mangroves forest should be preserved. Proboscis monkeys are protected by the Indonesian Law and fall under the list of CITES (appendix I) which are prohibited for trading.

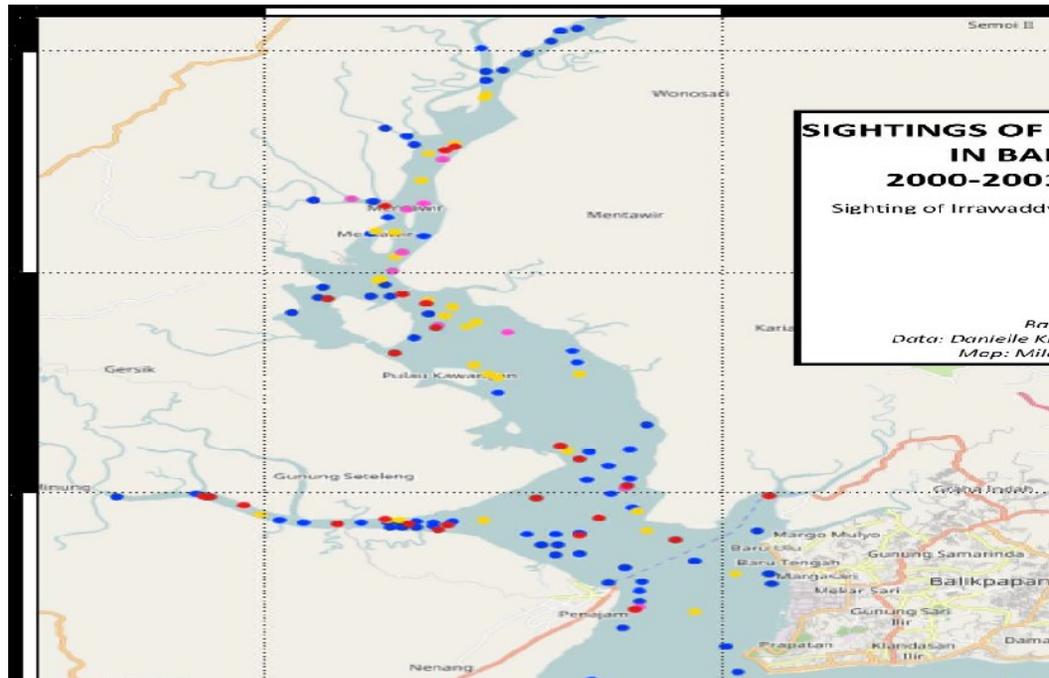
Below picture is the distribution of Proboscis Monkeys and its Habitat in Balikpapan Bay:

*

Source : *Jatam East Kalimantan, 2019.*

The third endemic is the Mahakam Dugong. Mahakam dugong is the freshwater dolphin with Endangered conservation status according to the IUCN list. According to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Affairs, Siti Nurbaya, in the meeting with the VII Commission of Parliament in 16 April 2018, Mahakam Dugong and Proboscis Monkeys are endangered because of the oil spill, based on satellite imagery, and the analysis of water qualities in 15 spots of Balikpapan Bay, and⁵until April 2019 at least there were 4 Dugongs found dead⁶. Barges which carry heavy loads of coal also disturb the habitat of the Mahakam Dugong. With the increase of activities in the Balikpapan bay for the development of the newly planned estate capital and afterwards it will affect the safety and threats towards this endangered species;

The following map explains the distribution of Mahakam Dugong in Balikpapan Bay and District of Penajem Paser Utara:



Source : *Jatam East Kalimantan, 2019*

Challenges of Hydrometeorological Disaster

16. Similar to other countries, in Indonesia, extreme climates which lead to drought and flood disasters have consistently increased (Boer and Perdinan, 2008). Gradually, various evidence has been lingering concern to global warming, climate change patterns and various disasters, particularly focusing on unpredictable 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).
17. Quoting the Strategic Plan of the Directorate General of Climate Change in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Affairs, the global temperature in 2100 is estimated to have increased to 1.8 - 4 degree celsius compared to 1980 to 1999. The increase of sea level in the 21st century is estimated beyond the increase of 1971 -2010. Both are accompanied by high intensity and frequency of rain and increase of tropical storms. The model of Indonesian climate explains the increase of sea level 5-7mm. year and increase of temperature 0.5 -0.7 degree Celsius/year,

⁵BBC Indonesia, 4 April 2018

⁶Mongabay.co.id, 1 November 2019

depending on the geographic conditions. The climate projection map released by BMKG (Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency) shows an increase of temperature above 1 degree celsius in the west to the central point of Sulawesi within 2032 -2040 compare to 2006-2014;

18. Hydrometeorological challenges caused by climate change affected the communities in East Kalimantan and Central Sulawesi Province, as the project locations are forest fires and floods;The problems of hydrometeorological disastersas a result of climate changeareimpact on societyforestthe provinces of East Kalimantan and Central Sulawesi as project locationsfires and floods.

Facts and Potential of Forest Fire in East Kalimantan and in Particular the Area of Newly Planned State Capital;

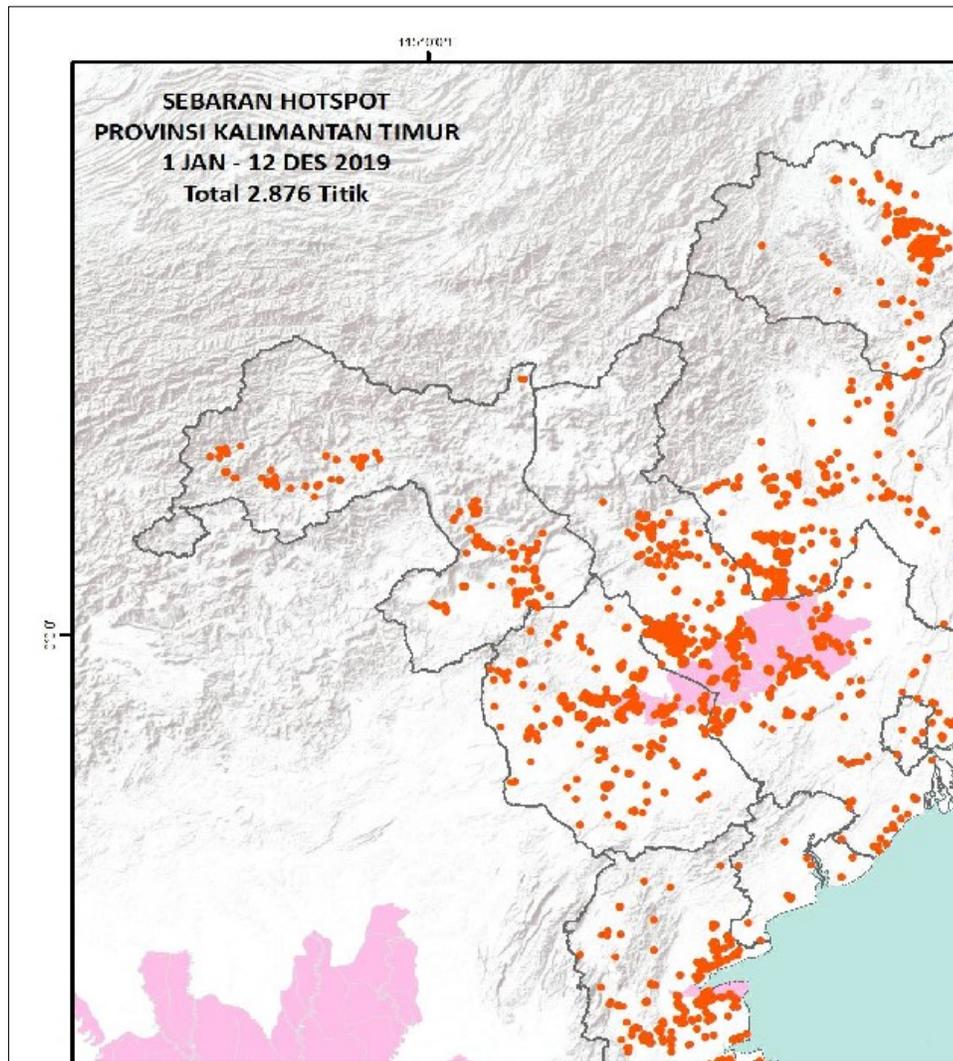
Facts and potential for forest fires in East Kalimantan and especially the IKN area.

19. East Kalimantan is one of the provinces that in recent years has had to deal with severe forest fires. According to the SiPongi database, Karhutla Monitoring System, Ministry of Environment and Forestry Affairs, the wide areas experiencing forest fires and land in East Kalimantan within the period of 2019 reached 6,715 ha. This also affects the degradation of the ecosystem and the loss of biodiversity. Forest fires also affect the indigenous and local communities in the project location. This impact could be seen from the economic and social perspective. From a social perspective, forest fires can lead to a decrease in health quality and an increase in pneumonia, stroke, cardiovascular and heart attacks⁷. From the economic aspect, forest fires may lead local and indigenous communities to lose access to livelihoods, food, traditional medicine, and natural forest products, namely: honey, rattan, timber, eaglewood, timber and non-timber, etc. Below analysis explains the increased prediction of forest fire in East Kalimantan, particularly the newly planned State Capital which increases during the dry seasons. The below picture also shows the high vulnerability level of the communities living in the areas to the impact of climate change and forest fire in the project areas:East Kalimantan is one of the provinces which in recent years has experienced quite severe forest fires.Based on data from Sipongi, Karhutla Monitoring System, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the area of forest and land fires in East Kalimantan in 2019 reached 6,715 hectares.Apart from causing damage to ecosystems and loss of diversity of biological resources, the forest fires also directly affected indigenous and local communities in the project area. The impact can be seen socially and economically. Socially, forest fires also have an impact on decreasing public health and increasing diseases related to Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI), stroke, cardiovascular and heart disease.⁸. From an economic perspective, forest fires cause indigenous and local communities to lose their sources of food, traditional medicines and sources of income from the commodification of forest products, both wood and non-timber, such as honey, rattan, agarwood and others.Fromanalysis the figure below, the projected increase in forest fires in East Kalimantan, especially in the national capital, will also increase during the dry season.This also shows that

⁷Retrieved from<https://www.walhi.or.id/wp-content/uploads/Report%20Tahunan/FINAL%20IKN%20REPORT.pdf>

⁸Accessed from<https://www.walhi.or.id/wp-content/uploads/Report%20Tahunan/FINAL%20IKN%20REPORT.pdf>

the level of community vulnerability to the impacts of climate change in the form of forest fires is very high, including the people who are in the project location.



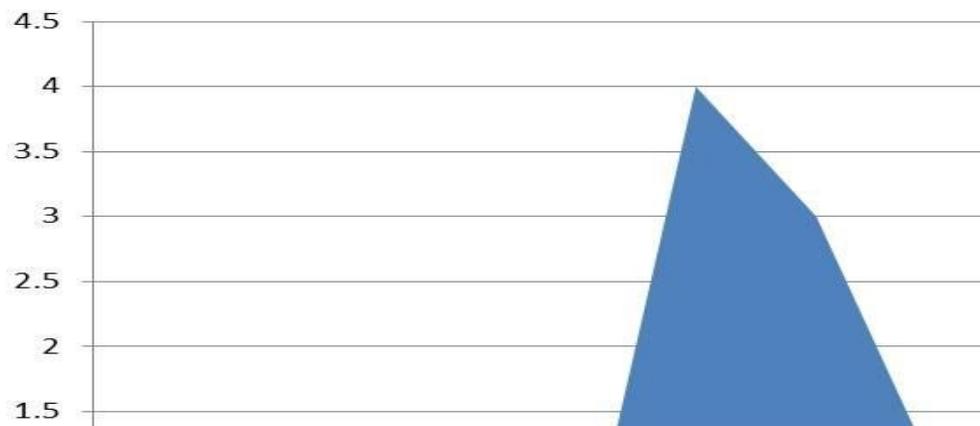
Source : WALHI, 2019

Threat of flooding and its potential

20. Another hydrometeorological issue in the project location and its surroundings is related to flooding. The flood affects the transportation routes disconnection, disrupting the economic activities of the community, and disruption to the public facilities. In particular for the buffer zones in the area of Palu City and Donggala District, the findings based on media monitoring show that since 2000 to 2022, at least 18 floods have been recorded in 33 locations/villages caused by climate change which affected ecosystem disruption. Below table depicts the facts of flood in the buffer zone of the newly planned state capital in the Central Sulawesi Province:



**Intensitas Terjadinya B:
Sejak 2000 s/d 202
Di Donggala dan Pal**



Below map depicts the erosions and distribution of rivers in the area of C class mining in the buffer areas of the newly state capital in the Donggala District and Palu City of Central Sulawesi Province, which contributed to the flood events in the project locations:



The following table describes the climate change impact in the form of flood and avalanche against the community, as well as the level of vulnerability of the community to the climate change in the project location which is located in Donggala, Central Sulawesi

The table below also illustrates the magnitude of the impact of climate change in the form of floods and landslides on the community as well as the high vulnerability of the community to climate change at the project site which is in Donggala district, Central Sulawesi.

Floods and Avalanches 2002-2022 Central Sulawesi- Donggala	
Dead	26 Souls
Evicted	5,452 Souls
Wounded/Injured	226 Soul
Disappeared	4 Souls
Sufferings	12,303 Souls
Broken House	798 units
Public Facility	67 Units
<i>Source: https://dibi.bnpb.go.id</i>	

21. High intensity of rain and prolonged as part of the climate change impact, causes floods as part of the newly planned state capital issues. From the findings in the field, it shows that within the period of 12 years (2010-2022) it has been recorded around 37 floods and flash floods that occurred in Penajam Paser Utara district, as the main zone of the newly planned state capital;



1. Issue of Climate Change Adaptation Strategy

22. Adaptation is a crucial component of impact and vulnerability review of climate change. Several studies show that without adaptation, climate change in general will heavily affect agriculture and natural resources in a negative way (Bryan et al. 2009, Ozor et al. 2012, Anwar et al. 2013). Further, the adaptation capacity is influenced by various factors, ie knowledge on climate change, assets, access to technology, institutions, policies, and perception. According to (Weber 2010, Mongi et al. 2010, Lyimo & Kangalawe 2010), environmental perceptions are the key elements that influence strategic adaptation adoption. The actions follow the perceptions of climate change affected by various different processes, including the risks of climate change, ownership of resources, cultural values, environment of the institutions,

The awareness of adaptation could assist the formulation of policies to respond to climate change effectively so that the vulnerability of the system and its impacts could be significantly reduced. Unfortunately, the level of policies and strategic implementation of climate change adaptation in Indonesia is revolving only at the national level. In a consultancy conducted with local government in the project locations, the government explains that the strategic policies or the action plan for climate change adaptation is yet to be established. This will be part of the main concern in this project. A strategy to adapt or an action plan on climate change adaptation at the local level is necessary to provide technical guidance for the local government in integrating and synergizing various processes of development using a climate change adaptation perspective. Further, the capacity database and the vulnerability should be updated continuously and systematically.

23. Based on the above problem identification of disaster and potential threat impacted by climate change, in summary this proposal identifies three primary issues (problems) that will be addressed/mitigated by this project: First, the risks of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation. second, the risks of hydrometeorological disaster. Third, the lack of policies

pertaining to the climate change adaptation at the local level (STRADA API) as a reference and guidance for the local government in Penajem Paser Utara District, Donggala District, and Palu City in addressing the impact of climate change in the futures.

Based on the problem disaster and its potential impact of threats climate change, has been described at length above namely the First, the threat of loss diversity then this proposal briefly formulates 3 main problems that will be addressed by this project of biological resources and ecosystem damage, second, the threat of hydrometeorological disasters and third, the absence of policy documents climate change adaptation strategies for climate change (STRADA API) as a foundation and guideline for the regional administrations of Penajem Paser Utara, Donggala and Palu City in dealing with the impacts are as in the future.

24. Therefore, this project is designed to build social, economic and environmental resilience in 14 villages of targeted project areas as part of the plan to strengthen the adaptive actions of local communities in addressing climate change in the buffer areas of the newly planned State Capital. This project is designed to be implemented in 14 villages of: Penajem Paser Utara District of East Kalimantan Province, and in Donggala District, and Palu City of Central Sulawesi. The project will affect an area of 893 km² or 89,300 ha wide, and will involve 30,601 individuals as direct and indirect beneficiaries which consist of 15,627 men and 14,974 women who were assumed to be vulnerable against the impact of climate change in the project locations. Thus this project is designed to build social, economic and environmental resilience in 14 project targets villages/kelurahans as part of an effort to strengthen community adaptive action in overcoming climate change in the buffer zone of the State Capital, which has only. This project is designed to be carried out in 14 villages/kelurahan in Penajem Paser district North of East Kalimantan province, as well as in Donggala district and Palu City of Central Sulawesi province with a project area covering 893 km² or 89,300 hectares. This project will involve 30,601 people as direct and indirect beneficiaries consisting of 15,627 men and 14,974 women who in this project are also assumed to be people who are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change at the project site.

Project / Program Objectives:

1. To increase knowledge capacity and skills maintaining to climate change adaptation actions in the area of newly State Capital, and its buffer areas;
2. To increase the local government capacities in three districts/cities and other relevant stakeholders in formulating the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy by referring to the traditional knowledge of indigenous people;
3. To update SIDIK data as a measuring instrument to assess the risks and vulnerabilities of disaster in the Newly State Capital and its buffer areas;
4. To increase landscape ecosystem resilience based on traditional knowledge;
5. To develop economic and social resilience of the communities in addressing the risks of disasters and climate change impacts;
6. To increase climate change adaptation of knowledge management based on traditional knowledge.

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.

Project/ Program Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amounts (US\$)
Component 1: Development of Climate Change Adaptation Strategy at Local Level	output1 : Three documents on the Strategic Plan on Climate Change Adaptation are available	Outcomes1 : The document on Adaptation Strategy for Climate Change is used as a guide for actions for climate change adaptation at the local level	39,529
Component 2: Updating the vulnerability and risks database of climate change (SIDIK at the district level)	output2: SIDIK Database in two districts and one city is updated	Outcomes2 : Database of vulnerability and risks against climate change at the local level is used as a guiding document in determining priority of action on climate change adaptation at the local level	120,753
Component 3: Facilitating the preparation of climate villages	output3.1 : 14 working groups of pro- climate established output3.2: 14 women institutions focusing on village conservation implementing actual conservation actions and restoring the ecosystem of coastal and forest areas Output 3.3 : 2 banks of seeds established and operated Establishment and operation of 2 local seed banks Output 3.4 : There are 14,200 timber and fruit tree seedlings planted in the project area 14,200 timber and fruits planted in the project areas	Outcomes3 : Increased economic, social, and livelihood of communities in 14 villages in addressing climate change impacts.	279,599

Component 4: Strengthening the Capacity and Participation of Communities in Villages Spatial Planning	output4.1 : 14 villages contingency plan on disaster risks established. output4.2: 14 villages established the participatory spatial planning output4.3: 14 databases of vulnerability and risks of climate change in village level is prepared	Outcomes4 : Strengthened resilience of ecosystem and landscape in 14 villages in addressing the impact of climate change based on traditional knowledge	80,279
Component 5: Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Management Based on Traditional Knowledge	output5.1 : Educational tools/media on climate change adaptation are available output5.2 : Dissemination of Climate Change Adaptation and its impacts conducted output5.3 : 14 village governments have the capacity to document conflicts of natural resources	Outcomes5 : Increased capacity of adaptation in the communities against the impacts of climate change	47,300
Cross Cutting Activities (Money, kick off meeting, audits, procurement (procurement of equipment), Health and Safety of Workers (OSH), and Salary of Program Staffs (Occupational health and safety (K3), and Salary of program staff)			274,704
Project/Program Execution costs			79,482
Total Project/Program Cost			842,162
Project/Program Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)			78,340
Amount of Financing Requested			999,984

Projected Calendar:

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

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	3 July 2023
Mid-term Review (if planned)	3 June 2024
Project/Program Closing	10 July 2025

Terminal Evaluation	14July2025
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PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAM 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.

25. Indigenous people have a big impacts on protecting our ecological system. Especially as the guardian of the forest, their contribution and knowledge need to be referred to in every single developmental project. The 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 who 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 increasingly 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 that is in line with the recognition of their rights.

To achieve the aforementioned goals, therefore this project is designed into five components elaborated as follows:

To achieve that, this project is designed in 5 components with descriptions as follows :

1. Development of Climate Change Adaptation Strategy at Local Level

26. This component is aligned with the outcome framework of adaptation funds in the **Outcomes2** (Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce the risks pertaining to social, economic, and environmental losses caused by climate) and **Outcomes7** (Increased policies and regulation to promote and enforce actions towards resilience). The implementation of this component is through a series of activities including: preparation discussion, workshop concerning climate change adaptation strategy at the local level (STRADA API), MoU on the development of Local Strategy on Climate Change Adaptation , Seminar on STRADA API document, finalization of STRADA API document, hand over the STRADA API document to the local government, and Consultancy on the Development of Options and Priority of Actions for Climate Change Adaptation at local level. This component is expected to contribute to the Discussion Seminar output in particular :output1 (Three documents on the Strategic Plan on Climate Change

Adaptation are available). This component is expected to contribute to the outcomes in particular is the strategic document on climate change adaptation at the local level as a guidance for climate change adaptation action. The details of the activities in the first component are elaborated as follows:

1. Preparation Discussion(online/offline)

This activity is set out for the technical implementer to have sufficient technical preparation related to the objective, process of activities, date and venues including determining the relevant speakers that should be invited and involved in the activities of Component 1.

2. Workshop Concerning Strategy on Climate Change Adaptation at the Local Level (STRADA API)

This workshop is initiated as the kick off to discuss a series of climate change adaptation strategies intended to minimize the risks and to mitigate the impacts of climate change by identifying specific sectors that are vulnerable to the disaster related to climate including the actual impacts to the indigenous communities. The participants of the workshop will present and explore their experiences, research or studies related to climate change. This activity will involve relevant stakeholders, ie: Local government at district/city level, Universities, NGOs, researchers, local government agencies at Penajem Paser Utara district. In this workshop, it is expected to form a team who will work in developing and formulating a document concerning strategy on Climate Change Adaptation at the local level, which consists of: Local Government, NGOs,

3. MoU on the Development of Document Concerning Climate Change Adaptation Strategy at the Local Level

The implementation of the activities pertaining to establishing an MoU will be conducted between District/City Government with the implementing agency in Palu, Donggala District, and Penajem Paser Utara District. This MoU is to ensure and will include key principles reflecting that the STRADA API is developed based on facts, science, and could be integrated with the spatial planning document in the region and without ignoring the rights of indigenous communities in Palu City, Donggala District , and Penajem Paser Utara District.

4. The Development of Document Concerning Climate Change Adaptation Strategy at the Local Level (STRADA API)

This activity will be conducted by the development team consisting of Local Government, NGOs, Universities, and Representatives of Indigenous Communities in the project areas of Palu City, Donggala District, and Penajem Paser Utara District.

5. Seminar on the STRADA API Document

In this seminar, the development team will present the draft of STRADA API document to obtain input from the seminar participants. This activity will involve relevant stakeholders including: District/City Government, University, NGOs, local government agencies, Indigenous People in Palu City, Donggala District, and Penajem Paser Utara District.

6. Finalization of STRADA API Document

The inputs collected from relevant stakeholders in previous activities focusing on the STRADA API document, the development team will finalize the document.

7. Submission of STRADA API document to the Local Government

These activities will be implemented in each Government Office in Palu City, Donggala

District, and Penajem Paser Utara district. This document of Climate Change Adaptation Strategy will be used as guidance in formulating policies and determining priority of action related to climate change adaptation.

8. Consultancy on the Development of Options and Action Priority Concerning Climate Change Adaptation

Based on the Strategy on Climate Change Adaptation in the Local Level (STRADA API) document, it is necessary to develop options and action priority of climate adaptation at the local level as part of the process to develop and strengthen the areas which inherently have the geographical status and development sectors which are vulnerable to the climate change. This activity will be consulted and will involve various relevant stakeholders including government agencies at local level, private sector, universities and representatives of the indigenous communities.

2. Updating the vulnerability and risks database of climate change (SIDIK at the district level)
27. This component is in line with the Outcome of the Adaptation Fund Framework on **Outcomes1 (Less exposure at the national level)** against threats and hazards related to climate) and **Outcomes7 (Increased policies and regulations which promoted and enforced resilience steps)**. This component will be implemented through a series of activities: Basic training on vulnerabilities and risks of climate change, data collection on vulnerabilities and risks of climate change, data collection assistance. Training on data analysis caring for vulnerability and risks of climate change. Seminar on Data Analysis of Vulnerability and Risks of Climate Change in the village level. Compilation of vulnerability and risks data on climate change, Dialogue on Climate Policy. Consultancy on updating the SIDIK database in the District/City, and technical assistance in updating SIDIK data of the District/City. This component is expected to deliver output in particular :output2 (Updated SIDIK database in two districts and one city), and expected to deliver the outcomes in particular: Database of vulnerability and risks against climate change at the local level is used as a guiding document in determining priority of action on climate change adaptation at the local levels. Details of the activities in Component 2 are elaborated as follows:

1. Prepair

This activity is to design the technical aspect of activities implementation at the level of implementer, particularly related to the objective, outcome, process flow, time and avenues, including the potential resources persons that should be involved.

2. Basic Training on Vulnerability and Risk of Climate Change (Include in the Training is Geosocial Spatial Map)

This training will be attended by 84 participants from Palu City, Donggala District, and Penajem Paser Utara District. This training is expected for the participants to understand the basic concept of climate change from the terminology, scope, causes, process and its impact as well as its relation to disaster risks. Another objective is for participants to understand the basic concepts of mitigation and climate change adaptation. Lastly, the participants understand how to measure vulnerability and risks of climate change.

The participants will learn various methodologies in reviewing climate vulnerability, formulating variables, measuring mechanisms and its relation to climate change review and disaster risks. In this training, the participants will also acquire a subject focusing on spatial and social data collection using Android apps.

3. Climate Change Vulnerability and Risks Data Collection

This activity is part of the action and implementation of training material provided in the basic training of Climate Change Vulnerability and Risks. The data collection on vulnerabilities and risks will be carried out in 14 project areas (6 villages and 8 administrative villages). The process of collecting the data on vulnerability and risks is not only intended to produce a document per se, but further is to raise the awareness of the communities on the potential risks of climate

change in their own areas.

4. Technical Assistance on Data Collection

This activity is designed as part of the collaborative learning process and to ensure that the data collected is valid and is in accordance with the methodology of the study concerning climate vulnerability, formulation, variables, measurement mechanisms, and its relation to climate vulnerability and climate change risks in the project areas.

5. Training on Vulnerability and Risks of Climate Change Data Analysis

This training aims to distribute knowledge on data analysis related to vulnerability and risks of climate change. In this training, the participants will conduct first-hand data analysis, using the data that has been collected prior to this training. At the end of the training, it is expected that the participants will be able to measure the level of risks and vulnerability of climate change and its relation to disaster risks in their own areas.

6. Seminar on the Outcome of Data Collection and Data Analysis "Vulnerability and Risks of Climate Change in Village Level"

This activity is designed to present the results of data collection, data analysis on vulnerabilities and risks on climate change that have been carried out in the previous activities. The communities which participated in the training will present in their own areas. This seminar will invite local government at village level, local government research agencies, local government focusing on planning and development agencies, community leaders, indigenous leaders, women leaders, religious leaders, and other relevant stakeholders at the village level. In this seminar, it is expected that the data collected and analysis of vulnerability and risks of climate change will obtain input from the participants, and will be one of the guiding documents in developing the village development plan.

7. Compilation of Vulnerability and Risks Data on Climate Change in Two Villages of Palu, and 6 Villages in Donggala (Central Sulawesi) and in 5 Villages of Penajem Paser Utara District (East Kalimantan)

Following the data collection and analysis of data on vulnerability and risks of climate change is updated and completed after the implementation of the seminar in the village, the data will be compiled in a form of document concerning vulnerability and risks document of climate change in 6 villages, 3 in Donggala district, and 2 in Palu City, and 5 villages in Penajem Paser Utara District.

8. Consultancy on Updating SIDIK Data in District/City Level

This activity aims to discuss the findings related to the vulnerability and risks database of climate change that has been compiled into soft- and hardcopy with the relevant local authorities which are working on climate change adaptation in each district/city. The data of vulnerability and risks on climate change is expected to contribute in updating the village database in the Information System of Vulnerability Index Database (SIDIK) which presenting the information on vulnerability of climate change to support the development of policies of national government and local government and their strategy to plan and adapt as well as to reduce the level of the risks and the impacts of climate change.

9. Technical Assistance in Updating the SIDIK Data at District/City Level.

This activity includes inputting the data to the SIDIK, discussion, confirmation and data verification and implementing running data using the SIDIK online application along with the authorized official at the local level who works in climate change adaptation.

3. Facilitation of Climate Village Preparation

28. This component aligns with the Adaptation Fund Results Framework i.e. **Outcomes 2** (Strengthening institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socio-economic and environmental losses) **Outcomes3 (Strengthening awareness and ownership of climate adaptation and risk reduction processes at the local level), Outcomes 5 (Enhancing ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and the stresses that are due to variability), and Outcomes 6 (Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and income**

sources for vulnerable people in target areas). This component will be carried out through a series of activities: ProKlim Socialization, Facilitation of the ProKlim Working Group, Facilitation of Preparation of Decree on Determination of ProKlim Village Working Groups, Facilitation of Making Village Climate Profile Maps, Identification of GHG emission sources, Facilitation of Pokja Proklm Work Program Formulation, Assistance of Proklm Working Group Work Programs, Facilities Capacity Building of Proklm Working Group, and Proposal of Climate Village, Sustainable Agriculture Training, Establishment of local seed bank, Documentation of local rice seeds, Organizing of seed bank, Sustainable Agriculture Field School, Facilitation of Women Forest Farmers Group and work program, Agroforestry Training, Business Management Training, Trial try product marketing, Action for Conservation and restoration of forest and coastal ecosystems, as well as Mangrove Economic Management Training. This component is expected to deliver⁴ outputs namely: output^{3.1} (There were 14 proklm working groups that were successfully formed), output^{3.2} (14 Village Conservation Women's Institutions took real action to conserve and restore forest and coastal ecosystems). output^{3.3} (establishment and operation of 2 local seed banks) and output^{3.4} (there are 14,200 timber and fruit trees planted in the project area). This component is expected to provide outcomes, namely Outcomes³ (Increased Economic, Social and Community Livelihood Resilience in 14 Villages in the face of climate change).

The details of the activities in component 3 will be described as follows:

1. ProKlim outreach

ProKlim socialization activities are based on the Director General of Climate Change Control Number. P.4/PPI/API/PPI.6 /3/2021 concerning Guidelines for Implementing the Climate Village Program. This will be carried out in 14 program areas, namely 2 sub-districts in Palu city, 1 sub-district and 6 villages in Donggala district and 5 sub-districts in Penajam Paser Utara district. This activity is to explain the Climate Village Program (ProKlim) managed by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in order to increase community involvement in carrying out climate change adaptation and mitigation actions, as well as reducing greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, the executor of the activity will explain what activities the executor will carry out related to the Climate Village Program (ProKlim).

2. Facilitation of the ProKlim Working Group

This activity focused on forming ProKlim working groups in 14 program areas as implementing groups, namely people living and domiciled in local villages and sub-districts or groups of youth, women, PKK and so on. In addition, this activity will also ensure the scope of the ProKlim implementation area (Village, Hamlet, Kelurahan or Rukun Warga/RW) determined by the village/kelurahan government and the community itself.

3. Facilitating the preparation of the Decree on the Determination of the Village Working Group for ProKlim

Facilitation of the preparation of the ProKlim Pokja Determination Decree is an activity carried out and participated in by regional leaders such as village heads, hamlet heads, heads of neighborhood associations, village heads and representatives of the ProKlim Working Group, to jointly design a Decree for the ProKlim Working Group in their respective areas.

4. Facilitate Making Climate Village Profile Map

This activity was carried out to facilitate the Proklm Working Group to make a spatial map covering the working area of the Working Group to show or provide information related to area, height/elevation above sea level, topography of the area, typology of the area and type of land use. In addition, this activity will also collect basic data and information needed in building or developing ProKlim such as the proposed location area, population, main income, average rainfall, average temperature and others.

5. Identification of GHG emission sources

Together with the ProKlim Working Group, we carry out the identification of GHG emission sources within the scope of the ProKlim Working Group implementation area. In addition, the Working Group will also carry out calculations of greenhouse gas emissions in the implementation of community-based climate change mitigation actions in accordance with PPI

Director General Regulation number: P5 / PPI / SET / KUM I / 12 / 2017. Emission source data that needs to be identified include: generation solid waste and waste, household and industrial liquid waste, use of fossil fuel energy, number of livestock, use of chemical fertilizers in agricultural activities, area of land cover, frequency and extent of occurrence of forest/land fires.

6. Facilitate the Formulation of the Pokja Proklam Work Program

This activity was carried out to facilitate the representatives of the Pokja to formulate the work program of the ProKlim Working Group. The formulation of the work program includes activities, objectives, indicators, stages of activities, time, needs, work partners, and person in charge.

7. Assistance in the Formulation of the Proklam Working Group Work Program

This activity was carried out in 14 Pokja Proklam. This activity is more about discussion, confirmation and sharpening the formulation of the work program according to the needs after the implementation of the working program formulation of the Proklam Working Group which is attended by representatives of the Working Group.

8. Proklam Working Group Capacity Building Facility

This activity is carried out to increase the knowledge and skills needed or identified after the formulation of the Pokja Proklam work program.

9. Climate Village proposal

The activity of proposing the Climate Village Program is carried out by the executor of the activity. Proposals for 14 Proklam areas will still be coordinated with the district and city level Proklam Coordinators.

10. Sustainable Agriculture Training

Sustainable agriculture and education activities aim to build an environmentally friendly agricultural perspective, reduce dependence on chemical inputs and be adaptive to climate change and encourage safe and quality agricultural products. This activity will be carried out 3 times, namely in Palu City, Donggala Regency and North Penajam Paser Regency.

11. Creation of a local seed bank

The creation of local seed banks was carried out in two areas that are still actively practicing upland rice farming systems. The design of the local seed bank building was carried out with the community whose function and structure of the building combines original concepts with functional concepts that are adaptive to climate change and disaster risks. The seed bank is not only a place to store seeds, but is developed to become an information center, documentation and place for seed breeding.

12. Documentation of local rice seeds

This activity was carried out to document local rice seeds found in the community. Documentation results are presented in the form of rice photos and rice herbarium specimens which will also contain various information. The results of this documentation are to support rice seed information in the seed bank building. The documentation was carried out by 3 people for 1 day.

13. Organizing a seed bank

This activity will discuss various matters related to the Seed Bank. Among other things, the formation of local management structures, the formulation of rules related to the security and sustainability of seed banks, to various things that are deemed necessary by the community through mutual agreement according to local culture and traditions.

14. Sustainable Agricultural Field School

Field School activities are carried out within the framework of a non-formal learning process for farmers which is carried out by combining in-class and out-class learning methods. The aim is to increase the knowledge and skills of farmers. This activity was carried out for 4 days followed by 30 farmers. Implementation of Field Schools was carried out in 2 districts and 1 city respectively.

15. Facilitation of Women Forest Farmers Groups and work programs

This activity facilitated the formation of women forest farmer groups in 14 regions. Each region will involve 30 women. Then in this activity together will formulate a work program.

16. Agroforestry training

This Agroforestry training will be carried out for 2 days attended by representatives from 14 women's groups. Each region will involve 5 people from women's group representatives.

17. Business Management Training

This activity was also attended by women's groups for 2 days. The training participants came from representatives of 14 women's groups. The training will be held twice, once in the district and once in the city of Palu. Each group will send 7 of its members to take part in the Business Management Training.

18. Product marketing trials

This activity is carried out by women's groups who have developed products such as processed food and others derived from agricultural products. Activity organizers will assist and assist women's groups in marketing trials as well as green product campaigns at events held by the government and the private sector in districts/cities and provinces. This activity will involve 30 people as representatives of women's groups.

19. Conservation and restoration actions for forest and coastal ecosystems

This activity will provide 14,200 wood and fruit seeds which will be planted in forest and coastal areas. The purpose of this planting is not only for land and forest conservation, it is also projected to increase the community's economic income. This activity involved 1,400 people from 14 project areas.

20. Mangrove Economic Management Training

This activity was carried out for 2 days, attended by representatives of 5 women's groups each. This activity was initiated to develop women's economy to obtain other benefits from mangrove plants which are recognized by the community for tourism and capture fisheries.

4. Strengthening Community Capacity and Participation in Village Spatial Planning

29. This component is aligned with the Adaptation Fund Results Framework, namely: **Outcomes2 (Strengthening institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socio-economic and environmental losses) Outcomes3 (Strengthening awareness and ownership of adaptation processes and climate risk reduction at the local level). This component will focus on improving the economy through activities including: Training on Damage and Loss Assessment due to disasters, Training on Preparation of Village Plan Contingency Documents, Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment Training, Training on Detailed Participatory Village Spatial Plans, and Preparation of Detailed Participatory Village Spatial Plans. This component is expected to provide 3 outputs, namely: output4.1 (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 the village/kelurahan level have been successfully prepared). This component is expected to provide outcomes, namely Outcomes 4 (Strengthening Ecosystem and Landscape Resilience in 14 villages/kelurahans in dealing with the impacts of climate change based on traditional knowledge).** The details of the activities in component 4 will be described as follows:

• Disaster Damage and Loss Assessment Training

This activity is designed to ensure the correctness of data inventory, for quantitative estimation of the value of the humanitarian impact, damage to assets, and changes or losses due to disasters. This activity also aims to identify the possible impact of a disaster on the overall function or performance of the affected individual's economy as well as the skills to calculate the damage resulting in losses suffered.

The output of this training is expected that participants will be able to:

1. understand the definition of damage, loss, and calculation based on community exposure data;
2. Understand the assessment of damage and losses based on BNPB and BPBD provisions;
3. Create a damage and loss assessment map;
4. Calculating the damage area;
5. Manipulate attribute data of affected features to derive damage values for each object;
6. Manipulate attribute data of affected features to derive loss values for each object;

7. Grouping attribute data for each administrative area (hamlet, village, sub-district);
8. Combine attribute data for each administrative area (hamlet, village, sub-district);
9. Presents damage and loss assessment using diagrams

- **Village Plan Contingency Document Preparation Training**

Planning is essentially a tool used to ensure a better future. In the context of disaster risk, a better future is characterized by preparedness to face disasters, the ability to minimize the impact of disasters, and the ability to recover properly, be it for a social entity or a system. One of the planning instruments to ensure a better future in the face of various disaster risks is what is called contingency planning.

Contingency planning is one of the various plans used in the risk management cycle. Contingency planning is carried out when there is a potential for a disaster to occur or at the preparedness activity stage. The risk management cycle (including contingency planning) is used in area-based disaster management.

This Contingency Document Preparation Training is an initial effort that is expected to answer the needs of the village level, so that the village government can make a commitment in terms of disaster management. It is hoped that this training can move the village/kelurahan government to be able to prepare a contingency plan in a participatory manner, prioritizing the commitment of parties who have resources that can be mobilized, so as to be able to meet the needs of disaster management to reduce the incidence of casualties. Through this training it is also hoped that in the future a permanent procedure will be developed at the village/kelurahan level related to disaster management.

- **Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment Training**

Disaster risk assessment is an approach to show the potential negative impacts that may arise as a result of a potential disaster that strikes, a method of analyzing potential hazards and evaluating conditions of vulnerability and can cause threats or harm to people, property, livelihoods, and the environment on which people depend. The method of assessment is by determining the nature and magnitude of the risks in the area of analysis. In this study there are approaches, stages that must be passed, objectives, and outputs or outputs to be achieved. The Indonesian government itself has ratified the Hyogo Framework for Action/HFA (2005), which requires the government to seriously adopt and develop disaster mitigation policies, including having a standard for assessing disaster risk..

- **Participatory Village Spatial Plan Training**

The Detailed Spatial Plan (RDTR) regulates land use on a detailed scale (1:5000). Each space utilization permit, including the Building Construction Permit (IMB) refers to the RDTR that has been approved by the Government in charge at every level. The preparation of the RDTR itself has been mandated in the Spatial Planning Law and further regulated in a ministerial regulation issued in 2011 and renewed in 2018. The regulation regulates the matters and substance content that must be met in preparing the RDTR document, which consists of RDTR documents and Zoning Regulations (PZ). This regulation will become one of the main references for the content of participatory village RDTR training materials.

The outputs to be achieved from this activity include:

1. The community and the village government can jointly determine the location of various activities that have the same function as well as residential areas with certain characteristics according to the pattern of spatial use, spatial structure plans and provisions on the use of the space they have;
2. As an operational tool in the system of controlling and supervising the implementation of physical development carried out by the government, regional government, private sector, and/or the community, and
3. As a tool to measure the intensity of spatial use for each part of the area according to its function in the overall village spatial structure.

- **Preparation of Detailed Village Spatial Plans Participatory**

The activity of preparing detailed village spatial plans is a manifestation of the training process that the participants have gone through. After the training, participants are expected to coordinate with all components within the village to jointly formulate the village RDTR in accordance with the RTRW policies and local spatial utilization patterns that they have.

The results of the Village RDTR are tangible: Map of village spatial use patterns on a scale of 1: 5000, Information on disaster-prone areas, information on food buffer areas, information on critical areas/land and water catchment areas.

5. Traditional Knowledge Based Climate Change Adaptation Management

30. This component is aligned with the Adaptation Fund Outcomes Framework i.e. **Outcomes 3 (Strengthening awareness and ownership of adaptation processes and climate risk reduction at the local level). This component will be carried out through a series of activities: Photo Essays, Making T-shirts, Documenting Natural Resource Conflicts, and Seminar on the Results of Documenting Natural Resource Conflicts. This component is expected to provide 3 outputs, namely: output 5.1 (There are educational media on climate change adaptation), output 5.2 (Dissemination of information on adaptation to the impacts of climate change has been successfully carried out), and output 5.3 (14 village/kelurahan governments have the capacity to document natural resource conflicts). This component is expected to provide outcomes, namely outcomes 5 (Increased adaptability of the community to the impacts of climate change).**The details of the activities in component 5 will be described as follows:

- **Photo essay**

The Photo Essay activity is dedicated to recording through photographs a number of local knowledge practices owned by indigenous/local communities regarding forms of climate change adaptation. This activity will be carried out in 3 different areas, with the aim of obtaining various forms of climate change adaptation practices.

The results of the photo essay will be published in book form, then distributed with the hope that it will become a medium for shared learning in other areas, as well as transfer of knowledge to locations that are the object of the photo essay related to adaptation activities carried out both to reduce the rate of environmental damage or in the form of disaster risk reduction.

- **Making of shirts**

One of the climate change adaptation campaign activities is through the production of t-shirts. The t-shirts produced will contain messages or pictures related to the adaptation practices being carried out. A total of 500 T-shirts will be printed and the distribution focus will be on the younger generation in the hope of alleviating the negative effects of climate change through implementing energy-efficient lifestyles, managing waste wisely, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Linear with this, the focus of the campaign for young farmers will prioritize eco-friendly farming slogans (save water, avoid pesticides, intercropping, etc.)

The output to be achieved from this activity is a number of media campaigns that will slowly raise critical awareness among the younger generation in general and young farmers in particular to adopt a "climate-resilient" behavior pattern as a form of adaptation to climate change.

- **Climatic village folk festival**

In general, this activity is designed to target a larger group at various levels to "literate" climate change adaptation works/actions. The Climate Village Festival targets bureaucrat groups of regency and city regional governments as well as the legislature to be wiser in responding to the impacts of climate change in a number of policies that have been formulated. Among educators and school-age children, this activity aims to foster "climate-resilient" behavior in concrete actions, both in energy use, waste management and efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

This activity aims to provide a space that can be accessed by many parties to display best practices for climate change adaptation at 14 project locations as a form of appreciation for the efforts that have been made. This activity itself will be coupled with a workshop "We and Adaptation to Climate Change" involving the executive, legislature and educators as the main participants, totaling approximately 75 people.

Other activities that will also be held in the Climate Village festival are beach clean-ups and planting of 500 mangrove trees along the coast of the northern part of Donggala district. this activity will involve the local government, high school students, academics, the community and environmentalists. This activity will involve approximately 400 people.

- Meanwhile, specifically for young children (5 - 9 years old) getting to know other forms of climate change adaptation activities will be initiated in the form of a coloring competition activity, where the pictures to be colored (contested) on the theme of adaptation to climate change are being and will be carried out near with children's daily lives. This activity will involve approximately 50 children.

- **Documentation of Natural Resource Conflicts**

Conflict documentation is carried out to map the root causes, triggers, areas/locations of disputes, parties involved as well as models of handling that have been carried out in natural resource conflicts, both those caused by the extractive actions of a number of companies operating in the project area, as well as natural resource conflicts. caused by climate change. This activity aims to obtain a complete picture regarding the conflict and the handling methods that have been carried out to then serve as input to the local government in developing adaptation strategies at project sites.

In addition to the 5 components above, this project also has cross-cutting activities, namely:

Activity 1 ***Kick Off Meeting***

This activity will initiate the entire series of project activities, carried out to provide detailed information to the parties related to the project and to align perceptions with the parties in project implementation. This activity is expected to build a good pattern of cooperation between project implementers and the parties to achieve goals through a number of activities or in the process of consultation and communication.

Kick Off Meetings will be held 2 times each in Central Sulawesi for the city of Palu and Donggala Regency as well as North Penajam Paser district for the East Kalimantan region involving representatives from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Regency/City and Province Regional Governments, a number of organizations relevant regions, legislative members as well as representatives from the 14 project target villages.

Activity 2 ***Monitoring, Evaluation (ME)***

The ME activity is one of the main activities that is expected to provide input and critical notes on project implementation. ME will be carried out by an external evaluator by examining a number of project documents, both planning documents and project progress documents, which are adjusted to field findings to provide critical and constructive input for project implementers.

ME activities will be carried out three (3) times at each project location, scheduled to be carried out in the 8th month of the project, 16th month and 22nd month so that project implementers receive input for improvement or improvement of project implementation performance.

Activity 3 ***equipment procurement***

Adequate equipment also influences the achievement of project outputs; so that this activity becomes one of the supporting activities that has a direct impact. The procurement of equipment is expected to be fulfilled to spur the performance of project implementers and achieve maximum results as ideally the obligations that must be fulfilled by partners. Equipment procurement support is an absolute necessity in a project.

The project implementer requires a number of laptops, printers, scanners, LCD projectors and drones which of course will directly contribute to project achievements.

Activity 4 ***Occupational Health and Safety***

The purpose of OSH is not only to provide protection for workers and other people who are in the workplace so that their safety is guaranteed, but also to control risks to equipment, assets and production resources so that they can be used safely and efficiently to avoid work-related accidents and diseases. . Effective and efficient K3 protection can boost productivity if it is carried out and implemented through the K3 management system as mandated by article 83 of Law Number 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower.

The K3 component in this project will be projected to procure a number of health and safety support facilities needed during the project.

Activity 5 ***audits***

Basically the purpose of carrying out an audit is to create data-based confidence and analysis of the finances of the audited institution; so that every stakeholder and the public at large can see the quality of management and the financial system of the institution whether it is in accordance with applicable

accounting principles or not. On the other hand, the benefits that will be obtained by the institution when an audit is carried out are the increased quality of accountability and credibility. Institutions can increase investment value, be trusted by the community, and so on.

This audit activity will be carried out at the end of the project by an independent auditor appointed and/ selected by the partners.

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.

31. This project is planned to be implemented in 14 villages/kelurahan spread across 2 provinces in the IKN area (East Kalimantan Province, North Penajam Paser Regency) and IKN supporting areas (Central Sulawesi Province, Palu City and Donggala Regency). This project is also planned to involve 30,601 people as direct and 8,438 people as beneficiaries beneficiaries no both economically, socially and environmentally. In this project, the benefit direct beneficiaries are the community and parties who will be actively involved in all activities, including vulnerable groups. This project classifies indigenous peoples, pregnant and lactating women, elderly and persons with disabilities as vulnerable groups. The direct beneficiaries of this project consisted of men totaling 4,115 or 49%, women totaling 3,316 or 39% and vulnerable groups totaling 1,007 or 12% of the total direct beneficiaries of 8,438 people. To reduce negative impacts according to the adaptation fund's environmental and social policies, this project will specifically allocate a quota of 20% for women's groups in all activities in the form of meetings, education and training, and trying to meet the needs of persons with disabilities and young groups involved in the project. To provide a clear picture of the project location and indirect beneficiaries, the following is presented in tabular form.

CENTRAL SULAWESI Province							
No	Regency/City	Subdistrict	Village/Kelurahan	Wide (km2)	Total population (soul)	Man	Woman
1	Regency. Donggala	Banawa	Loli Oge Village	8.49	1,911	965	946
2	Regency. Donggala	Banawa	Loli Tasiburi Village	5.18	2,086	1,053	1,033
3	Regency. Donggala	Banawa	Loli Channel Village	8.26	1,173	612	561
4	Regency. Donggala	Banawa	Loli Pesua Village	14.94	1,662	836	826
5	Regency. Donggala	Banawa	Loli Dondo Village	1.6	1,447	753	694
6	Regency. Donggala	Central Banawa	Limboro Village	10.61	1,898	966	948
7	Regency. Donggala	Central Banawa	Ex. Change	2.43	4,623	2,367	2,256
8	Palu City	Ulujadi	Ex. Buluri	14.45	3,913	1,931	1,866
9	Palu City	Ulujadi	Ex. Watusamp	13.14	2,730	1,351	1,332
				79.1	21,443	10,834	10,462
Province of EAST KALIMANTAN							

No	Regency/City	Subdistrict	Village/Kelurahan	Area (Km2)	Total population (soul)	Man	Woman
1	Regency. Penajam Paser Utara	kick	Ex. embarrassment	367.18	1,643	893	750
2	Regency. Penajam Paser Utara	kick	Ex. kick	133.97	1,888	966	922
3	Regency. Penajam Paser Utara	Sharpener	Ex. Buluminung	70.86	3,415	1829	1,586
4	Regency. Penajam Paser Utara	kick	Mentawir Village	132.24	659	357	302
5	Regency. Penajam Paser Utara	Sharpener	Ex. Sepan	109.4	2053	1.101	952
				813.65	9,658	5.146	4,512

32. Project Economic Benefits

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

33. 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. Project environmental benefits come from:

- Component of activity 3 Facilitation of Climate Village Preparation This is expected to be achieved through the following activities: Identification of GHG emission sources, Sustainable Agriculture Training, Sustainable Agricultural Field Schools, Facilitation of Women Forest Farmers Groups and work programs, Agroforestry Training, Conservation Action and restoration of forest and coastal ecosystems.
- Activity component 4 Strengthens Community Capacity and Participation in Village Spatial Planning which is expected to be achieved through activities: Training on Damage and Loss Assessment due to disasters, Training on Preparation of Village Plan Contingency Documents, Training on Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment, Training on Detailed Village Spatial Plans Participatory, and Preparation Detailed Participatory Village Spatial Plans.

34. 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 activities 1 Preparation of Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategy which is expected to be achieved through activities: preparatory discussions, Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategy Workshop (STRADA API), MoU Preparation of regional climate change adaptation strategy documents, Discussion Seminar on STRADA API document drafts, Finalization of STRADA API document drafts, Submission of API STRADA documents to Local Governments, and Consultations on the preparation of options and setting priorities for climate change adaptation actions.
- Activity component 2 Updating the Climate Change Vulnerability and Risk Database (District

SIDIK) which is expected to be achieved through 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 results and data analysis "Climate Change Vulnerability and Risk at the village/kelurahan level, Compilation of climate change vulnerability and risk data, Consultation for Updating District/City SIDIK Data, and Assistance for Updating District/City SIDIK Data.

- Component of activity 5 Knowledge Management of Climate Change Adaptation Based on Traditional Knowledge which is expected to be achieved through activities: Documenting Natural Resource Conflicts.

35. This project will ensure the active participation of the community in the project location, especially vulnerable groups as well as direct beneficiaries. In this project, direct beneficiaries are defined as those who are directly involved in both strategic activities (policy planning and development) and general activities (education and training, concrete conservation actions, coastal and forest restoration). Meanwhile, vulnerable groups include elderly, pregnant/breastfeeding women indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities. For the involvement of young people, this project deliberately does not classify it specifically, but will be adjusted according to gender preference and level of vulnerability. The total number of direct beneficiaries is 8,438 people or 27.6% of the total indirect beneficiaries of this project. The direct beneficiaries of this project consisted of men totaling 4,115 or 49%, women totaling 3,316 or 39% and vulnerable groups totaling 1,007 or 12% of the total direct beneficiaries of 8,438 people.

The distribution of direct beneficiaries including vulnerable groups in each project activity is described in detail in the following table.

Component 1	Activity		Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Vulnerable Group	(%)	Total
Preparation of Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategies	1.1	Preparatory Discussion(online/offline)	15	75%	5	25%	0	0%	20
	1.2	Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategy Workshop (STRADA API)	45	60%	21	28%	9	12%	75
	1.3	MoU Preparation of regional climate change adaptation strategy documents	30	50%	21	38%	9	15%	60
	1.4	Preparation of a draft climate change adaptation strategy document (STRADA API)	30	50%	21	38%	9	15%	60
	1.5	Seminar Discussion of draft STRADA API documents	45	50%	36	40%	9	10%	90
	1.6	Finalization of draft API STRADA documents	12	50%	9	37%	3	13%	24
	1.7	Submission of STRADA API documents to the Regional Government	45	60%	21	28%	9	12%	75
	1.8	Consultation on the preparation of choices and setting priorities for climate change adaptation actions	45	60%	21	28%	9	12%	75
			267	56 %	155	32 %	57	12 %	479
Component 2	Activity		Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Vulnerable Group	(%)	Total
Vulnerability and Risk Database Update _ Change Climate (district SIDIK)	2.1.1	Preparation	15	75%	5	25%	0	0%	20
	2.1.2	Basic training on vulnerability and risk of climate change (include geosocio spatial map material)	42	50%	32	38%	10	12%	84
	2.1.3	Field data collection on vulnerability and risk of climate change	14	50%	11	39%	3	11%	28
	2.1.4	Field data collection assistance	70	50%	56	50%	14	10%	140
	2.1.5	Training on climate change vulnerability and risk data analysis	42	50%	32	38%	10	12%	84
	2.1.6	Seminar on the results of data collection and data analysis	175	50%	140	40%	35	10%	350

Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

		"Vulnerability and Risk of Climate Change at the village and sub-district level								
	2.1.7	Compilation of climate change vulnerability and risk data 2 in Palu City, 6 in Donggala District (Central Sulawesi), and 5 in Penajam Paser Utara district (East Kalimantan)	7	70%	3	30%	0	0%	10	
	2.1.8	Consultation on Updating District/City SIDIK Data	15	50%	12	40%	3	10%	30	
	2.1.9	Assistance for Updating District/City SIDIK Data	9	64%	5	36%	0	0%	14	
			389	51 %	296	39 %	75	10 %	760	
Component 3		Activity	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Vulnerable Group	(%)	Total	
Facilitation Climate Village Program	3.1.1	ProKlim outreach	80	53%	55	37%	15	10%	150	
	3.1.2	Facilitate the ProKlim Working Group	250	60%	128	30%	42	10%	420	
	3.1.3	Facilitating the preparation of the Decree on the Determination of the Village Working Group for ProKlim	18	60%	8	27%	4	13%	30	
	3.1.4	Facilitate Making Climate Village Profile Map	120	57%	66	31%	24	12%	210	
	3.1.5	Identification of GHG emission sources	160	52%	124	40%	24	8%	308	
	3.1.6	Facilitate the Formulation of the Pojka Proklm Work Program	44	49%	36	40%	10	11%	90	
	3.1.7	Assistance in the Formulation of the Proklm Working Group Work Program	173	49%	140	40%	37	11%	350	
	3.1.8	Proklm Working Group Capacity Building Facility	49	47%	42	40%	14	13%	105	
	3.1.9	Climate Village proposal	10	67%	5	33%	0	0%	15	
	3.1.10	Sustainable Agriculture Training	53	50%	42	40%	10	10%	105	
	3.1.11	Creation of a local seed bank	40	80%	10	20%	0	0%	50	
	3.1.12	Documentation of local rice seeds	30	50%	24	40%	6	10%	60	
	3.1.13	Organizing a seed bank	10	33%	18	60%	2	6%	30	
	3.1.14	Sustainable Agricultural Field School	45	43%	50	48%	10	9%	105	
				1,082	53 %	748	37 %	198	10 %	2028
			Activity	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Vulnerable Group	(%)	Total
		3.2.1	Facilitation of Women Forest Farmers Groups and work programs	0	0%	95	90%	10	10%	105
		3.2.2	Agroforestry training	0	0%	60	86%	10	14%	70
		3.2.3	Business Management Training	0	0%	95	90%	10	10%	105
	3.2.4	Product marketing trials	0	0%	27	90%	3	10%	30	
	3.2.5	Conservation and restoration actions for forest and coastal ecosystems	700	50%	560	40%	140	10%	1,400	
	3.2.6	Mangrove Economic Management Training	0	0%	55	79%	15	21%	70	
			700	39 %	892	50 %	188	11 %	1,780	
Component 4		Activity	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Vulnerable Group	(%)	Total	
Strengthening Community Capacity and Participation in Village Spatial Planning	4.1.1	Disaster Damage and Loss Assessment Training	53	50%	42	40%	10	10%	105	
	4.1.2	Village Plan Contingency Document Preparation Training	53	50%	42	40%	10	10%	105	
	4.1.3	Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment Training	53	50%	42	40%	10	10%	105	
		Total	159	50 %	126	40 %	30	10 %	315	

Activity			Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Vulnerable Group	(%)	Total
4.2.1	Participatory Village Spatial Plan Training		23	66%	10	28%	2	6%	35
4.2.2	Preparation of Detailed Village Spatial Plans Participatory		23	66%	10	28%	2	6%	35
			46	66%	20	28%	4	6%	70
Component 5	Activity		Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Vulnerable Group	(%)	Total
Traditional Knowledge Based Climate Change Adaptation Management	5.1.1	Photo Essays	32	51%	24	38%	7	11%	63
	5.1.2	Publication Distribution	800	54%	500	33%	200	13%	1,500
	5.1.3	Distribution of T-shirts	200	40%	200	40%	100	20%	500
	5.1.4	Climate Village Festival	200	40%	200	40%	100	20%	500
	5.1.5	Natural Resources Conflict Documentation	55	51%	41	38%	12	11%	108
				1,287	48%	965	36%	419	16%
Activity			Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Vulnerable Group	(%)	Total
6.1.	Kick of Meeting		145	53%	100	36%	30	11%	275
6.2	Monitoring & Evaluation		40	67%	14	23%	6	10%	60
			185	48%	114	36%	36	16%	335
Number of Direct Beneficiaries			Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Vulnerable Group	(%)	Total
			4,115	49%	3,316	39%	1,007	12%	8,438

36. Out of a total of 51 planned activities, 49 activities will involve direct beneficiaries and vulnerable groups. The distribution of roles and responsibilities will be adjusted according to age, gender and level of vulnerability. From the table above, it is clear that the specific benefits will be received by indigenous peoples, pregnant/breastfeeding women, the elderly and persons with disabilities as vulnerable groups. Their knowledge and skills will increase when they participate actively in all educational and training activities, they will also gain social recognition for their own capacities, their existence as part of their community. Apart from that, they will also receive respect and fulfillment of their economic, social and cultural rights as a vulnerable group in this project.

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

37. This project requires a total budget of \$999,984,000,000 the use of the budget will be distributed in 3 parts, namely first, program costs which include direct activity costs, supporting activities, and money, program staff honorariums, procurement, and audit costs as a cross-cutting activity. Second, management costs which include office operations, management staff honorarium. and third, management fees.

Program costs require a budget of \$842,162 or 84.2% of the total project budget. Management costs require a budget of \$79,482 or 7.9% of the total project budget. Management fee costs require a budget of \$78,340 or 8.5% of the total project cost plus management fee. The composition of the distribution of this project budget is in accordance with the provisions of the adaptation fund.

To ensure the effective use of funds, this project was designed using 3 mutually supportive approaches, namely the participatory, multi-stakeholder approach and the landscape/livescape analysis (LLA) approach. A participatory approach allows indigenous/local communities and vulnerable groups to be directly involved in the project planning, implementation and monitoring stages to ensure its sustainability. A multi-stakeholder approach is used to ensure that this climate change adaptation project is a project that is directly related to the interests of all parties, so that the involvement of all parties in this project becomes strategic and important from the

aspect of project support, involvement and sustainability, both in terms of funding and in terms of institutional. Meanwhile, landscape and livescape analysis approaches are used to design projects based on an analysis of the landscape and the landscape of the people's lives in the project area. This approach is also used to determine needs, target groups, areas of intervention and options for adaptation actions to be implemented within the project.

Cost Effectiveness Program

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

1. Formulation of Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategy.

38. This component requires a budget of \$39,529 or 5% of the total program fee of \$842,162. The budget will be used to finance 8 activities namely: preparatory discussion, Workshop on Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategies (STRAPIDA), MoU on Preparation of Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategy Documents, drafting of the regional climate change adaptation strategy document (STRADA API), Discussion Seminar on STRAPIDA Document Drafts, Finalization of STRAPIDA Document Drafts, Submission of STRAPIDA Documents to Regional Governments, and Consultation on the preparation of options and setting priorities for climate change adaptation actions.

Financing items include: meeting packages, stationary and photocopies, communication costs, transport (participants, resource persons, executors), honorarium (speakers, facilitators, moderators, note takers, researchers), per diem.

Funding for this component will effectively produce: output1 (There are 3 regional climate change adaptation strategic plan documents).

2. Regional climate change vulnerability and risk database

39. This component requires a budget of \$120,753 or 14% of the total program costs of \$842,162. The budget will be used to finance 9 activities namely: preparation, 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 results and data analysis "Climate Change Vulnerability and Risk at village level, Vulnerability data compilation and climate change risks, *Consultation for Updating District/City SIDIK Data, and Assistance for Updating District/City SIDIK Data*

Financing items include: meeting packages, stationary and photocopies, communication costs, transport (participants, resource persons, executors), honorarium (speakers, facilitators, moderators, note takers, researchers), per diem.

Funding for this component will effectively result in: output2 (SIDIK data for 2 districts, 1 city) has been successfully enriched/updated).

3. Facilitation of Climate Village Preparation

40. This component requires a budget of \$279,599 or 33% of the total program costs \$842,162. The budget will be used to finance 20 activities namely: ProKlim Socialization, Facilitating the ProKlim Working Group, Facilitating the Preparation of SK Determination of ProKlim Village Working Groups, Facilitating the Making of Village Climate Profile Maps, Identification of GHG emission sources, Facilitating the Formulation of the Pojka Proklim Work Program, Assistance in Formulating the Work Program of the Proklim Working Group, Facility Capacity Building of Proklim Working Group, Proposal for Climate Village, Sustainable Agriculture Training, Establishment of local seed bank, Documentation of local rice seeds, Organization of seed bank, Sustainable Agriculture Field School, Facilitation of Women Forest Farmers Group and work program, Agroforestry Training, Business Management Training, Trial product marketing, Action for Conservation and restoration of forest and coastal ecosystems, as well as Mangrove Economic Management Training.

Financing items include: meeting packages, stationary and photocopies, communication costs, transport (participants, resource persons, executors), honorarium (speakers, facilitators,

moderators, note takers, researchers), per diem.

Funding for this component will effectively produce: output 3.1 (There are 14 proklim working groups that have been successfully formed), output 3.2 (14 Women's Village Conservation Institutions carry out concrete actions for conservation and restoration of forest and coastal ecosystems), output 3.3 (establishment and operation of 2 local seed banks) and output 3.4 (there are 14,200 timber and fruit trees planted in the project area).

4. Strengthening Community Capacity and Participation in Village Spatial Planning

41. This component requires a budget of \$80,279 or 10% of the total program costs \$842,162. The budget will be used to finance 5 activities namely: Training on Disaster Damage and Loss Assessment, Training on Preparation of Village Plan Contingency Documents, Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment Training, Training on Participatory Detailed Village Spatial Plans, and Preparation of Detailed Participatory Village Spatial Plans.

Financing items include: meeting packages, stationary and photocopies, communication costs, transport (participants, resource persons, executors), honorarium (speakers, facilitators, moderators, note takers, researchers), per diem.

Funding for this component will effectively result in: 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 risk at the village/kelurahan level have been successfully prepared)..

5. Knowledge Management of Climate Change Adaptation based on Traditional Knowledge

42. This component requires a budget of \$47,300 or 6% of the total program cost \$842,162. The budget will be used to finance 4 activities namely: Photo Essays, Making T-shirts, climate and village folk festivals Documenting Natural Resource Conflicts.

Financing items include: meeting packages, stationary and photocopies, communication costs, transport (participants, resource persons, executors), honorarium (speakers, facilitators, moderators, note takers, researchers), per diem.

Funding for this component will effectively result in: output 5.1 (There are educational media on climate change adaptation), output 5.2 (Dissemination of information on adaptation to climate change impacts has been successfully carried out), and output 5.3 (14 village/kelurahan governments have the capacity to document natural resource conflicts).

In addition to financing for the 5 components above, this project also allocates a budget for cross-cutting activities. For this item, the project specifically allocated a budget of \$274,704 or 33% of the total program cost of \$842,162. The budget will be used to finance 6 activities namely: kick of meeting, monitoring and evaluation (Monev), procurement of equipment, occupational health and safety (K3), audit and program staff training.

- D. Describe how the project / program is consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, including, where appropriate, national adaptation plans (NAP), national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications, or national adaptation programs of actions, or other relevant instruments, where they exist.
43. This project is very relevant and consistent with various laws and regulations, policies, strategies, action plans 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. This project directly supports the commitment of the government of the republic of Indonesia regarding national climate change adaptation policies and actions, as mandated in the law.

2. RI Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. This environmental law is the main reference in project design, so that project implementation and results do not cause negative impacts on the environment.
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). This law is an important reference in project design, especially with regard to the regional climate change adaptation strategy policy (STRADA API), which is the output of component 1 of this project.
4. Law 17 2004 Concerning the Ratification of the Kyoto Protocol. This law is the government's commitment to ratify the Kyoto Protocol based on the mandate of Law Number 6 of 1994 concerning Ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. This law is an important reference in project design, especially with regard to the regional climate change adaptation strategy policy (STRADA API), which is the output of component 1 of this project.
5. Law No.37/2014 concerning Soil and Water Conservation. This law serves as a legal as well as technical reference in the design and implementation of projects, especially those related to soil and water ecosystem conservation activities.
6. PP No. 46 of 2017 concerning Environmental Economic Instruments. Environmental Economic Instruments are a set of economic policies to encourage the Central Government, Regional Governments, or Everyone towards Preserving the Functions of the Environment. This national policy on environmental economic instruments is one of the foundations for project design development and implementation, especially with regard to the regional climate change adaptation strategy policy (STRADA API), which is the output of component 1 of this project.
7. Government Regulation Number 1 of 2011 concerning Determination and Transfer of Functions of Sustainable Food Agriculture Land. This government regulation forms the legal basis for project design and implementation, especially with regard to regional climate change adaptation strategy policies (STRADA API) in component 1 and sustainable agricultural activities in component 3 of this project.
8. Presidential Regulation No. 98 of 2021 Concerning the Implementation of Carbon Economic Value to Achieve National Contribution Targets and Control of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in National Development. This Presidential Decree mandates the implementation of Climate Change adaptation by ensuring multi-stakeholder involvement with a focus on food, water, energy, health, and ecosystems. This presidential regulation is an important reference in project design and implementation, including the approach and focus in the field of climate change adaptation which will be encouraged in the regional climate change adaptation strategy policy (STRADA API) in component 1 and several real action adaptation activities in component 3 and component 4 of the project.
9. Presidential Regulation No. 61 of 2011 concerning the National Action Plan for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions. This presidential regulation is the main reference in project design and implementation, especially with regard to the regional climate change adaptation strategy policy (STRADA API) in component 1 of this project.
10. Presidential Regulation Number 18 of 2020 concerning RPJMN 2020 – 2024. The 2020-2024 RPJMN document is the official document of the Indonesian government as a reference for development in Indonesia. This project has been adapted to the 2020-2024 RPJMN. suitability include:
 - The 2020-2024 RPJMN has 4 pillars. This project is in accordance with the 2nd pillar (increasing community welfare) and 4th pillar (realization of preserved biodiversity).
 - The 2020-2024 RPJMN has 9 missions (Nawacita II). This project is in accordance with mission 4, which is to achieve a sustainable living environment
 - RPJMN 2020-2024 has 6 mainstreaming. This project is in accordance with the 4th mainstream, namely disaster vulnerability and climate change.
 - The 2020-2024 RPJMN has 7 national priority agendas. This project is relevant to the 6th national priority agenda, namely developing the environment, increasing disaster resilience and climate change. This project is also in accordance with the quality improvement priority program

11. Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number P.84/Menlhk/Setjen/2015 Concerning Handling Forest Area Tenure Conflicts. This regulation is an important reference for the project to handle all potential tenure conflicts that occur within the project area.
12. P.33/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/3/2016 Concerning Guidelines for Preparing Climate Change Adaptation Actions. This regulation serves as a reference in the design and implementation of climate change adaptation action facilitation.
13. P.84/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/11/2016 Concerning the Climate Village Program. This regulation serves as a reference for project implementers in the design and implementation of the climate village program which is component 3 of this project.
14. P.7/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/2/2018 Concerning GUIDELINES FOR ASSESSMENT OF VULNERABILITY, RISK AND CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT. This regulation serves as a reference for project implementers in designing climate change vulnerability, risk and impact assessment activities.
15. P.1/PPI/SET/KUM.1/2/2017 Concerning Guidelines for Implementing the Climate Village Program. This regulation is an important reference in the design and implementation of the climate village program as component 3 of this project.
16. P.1/PPI/SET/KUM.1/1/2018 Concerning Guidelines for Assessment of Expert Registration Related to Climate Change Adaptation. This regulation is used as a reference for project implementers in designing regional climate change adaptation strategies which are component 1 of this project.
17. P.2/PPI/SET/KUM.1/1/2018 Concerning Guidelines for Facilitating the Preparation of Climate Change Adaptation Plans in the Regions. This regulation also serves as a reference in the design and implementation of component 1 related to regional climate change adaptation strategies.
18. P.3/PPI/SET/KUM.1/1/2018 Concerning the Establishment and Development of Fire Concerned Communities. This regulation serves as a reference for project implementers in designing projects related to forest ecosystem restoration and conservation activities.
19. P.4/PPI/SET/KUM.1/11/2019 concerning Guidelines for Identification of Ecosystem-Based Climate Change Adaptation. This regulation serves as a guideline for project implementers to design and carry out identification of ecosystem-based climate change adaptation action options.
20. P.7/PPI/API/KUM.1/9/2020 Concerning Amendments to Regulation of the Director General of Climate Change Control No. P.1/PPI/SET/KUM.1/2/2017 Concerning Guidelines for Implementing the Climate Village Program. This regulation serves as a technical reference in project design and implementation, particularly with regard to component 3 (facilitation of the climate village program).
21. P.4/PPI/API/PPI.6/3/2021 Concerning Guidelines for Implementing the Climate Village Program. This regulation is also the main guideline for implementers in designing and implementing climate village programs.
22. Governor of Central Sulawesi Regulation Number 30 of 2012 concerning Regional Action Plans for Reducing Greenhouse Gases in Central Sulawesi Province. This regulation serves as a reference for implementers to design and implement projects, especially component 1 related to the facilitation of regional climate change adaptation strategy policies in Donggala district and Palu city.
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. The project has been aligned with these regulations, in the design proposal stage.
24. The Strategic Plan Document of the Directorate General of Climate Change Control for 2020 – 2024. This project is in line with the Strategic Plan document of the Directorate General of PPI, which is contained in:
Strategic Target 1 of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry: the realization of a quality living environment that is responsive to climate change, one of which is contributed through one of the Policy Directions and Strategies of the Directorate General of PPI for

SS-1: Climate Change Adaptation, especially the Disaster Resilience and Climate Change program with indicators:

- Preparing data on vulnerability and risk of climate change and preparing recommendations on adaptation strategies for regions to develop Adaptation NDC targets (2, 3 and 4) with a focus on the fields of food, water, energy, health and ecosystems
 - Encouraging climate resilience villages/kelurahans: Climate Village Program (Proklim)
25. Convergence on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (APR-DRR). the design of the disaster risk vulnerability study in this project has been aligned with the convergence of climate change adaptation which is the domain of the ministry of environment and forestry (KLHK) especially the directorate general of climate change control and the National Development Planning Agency with disaster risk reduction which is the domain of the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB)).
 26. National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation-2014. The RAN API formulated by BAPPENAS is an important reference in the design of facilitation projects for the development of regional climate change adaptation strategies (STRADA API).
 27. SIDIK: Climate Change Vulnerability Index Data Information System. This is an important reference for project implementers in designing and implementing component 2 regarding the update of the Climate Change Vulnerability Index Data Information System (SIDIK).
 28. FIRST NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA. Alignment of the project design with the Nationally Determined contribution (NDC) has been carried out which in this proposal is spread over all project components.
 29. NDC IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY. Alignment of the project design with the Nationally Determined contribution (NDC) has been carried out which in this proposal is spread over all project components.
 30. Nationally Determined Contribution Adaptation Implementation Road Map. Alignment of the project design with the Nationally Determined contribution (NDC) has also been carried out which in this proposal is spread over all project components.
 31. UPDATED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA - 2021. Alignment of the project design with the Nationally Determined contribution (NDC) has been carried out which in this proposal is spread over all project components.
 32. INDONESIA LONG TERM STRATEGY FOR LOW CARBON AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE 2050. Alignment of the project design with the national strategy has been carried out which in this proposal becomes a strategy to increase community resilience and resilience in facing climate change.
44. In relations with nationally determined contributions (NDC), the conservation conduct in the form of ecosystem protection will contribute to the sequestration of carbon. This is in line with Indonesia's commitment to reducing carbon emissions to mitigate climate change impacts. Tree planting, the endemic ones, are among the activities that will be carried out in the project. In addition, the project has aligned with NDC adaptation targets. As is well known, target NDC Adaptations there are 4 i.e.:
1. Supporting Conditions for Climate Resilience. In this first NDC target, the project design has been adjusted according to the aspects Land-use planning and aspects Food Security which is the activity in components 3 and 4.
 2. Economic Resilience of. In this second NDC target, the project design has been adjusted according to the aspects Sustainable Agriculture-Plantation, Reducing deforestation-forest degradation and land conservation aspects which are the main activities in component 3 of this project..
 3. Social Resilience-Livelihoods. In the third target of this NDC adaptation, the project design has been adjusted according to the aspects early warning systems, public awareness, Participation in development planning for access to livelihoods, Principles of

disaster preparedness, Identification of disaster-vulnerable areas, and aspect conflict prevention-resolution. All aspects of this NDC adaptation target 3 have been aligned with project activities in components 1, 2, 3 and 4.

4. Ecosystem Resilience-. In this 4th NDC target, the project design has been aligned with aspects Climate Village Landscape, which in this project becomes component 3.

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

45. This project has been harmonized with various relevant national technical standards. The alignment process is carried out in 2 stages. The first stage is the project design stage. At the planning stage, this project has identify project components that require technical standardization according to the Indonesian National Standard (SNI). Results of alignment at this stage, including:
1. SNI 8751:2019 concerning Contingency Planning, will be a technical reference in training activities for preparing village planning contingency documents in component 4 (strengthening community capacity and participation in village spatial planning).
 2. SNI 8288:2017 concerning Disaster Management Training Management, has become a technical reference in the design of participatory disaster risk assessment education and training activities in component 4 (strengthening community capacity and participation in village spatial planning).
 3. SNI 8182:2017 concerning Guidelines for Assessment of Disaster Risk at National and Provincial Levels, has become a technical reference in the design of disaster damage and loss assessment activities and activities education and training in participatory disaster risk assessment in component 4 (strengthening community capacity and participation in village spatial planning).
 4. SNI 8357:2017 concerning Disaster Resilient Villages and Sub-Districts, has been used as a technical reference in the design of component 3 (climate village facilitation) and component 4 (strengthening community capacity and participation in village spatial planning).
 5. SNI 7943:2014 concerning Guidelines for soil and water conservation for tackling land degradation, has become a technical reference in the design of forest and coastal ecosystem conservation and restoration action activities in component 3 (facilitation of the climate village program).
 6. SNI 7848:2013 concerning Implementation of REDD+ demonstration activity (DA)., has become a technical reference in activity design forest and coastal ecosystem conservation and restoration actions in component 3 (climate village program facilitation).
 7. SNI 7513:2008 concerning Handling of mangrove seeds and seedlings, has become a technical reference in activity design forest and coastal ecosystem conservation and restoration actions in component 3 (climate village program facilitation).
46. stage two, this project has carried out screening efforts to see if there are any project components that require an Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL) using technical regulations, namely:
1. Minister of Environment Regulation No. 5 of 2012 concerning Types of Activities that are Obligatory for AMDAL
 2. Minister of Environment Regulation No. 16 of 2012 concerning Guidelines for Preparing Environmental Documents (AMDAL, UKL-UPL and SPPL)
 3. Regulation of the Minister of Environment Number 8 of 2013 concerning Procedures for Reviewing and Examining Environmental Documents, as well as Issuing Environmental Permits
 4. Regulation of the Minister of Public Works Number 10 of 2008 concerning Types of Activities in the Field of Public Works that are Mandatory UKL / UPL
47. From the results of the screening, it is certain that none of 51 activities in all of the project

components requires an AMDAL.

F. Describe if there is duplication of projects / programs with other funding sources, if any.

48. Currently there is only the FCPF Program in East Kalimantan, this program is funded by the world bank in the form of providing compensation to the state and the community by providing an allocation of USD 110,000,000 for emission reductions during the 2020-2024 period, until now it has not worked because it is still in tension interesting with indigenous peoples regarding tenure conflicts. The project has no potential overlap with the project currently being proposed to AF. On the other hand, this project has the opportunity to synergize in building indigenous peoples' adaptability in dealing with climate change.

Project components that can be synergized with the World Bank's FCPF project include: component 1 (preparation of regional climate change adaptation strategies), component 2 (update of climate change vulnerability and risk database-SIDIK), and component 3 (facilitation of the climate village program).

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

49. The knowledge management component will contain activities that capture and disseminate both tacit and intrinsic knowledge. For tacit knowledge, the knowledge transfer process as a whole is under components 2, 3, and 4. Component 5 is a special (intrinsic) component for the literacy process and provides 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 regions.

In order to enrich local, national and global knowledge on climate change adaptation, all knowledge materials and experiences documented during the project will be discussed periodically within the internal implementers and the results will become the main reference in the design of a more flexible and contextual knowledge management in component 5.

50. In order to be aligned with the project objectives, this component will be carried out through a series of activities: Photo Essay, Making T-shirts, climate village folk festival and Documenting Natural Resource Conflicts. It is hoped that this component will provide 3 outputs, namely: output 5.1 (There are educational media on climate change adaptation), output 5.2 (Dissemination of information on adaptation to the impacts of climate change has been successfully carried out), and output 5.3 (14 village/kelurahan governments have the capacity to document natural resource conflicts). This component is also expected to provide outcomes, namely outcomes 5 (increasing the adaptability of the community 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.

51. The idea of project thinking began to be developed from the assessment and consultation process documents that had been carried out since the beginning of 2019 after the earthquake in Palu City, Donggala Regency and Sigi Regency, Central Sulawesi Province in 2018. This process was carried out with the community in the project location, village government, local government district, DPRD and academia. The results of the consultation recommend several things which include;

1. Collaborate with the district and provincial Spatial Planning Offices to review and reinforce the RTRW and disaster-prone risk zoning.
2. Disaster training.

3. Encouraging villages/kelurahans to adapt to disasters
 4. Encouraging local-based self-sufficiency in food security and health
 5. Prioritizing local economic empowerment
 6. Resolving natural resource tenure conflicts specifically in disaster-prone areas referring to the RTRW of Palu city and Donggala district.
52. Then during the process of developing activities in this project, the executors also conducted consultations with the Head of Bappeda Donggala district, 2 Members of the Donggala district DPRD Development Commission, Local Women's Organizations at the village level, Komints of the Kaili indigenous people in Salena hamlet, Buluri sub-district, Palu city, Deputy Governor of East Kalimantan, Madya Principal Advisor, Community Empowerment and Village Government Service, East Kalimantan Province, Community Leader Behind in East Kalimantan. In the discussion, the Head of Bappeda emphasized the importance of the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Plan to enrich the RTRW and RTDR based on disaster mitigation in Donggala district in the context of the district's future development. In addition, strengthening the personal and institutional capacity of the community's economy is also an important part that must be included in the Climate Change Adaptation activities in this project. Meanwhile, the Donggala district DPRD sees that the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Plan is part of increasing community capacity in disaster resilience. Then related to extractive activities for managing natural resources in Donggala Regency, it should also be an integral part of the activities proposed in the project to consider the sustainability of the ecological environment along the coast of Donggala Regency. The East Kalimantan Regional Government also conveyed the same thing in discussions with the Deputy Governor and Head of the PMPD Service

CONSULTED LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS

No	date	name	Gender	Position/Role in the organization/institution
1	1 July 22	Syafruddin Kamaludin and Erlansyah	Male	Member of the district legislature Donggala
2	6 July 22	Ir. H. Gosal Syah Ramli, M.Sc	Male	Head of Regional Development Planning Agency of Donggala Regency
3	July 12 22	Limboro Village Women's Group	Female	Local Women's Organization
4	4 July 22	Syirajudin SH.MT,	Male	Madya Principal Advisor, Community Empowerment and Village Government Service, East Kalimantan Province
5	10 July 22	Shahbuddin	Male	Traditional Leader of Paser Balik

The results of consultations with various parties then became the main material for implementers to design the activities of this project. Inputs and recommendations accommodated in this project can be seen in the following table:

<u>Proposal Party</u>	<u>Recommendation</u>	<u>Project follow-up</u>	-
-	-	<u>Component</u>	<u>Activity</u>

<u>Donggala DPRD</u>	<u>Collaborate with the district and provincial Spatial Planning Offices to review and reinforce the RTRW and disaster-prone risk zoning.</u>	<u>Component 1</u>	<u>All activities in component 1</u>
-	-	(preparation of regional climate change adaptation strategy)	(8 activities)
-	-	-	-
<u>Academia, society, local women's organizations</u>	<u>Disaster training.</u>	<u>Component 4</u>	• <u>Disaster Damage and Loss Assessment Training</u>
-	-	(Strengthening Community Capacity and Participation in Village Spatial Planning)	• <u>Village Plan Contingency Document Preparation Training</u>
-	-	-	• <u>Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment Training</u>
<u>Village government, academics</u>	<u>Encouraging villages/kelurahans to adapt to disasters</u>	<u>Component 4</u>	<u>All activities in component 4</u>
-	-	(Strengthening Community Capacity and Participation in Village Spatial Planning)	(5 activities)

<u>Regional Development Planning Board of Donggala,</u>	<u>Encouraging local-based self-sufficiency in food security and health</u>	-	• <u>Agroforestry training</u>
-	-	-	• <u>Business Management Training</u>
-	-	<u>Component 3</u>	• <u>Product marketing trials</u>
<u>Regional Development Planning Board of Donggala,</u>	<u>Prioritizing local economic empowerment</u>	<u>(facilitation of climate village program)</u>	• <u>Mangrove Economic Management Training</u>
<u>Regent of Penajem Paser Utara</u>	-		
<u>Donggala DPRD</u>			
<u>Resolving natural resource tenurial conflicts specifically in disaster-prone areas referring to the RTRW of Palu city and Donggala district.</u>	<u>Component 5</u>	<u>Documentation of Natural Resource Conflicts</u>	
-	<u>(Knowledge Management of Climate Change Adaptation Based on Traditional Knowledge)</u>	-	
<u>Donggala Bappeda</u>	<u>Regional Climate Change Adaptation Plan to enrich the RTRW and RTDR based on disaster mitigation in Donggala district</u>	<u>Component 1</u>	<u>All activities in component 1</u>
-	-	<u>(preparation of regional climate change adaptation strategy)</u>	<u>(8 activities)</u>
-	-	-	

<u>Donggala Bappeda</u>	<u>strengthening the personal and institutional capacity of the community's economy is also an important part that must be included in the Climate Change Adaptation activities in the project</u>	-	<u>All activities in component 3</u>
-	-	-	<u>(20 activities)</u>
-	-	<u>Component 3</u>	
-	-	<u>(facilitation of climate village program)</u>	
<u>Deputy Governor of East Kalimantan, Head of PMPD service for North Penajem Paser district, Donggala DPRD</u>	<u>Regional Climate Change Adaptation Plan as part of community capacity building in disaster resilience.</u>	<u>Component 1</u>	<u>All activities in component 1</u>
-	-	<u>(preparation of regional climate change adaptation strategies) and component 2 (Update of Climate Change Vulnerability and Risk Database (District SIDIK))</u>	<u>(8 activities)</u>
-	-		-
-	-		<u>All activity in component 2</u>
-	-		<u>(9 activities)</u>



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

53. This project requires a total funding of \$999,984. In project design, all funding will come from adaptation funds. There are no project components sourced from other funding. The following is a table of justification and rationality.

Results	Basic (no AF)	Benefits (with AF)
The Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategy Document (STRADA API) serves as a guide for climate change adaptation actions at the regional level	Directions and development processes in 3 regencies/cities in the provinces of Central Sulawesi and East Kalimantan do not have a climate change adaptation perspective.	The Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategy Document (STRADA API) will serve as an operational guide for the governments of 3 districts/cities in 2 provinces (Central Sulawesi and East Kalimantan) to integrate climate resilient development in RPJMD, regional sectoral RKP and district RTRW, Detailed Spatial Planning (RDTR) and its revisions.
The regional climate	Local government work	Local governments will have a

change vulnerability and risk database is an important document for determining priority actions for climate change adaptation in the regions	plans do not have a basis for determining priorities for climate change adaptation actions in the regions	clear basis for determining regional adaptation action priorities because SIDIK has been updated at the regional level
14 The proklim working group has succeeded in carrying out climate change adaptation actions at the village level	In the location of the proposed project, there is no climate village program working group (Proklim)	More and more villages will carry out the Climate Village Program so that the target of the PPI Directorate General of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry can be achieved
Strengthening the economic resilience of the community in 14 villages in facing the impacts of climate change	The impact of climate change on the economy will still be felt by the people in 14 villages spread across 2 provinces	Communities in 14 villages will know, understand and be able to carry out various actions and actions to strengthen their adaptive economic capacity to climate change
Strengthening social resilience and community livelihoods in 14 villages in dealing with the impacts of climate change	The impact of climate change in the social and livelihood fields will still be felt by the people in 14 villages spread across 2 provinces	Communities in 14 villages will know, understand and be able to carry out various actions and actions to strengthen their adaptive social and livelihood capacities to climate change
Strengthening the Resilience of Landscape Ecosystems in 14 Villages in Facing the Impacts of Climate Change	The impact of climate change on landscape ecosystems will still be felt by the people in 14 villages spread across 2 provinces	Communities in 14 villages will know, understand and be able to carry out various actions and actions to strengthen the capacity of adaptive landscape ecosystems to climate change
increase traditional knowledge-based climate change adaptation knowledge.	Communities in 14 villages spread across 2 provinces have difficulty adapting to climate change because of the lack of knowledge and literacy about climate change adaptation actions that can be carried out by the community	The community's knowledge capacity on climate change adaptation strategies and actions in the economic, social and environmental fields will increase

- J. Describe how the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes has been taken into account when designing the project/programme.
54. This project can be maintained until post-funding, because from the start we ensured the needs of the parties and the parties collaborated and contributed. We will also ensure that the documentation and distribution of the material is carried out properly so that the stages of this project can be studied by the public.
55. However, this project deliberately limits the parameters of project sustainability and its key elements to only 2 aspects, namely institutional sustainability and funding sustainability.

56. Institutional sustainability

institutional sustainability will be obtained from the existence of the working group on the climate village program (Proklim), village conservation women's groups in 14 villages as well as the STRADA API task force and the SIDIK task force which will be in 3 districts/cities.

With the support of 14 village governments, real climate change adaptation actions from 14 Proklim working groups and 14 village conservation women's groups will continue to be carried out even though this project will end. Likewise with the SIDIK and STRADA API task forces. By encouraging support from the local governments of the 3 regencies/cities, it is hoped that the STRADA API documents produced in this project will, in the future, be made official documents of the 3 regencies/cities and 2 provinces by providing a legal basis both in the form of district/provincial regulations (Perda) or in the form of a Regent/Governor Regulation or a Regent/Governor Decree.

To ensure the sustainability of the 14 village/kelurahan Pokja proklim institutions, the 3 district/city SIDIK task force institutions and the 3 district/city STRADA API task forces, there will be MoU signing activities with 3 district/city governments and 14 village/kelurahan governments as part of exit strategy.

57. Funding Sustainability

Sustainability of funding will also be obtained from government support from 14 villages to finance the real action of 14 Proklim working groups and 14 village conservation women's groups through the current year's APBDesa or in the revised APBDesa. For funding for updating SIDIK data at the district level, it is hoped that it will come from the support of the district and 2 provinces APBD.

Apart from financial support from 14 village governments and 2 districts, 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.

In addition, sustainable funding is also expected to come from the running of productive business activities within the working group proklim, so that funding can be encouraged from capital accumulation and from injections of MSME revolving funds as well as credit schemes for MSMEs. Efforts to maintain sustainability from the funding aspect can also be carried out by encouraging programs to empower the creative economy and MSMEs whose resources are allocated to related regional agencies and organizations.

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

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
<i>Compliance with the Law</i>	<p>The project is planned to design and implement regional climate change adaptation action plan model based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia No. P.33/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/3/2016 Concerning Guidelines for Preparing Climate Change Adaptation Actions. ● Regulation of the Director General of Climate Change Control No P 2 / PPI / SET / KUM.1 	<p>Category C : The project/program does not have environmental and social impacts.</p>

	<p>/1 / 2018 concerning Guidelines for Facilitating the Preparation of Climate Change Adaptation Plans in the Regions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regulation of the Director General of Climate Change Control Number. P.4 / PPI / API/PPI.6 /3/2021 concerning Guidelines for Implementing the Climate Village Program. 	
<i>Access and Equity</i>	This project provides fair and equitable access to beneficiaries and will not hinder access to any of the other requirements such as clean water health, housing, energy, sanitation, education, safe and decent work and land rights.	Category C : The project/program does not have environmental and social impacts.
<i>Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups</i>	Most of the identified vulnerable groups are those who are categorized as beneficiaries of this project, such as women, nursing mothers, the elderly and people with disabilities. Role and active involvement in the implementation of each proposed activity will use a participatory approach, specifically activities at the local level, will involve women's groups, the most vulnerable groups and community representatives from various socio-economic levels.	Category C : The project/program does not have environmental and social impacts.
<i>Human Rights</i>	The activities in the project proposal aim to improve quality and create a better environment for the community in the project location. So that project implementers do not see any human rights violations. Nevertheless, project implementers are bound, submissive, obedient to the principles of human rights in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which have been ratified by the Government of Indonesia to become Law Number 11 of 2005 and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to become Law Number 12 of 2005.	Category C : The project/program does not have environmental and social impacts
<i>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	<p>The proposed project will comply with the National Regulations and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms Against Women (CEDAW) which has been ratified by the Government of Indonesia into Law Number 7 of 1984.</p> <p>Gender analysis has been carried out by project implementers during the preparation and development of proposals which are compiled in a separate document. Thus a target of 20% has been set for women's coverage in all project interventions. For example, the formation of the Women Forest Farmers Group. This will ensure that women will have equal access to information and skills acquisition in project implementation.</p>	<p>Category B : Projects/programs with potential adverse environmental and social impacts however easy to mitigate.</p> <p><u>Potential Risk :</u> Women's participation in project activities did not reach the 20% quota set by project implementers due to socio-cultural constraints.</p> <p><u>Risk Prevention:</u> The executor communicates with the village government</p>

		regarding the number of women's representation in each activity.
<i>Core Labor Rights</i>	Project implementers are submissive, obedient and fully committed not to employ children, perform forced labor, fulfill workers' rights, including women workers in accordance with the laws and regulations of the government of the Republic of Indonesia. Therefore the payment to the labor force under the project will be carried out in accordance with Government approved norms adhering to the minimum wage rate and thereby ensuring labor rights.	Category C : The project/program does not have environmental and social impacts .
<i>Indigenous Peoples</i>	The beneficiaries of this project are mostly the Kaili Indigenous People community in Palu city, Donggala district and the Balik and Paser indigenous peoples in North Penajam Paser.	Category B : Projects/programs with potential adverse environmental and social impacts however easy to mitigate. Potential Risk : The implementation of the program ignores the local wisdom of indigenous peoples. <u>Risk prevention:</u> Project implementation will always respect and consult the knowledge of indigenous peoples as they are the main beneficiaries and stakeholders of the project.
<i>Involuntary Resettlement</i>	This project is not designed to carry out physical developments that will impact resettlement or involuntary resettlement of communities.	Category C : Projects/programs with no environmental and social impacts.
<i>Protection of Natural Habitats</i>	3 of the 14 project locations are coastal areas where mangroves grow, beach/coastal nature tourism so that project interventions will target coastal area protection which has an impact on landscape resilience.	Category B : Projects/programs with potential adverse environmental and social impacts however easy to mitigate. <u>Potential Risk :</u> Disruption of the physical environment from the implementation of Conservation Action activities and restoration of forest and coastal

		<p>ecosystems</p> <p><u>Risk prevention:</u> The activity executor will ensure that the Action for Conservation and Restoration of forest and coastal ecosystems and other activities will prevent negative impacts on the surrounding environment.</p>
<i>Conservation of Biological Diversity</i>	<p>The coastal resilience addressed by the proposed program does not only focus on human resilience, but also considers the associated biodiversity. Therefore this program will ensure compliance with applicable regulations on biodiversity conservation and Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation no. 16 of 2008 concerning the Management Plan for Coastal Zone and Small Islands.</p>	<p>Category B : Projects/programs with potential adverse environmental and social impacts however easy to mitigate.</p> <p><u>Potential Risk :</u> There are claims to land rights in coastal areas overgrown with mangroves and forest areas.</p> <p><u>Risk Prevention :</u> Identify land ownership in targeted mangrove restoration locations and forest areas.</p>
<i>Climate Change</i>	<p>The activities proposed under the project will not contribute significantly to increased greenhouse gas emissions or other drivers of climate change</p>	<p>Category C : Projects/programs with no environmental and social impacts.</p>
<i>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	<p>In the project location, there is an active mining area C in 5 villages and 2 sub-districts which has an impact in the form of dust.</p>	<p>Category B Projects/programs with potential adverse environmental and social impacts however easy to mitigate.</p> <p><u>Potential Risks:</u> There was an acute upper respiratory tract infection. (ARI)</p> <p><u>Risk Prevention :</u> The project implementer and all involved components must obey and adhere to the project's K3 document. For example, using a mask every time you carry out activities in the area</p>

<i>Public Health</i>	There is no risk to public health from this project. Program activities will continue to be ensured not to put the public's health and safety in a dangerous situation by complying with the relevant applicable laws and regulations.	Category C : The project/program does not have environmental and social impacts
<i>Physical and Cultural Heritage</i>	There is no physical or cultural heritage within the geographical scope of the proposed project.	Category C : The project/program does not have environmental and social impacts
<i>Lands and Soil Conservation</i>	People use more plastic materials in their activities.	<p>Category B Projects/programs with potential adverse environmental and social impacts however easy to mitigate.</p> <p><u>Potential Risk :</u> Use of plastic containers for food and drinks in every activity.</p> <p><u>Risk prevention:</u>Implementers of activities with the community are trying to reduce the use of plastic in project activities. Activity organizers also recommend reusing (reusing) plastic waste such as plastic drink bottles/cups and even suggest recycling it, especially in the activities of the climate village program.</p>



**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF CLIMATE CHANGE**

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Our Ref. : *S. 282/PP1/AP1/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)