



# PROGRAMME ON INNOVATION: SMALL GRANT PROJECT PROPOSAL

## PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Country	:	Indonesia
Title of Project	:	Towards Climate and Economic Resilience: Development Sustainable Adaptation-based of Coffee Village and Tourism Village through Co-production Social Forestry
National Implementing Entity	:	KEMITRAAN
Executing Entity/ies	:	KAPABEL
Amount of Financing Requested	:	USD 250,000

### A. Project Background and Context

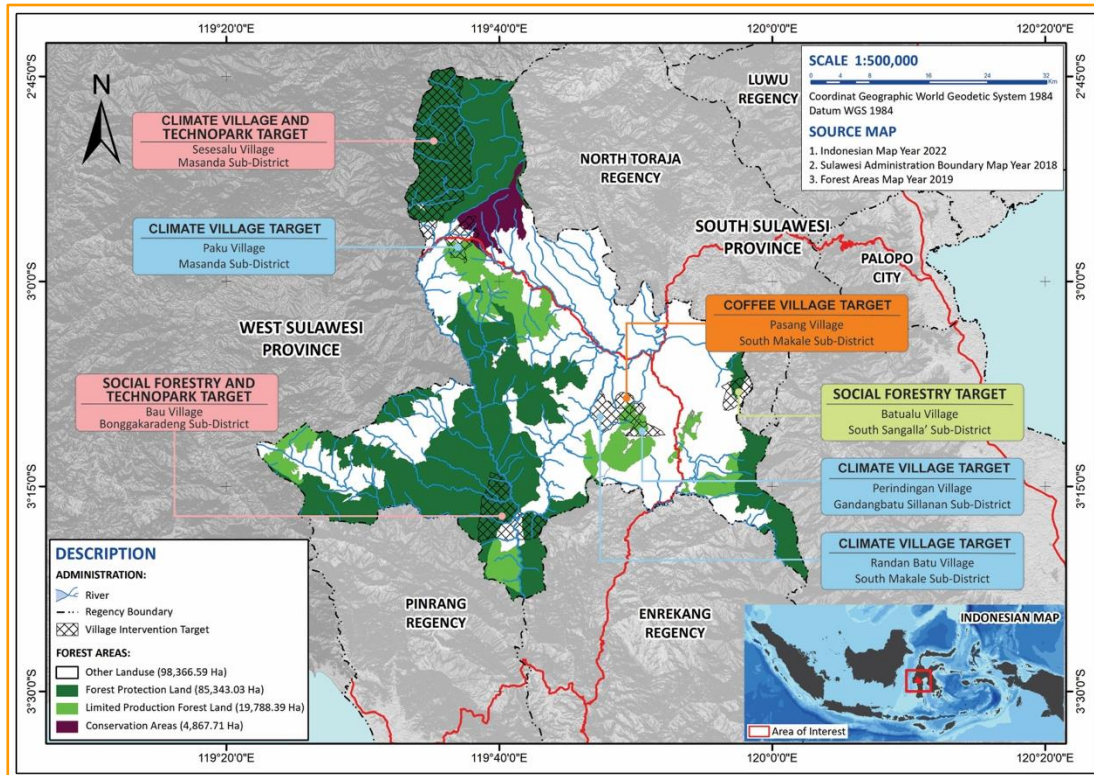


Figure 1. Map of intervention sites in Tana Toraja District

### Context of Climate Issues in Tana Toraja District

1. Tana Toraja District is included upstream of the Saddang Watershed – one of the national watersheds with restored status.<sup>1</sup> The total area of the Tana Toraja district is 2,054.30 km<sup>2</sup>, or covers 31% of the Saddang watershed's total area.<sup>2</sup> Based on SIDIK 2021, Tana Toraja is one of the districts with a vulnerability level to climate change with a reasonably vulnerable status. The climate issues most felt are weather anomalies, such as increasing rainfall intensity to the rainy season uncertainty. This condition impacts agricultural yields by decreasing crop productivity cultivated by farmers and yearly landslides.<sup>3</sup> Based on the rainfall analysis

<sup>1</sup> National Medium-term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024

<sup>2</sup> Regional Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of Tana Toraja (2022)

<sup>3</sup> Regional Disaster Mitigation Agency (BPBD) of Tana Toraja (2021)

using the RCP 4.5 scenario, the CSIRO-MK3-6-0 annual period 2021-2049, rainfall conditions in the Tana Toraja area have increased, especially from February to May.<sup>4</sup>

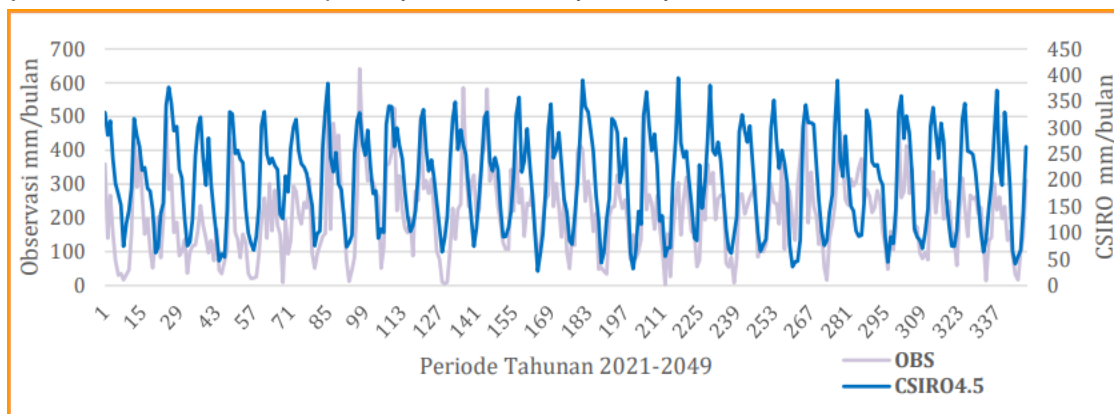


Figure 2. Changes in Rainfall Scenario RCP 4.5 model CSIRO-Mk3-6-0 Annual Period 2021-2049

- For the socio-economic context, at least 79,34% of the Tana Toraja population works as farmers.<sup>5</sup> Farmers manage coffee as the primary commodity. However, there is fluctuation in coffee productivity due to climate change which has an impact on farmers' income. In 2016, coffee production was 3,250 tons, and in the next three years, it fell to 3,153 tons, 3,887 tons, and 2,410 tons. Although in 2020 it increased to 3,948 tons, coffee production fell again in 2021 with a total production of 3,567 tons.<sup>6</sup> There are two causes, namely rainfall and the aging of coffee plants. Related to that, Lisnawati et al. (2021) have noted that the higher rainfall affects the lower productivity of the coffee plant since it will inhibit the process of forming coffee cherries.<sup>7</sup>
- Most of the coffee in Tana Toraja has not been rejuvenated since it was first grown in the early 1990s for Arabica and in the 1970s for Robusta. Thus, to restore coffee productivity, rejuvenation and intensification are required by developing adaptive coffee varieties to climate change.

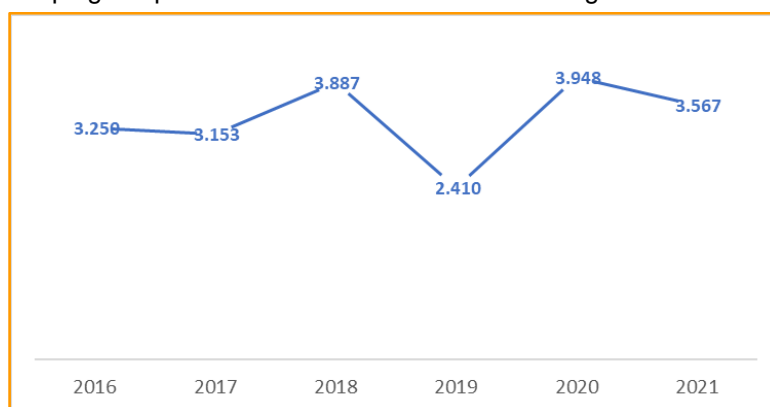


Figure 3. Coffee Productivity Fluctuations<sup>8</sup>

- In addition, most of the coffee farmers are located in forest areas. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No. 362 in 2019, as many as 55% of villages in Tana Toraja are located in forest areas, or 87 of 159 villages. Recently, only 11 villages have obtained access to forest management through the Social Forestry scheme.<sup>8</sup> As a result, legally, farmers manage their coffee plantations in forest areas illegally. Furthermore, there is tourism potential that farmers can develop as an alternative for their livelihood. In 2019, the tourism sector contributed to Regional Original Income (*Pendapatan Asli Daerah - PAD*) of around IDR 5,324,310,052 or 4.5%. It comes from local tourist visits of 1,030,821 people and foreign tourists of 10,526 people.<sup>9</sup> As such, this sector also has great potential to encourage the economic resilience of vulnerable communities in forest areas against climate change. Moreover, there are still 75 tourism potentials that can be developed in the forest area.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Assessment of the level of community vulnerability to climate change, climate change risks, and climate change adaptation strategies based on the Saddang watershed (2021).

<sup>5</sup> Regional Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of Tana Toraja (2021)

<sup>6</sup> Regional Medium-term Development Plan (RPJMD) of Tana Toraja 2021-2026

<sup>7</sup> Lisnawati, A., Lahjie, A. M., Simarangkir, B. D. A. S., Yusuf, S., & Ruslim, Y. (2017). Agroforestry system biodiversity of Arabica coffee cultivation in North Toraja district, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. *Biodiversitas Journal of Biological Diversity*, 18(2), 741-751.

<sup>8</sup> MoEF Presentation (2022)

<sup>9</sup> Regional Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of Tana Toraja (2021)

<sup>10</sup> Master plan for tourism development of Tana Toraja 2021-2030

### **Development Issues, from empowering vulnerable communities to bureaucratic fragmentation**

5. Actually, coffee from the Tana Toraja region has been popular and widely known nationally and internationally. However, there has been no significant effort to strengthen the capacity of coffee farmers, from cultivation to product development. On the other hand, the coffee business is still controlled by large companies, thus hampering the farmers' independence to develop further. For example, PT Sulotco Jaya Abadi controls 90% of coffee exports from Tana Toraja to international markets, while coffee products from farmers can only access the domestic market.<sup>11</sup>
6. The government's efforts to address the above problems only revolve around technical approaches for certain targeted programs, such as limited assistance for seeds and chemical fertilizers. This approach does not address the main issue, namely the institutional capacity of farmers to adapt to climate change.
7. In other cases, there is fragmentation between regional apparatus organizations (*Organisasi Perangkat Daerah* - OPD). This condition causes the slow development of Tana Toraja. As happened in Sarambu Assing, one of the priorities for developing natural tourism has caused problems between OPDs, namely the Regency Government and the Natural Resources Conservation Agency (Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam - BKSDA). Tourism development has been managed through infrastructure development by the local government (Tourism Service) without an authorized tourist location permit for the BKSDA, so tourism development in the area is stopped. Based on that case, it is crucial to encourage the strengthening of forums across OPD and institutions such as the Pokja PPS and Pokja API Tana Toraja for integrated development and adaptation to climate change.
8. Furthermore, the fundamental issue remains the marginalization of vulnerable groups, exceptionally marginal communities, in every development initiative. As is generally the case elsewhere, women in Tana Toraja are not formally involved in forest area management, while in fact, many women work on coffee plantations. For example, in Paku Village, one of the intervention sites, 60% of coffee farmers are women, but most of them are not registered as members of farmer groups.<sup>12</sup> This condition limits women from accessing land management benefits and creates a double burden because they still take care of household work simultaneously.
9. Similar to the gender issue, the generation inequality of coffee farmers is also very concerning. In addition to the aging of coffee plants, there is also the aging of coffee farmers, and simultaneously the youth are reluctant to farm and tend to prefer to work outside the village. This problem is caused by the access unavailability and the absorption of youth aspirations related to land management. Therefore, an effort is needed to provide access and absorb the aspirations of rural youth, both in land access and product management.

### **B. Project Objectives**

*List the main objectives of the project.*

10. The aim of this project is to increase the achievement of climate resilience and the community's economy through the development of adaptive coffee and social forestry technopark-based tourist villages. In achieving this main goal, several component achievements were formulated, including:
  - 1) Developing adaptive coffee through Coffee Village in encouraging community climate resilience
  - 2) Advancing community resilience through economic access expansion
  - 3) Developing technopark and climate village as a laboratory of social forestry co-production
  - 4) Assembling collective awareness regarding sustainable adaptation practices

### **C. Project 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 INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARING A REQUEST FOR PROGRAMME ON INNOVATION: SMALL GRANTS PROJECTS THROUGH DIRECT ACCESS for a detailed description of each term.*

Project Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (US\$)
1. Developing adaptive coffee through Coffee Village in encouraging community climate resilience	1.1.1. Established tissue culture laboratory	1.1. Development of adaptive coffee variety to the climate change	\$62,265
	1.1.2. Established adaptive coffee permanent seed house		
	1.1.3. Established an adaptive coffee cultivation demonstration plot		
	1.1.4. Established coffee clinic		
	1.2.1. Established a coffee center business legal entity	1.2. Increasing the institutional capacity of coffee village managers	
	1.2.2. Increased capacity of cooperative management		

<sup>11</sup> KAPABEL. (2021). *Studi Supply and Value Chain Produk Home Industri Komoditas Pangan Hutan*. Tim Layanan Kehutanan Masyarakat (TLKM).

<sup>12</sup> KAPABEL. (2021). *Final Report of the Community Adaptation Program for the Saddang Watershed Ecosystem Based on Forest Food*. Tim Layanan Kehutanan Masyarakat (TLKM).

Project Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (US\$)
	1.3.1. Internalized adaptive coffee village management in the program/work plan of the related agencies	1.3. Integration of adaptive coffee village management in the work plans of related agencies	
2. Advancing community resilience through economic access expansion	2.1.1. Established coffee product sales outlet	2.1. Expanding coffee market access	\$54,448
	2.2.1. Approved forest management through social forestry scheme	2.2. Expanding economic access through social forestry scheme	
	2.2.2. Developed Tourism Villages at the social forestry site		
	2.2.3. Increased capacity for Tourism Village managers		
3. Developing technopark and climate village as a laboratory of social forestry co-production	3.1.1. Developed technopark action plan	3.1. Collaborative action development through technopark based on social forestry co-production	\$53,862
	3.2.1. Developed Climate village program	3.2. Increasing community resilience to climate change by encouraging ProKlim	
4. Assembling collective awareness regarding sustainable adaptation practices	4.1.1. Dissemination of program learning based on co-production management	4.1. Capacity building of community knowledge related to sustainable adaptation practices	\$48,300
6. Project Execution cost			\$20,818
7. Total Project Cost			\$239,693
8. Project Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)			\$10,307
<b>Amount of Financing Requested</b>			<b>\$250,000</b>

#### D. Projected Calendar

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

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project Implementation	Mei 2023
Project Closing	September 2024
Terminal Evaluation	September 2024

COMPONENT	2023									2024								
	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			Q5					
	may	jun	jul	aug	sep	oct	nov	dec	jan	feb	mar	apr	may	jun	jul	aug	sep	
<b>Component 1.</b>																		
Outcome 1.1																		
Outcome 1.2																		
Outcome 1.3																		
<b>Component 2.</b>																		
Outcome 2.1																		
Outcome 2.2																		
<b>Component 3.</b>																		
Outcome 3.1																		
Outcome 3.2																		
<b>Component 4.</b>																		
Outcome 4.1																		
Monitoring and Evaluation																		
Audits																		
Final Report																		



## PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

### A. Project Components

Describe the project components, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities of the project, and how these activities contribute to climate resilience.

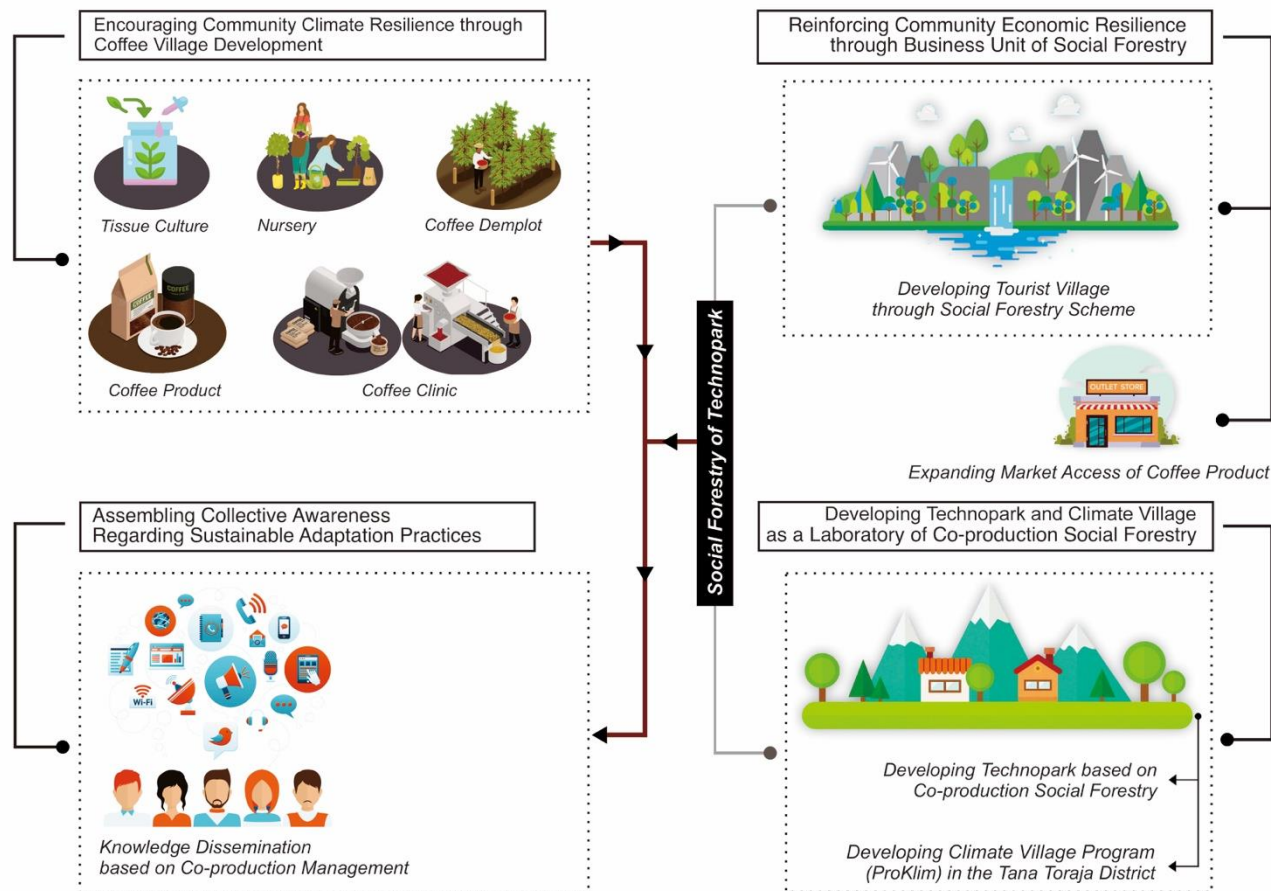


Figure 4. Project framework

#### Component 1. Developing adaptive coffee through Coffee Village in encouraging community climate resilience

- This project will encourage the development of coffee villages as locations for developing coffee types that are adaptive to climate change as well as a learning tool for stakeholders, especially coffee farmers in terms of cultivation to post-harvest coffee processing. In each activity in this component, the project will involve the role of village youth, vulnerable groups and women's groups of at least 30% of the total beneficiaries in each activity in this component.

##### Outcome 1.1 Developing adaptive coffee variety to climate change

- The project will develop a type of coffee adaptive to climate change in Pasang Village, Makale Selatan District, Tana Toraja Regency and named it the '**Adaptive Coffee Village.**' This initiative will serve as a permanent demonstration plot for cultivating and developing adaptive coffee to climate change. The development of adaptive coffee seedlings can be a solution to the decline in coffee productivity due to climate change. This outcome is achieved through:
- Feasibility study for coffee village location.** Before the construction of the coffee village begins, the project will carry out a feasibility study on the prospective locations to be selected, which cover social, environmental and policy aspects. In terms of social aspects, a study will be conducted to evaluate and identify the project's impact on the community and the surrounding environment, so that appropriate countermeasures and compensation can be determined to mitigate any negative impacts that may occur. From an environmental aspect, the project will assess several factors, including: 1) ensuring that the chosen location is free of the threat of extreme weather influences that can cause flooding or landslides; 2) identifying invasive species that have the potential to pose a threat to coffee plants so that the project can develop a mitigation plan to control and prevent the spread of invasive species in coffee villages. For

example, if in the location of the coffee village there are wild animals that have the potential to disturb and damage investment buildings and coffee plants, then the preventive measure that will be taken is to install a safety fence throughout the coffee village area; and 3) ensure that the construction the development of the coffee village complies with applicable environmental regulation and will not have a significant negative impact on the surrounding environment. In terms of policy aspects, a study will be conducted to guarantee that the development of the coffee village complies with the guidelines and rules established by the government.

14. **Tissue culture laboratory.** This project will build a permanent tissue culture laboratory at the coffee Village's location to propagate coffee varieties that are adaptive to climate change. The adaptive coffee varieties that will be propagated are those that have passed the test and were released by the Coffee and Cocoa Research Center in 2013. The coffee variety in question is **Komposit Andungsari Tiga (Komasti)**. This project will also involve young people, women, and vulnerable groups as managers of tissue culture laboratories. In the process, the project will collaborate with academics from the Faculty of Agriculture, Indonesian Christian University (UKI) Toraja, Faculty of Forestry, Hasanuddin University (UNHAS), and the relevant Regional Government as mentors for managers in multiplying seedlings. In addition, the construction of this laboratory is an effort to create a place for learning and knowledge exchange by all groups, especially coffee farmers and accessible to all farmers in Tana Toraja, especially social forestry farmer groups. Involving various parties in laboratory development and management is a program sustainability strategy. In this activity, the project will involve 2 young women as tissue culture laboratory managers.
15. **Construction of permanent seedling houses.** This project will build a seed house in a coffee Village location that can be accessed openly by all farmers, especially members of the social forestry group in Tana Toraja. The results of adaptive coffee seed propagation from the tissue culture laboratory will be cultivated in the nursery until ready for planting. Through this seed house, it will be easy for coffee farmers to independently cultivate superior seeds while reducing the cost of the coffee cultivation process. In this activity, the project will involve 3 village youths consisting of 2 men and 1 woman as managers of the nursery.
16. **Adaptive coffee cultivation demonstration plot.** This project will apply adaptive coffee cultivation techniques to a demonstration plot as a pilot site for farmers. Universities and local governments will collaboratively assist and facilitate the demonstration plots management as a means of learning or sharing knowledge. In this activity, the project will involve 2 people from vulnerable groups consisting of 1 man and 1 woman.
17. **Construction of a coffee clinic.** This project will build a coffee clinic as a learning tool for post-harvest coffee processing for visitors to the coffee village. The coffee clinic becomes a place for simulations and direct illustrations of coffee processing to visitors. That is an effort to expand and exchange knowledge for visitors and a magnet for 'coffee Village.' In this activity, the project will involve 2 village youths consisting of 1 male and 1 female.

No.	Investments	Safeguard
1.	Coffee Laboratory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This investment will be given to the regional government which will then be developed and maintained by the regional government. This gift will be proven through collaborative cooperation between the local government and KAPABEL. The main content in the cooperation agreement is related to the protection and security of assets which are fully handed over to the regional government</li> <li>• Funding related to maintenance and security is continued by the government</li> </ul>
2.	Seed Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The location of the seed bank will be next to the coffee laboratory, so that the previous security measures are the same as those for coffee laboratories.</li> </ul>
3.	Technopark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investment in technopark is only in the form of cooperative relations, not in the form of goods.</li> <li>• The concept of social forestry technopark is more directed at how to build cooperation with other parties in channeling capital towards the development of social forestry.</li> <li>• Technopark development will be wrapped in the form of regional policies as a basis for social forestry development</li> </ul>

### **Outcome 1.2. Increasing institutional capacity of Coffee Village management**

18. To ensure the sustainability of adaptive coffee management and development, this project will facilitate the establishment of a legal entity for an adaptive coffee center business by involving social forestry business groups as partners. Institutional strengthening is performed by increasing managers' capacity to ensure sustainable adaptive coffee management. This outcome is achieved through:
19. **The establishment of an adaptive coffee center business legal entity.** This project will facilitate the establishment of a business legal entity in the form of a cooperative as a collective institution in developing and improving coffee management and marketing. The establishment of cooperatives aims to ensure program sustainability and build institutional relationships with social forestry groups, social forestry business groups, marketing institutions (outlet managers), and coffee Village managers.
20. **Capacity building for business legal entities (cooperatives) managers.** This project will facilitate capacity building for cooperative managers through a series of adaptive coffee processing training and business development, from production to product marketing. In this activity, the project will involve 25 youth groups, vulnerable groups, and women's groups consisting of 16 men and 9 women.

### **Outcome 1.3. Integrating Coffee Village management into the related agencies' work plan**

21. Adaptive coffee Village management will be internalized in every program/work plan of related agencies at the regional level as a program sustainability strategy. This outcome is achieved through:
22. **Workshop on the role of the parties.** The development of adaptive coffee villages needs to involve many parties closely related to multi-sectoral aspects. For this reason, it is essential to understand the parties' role in encouraging adaptive coffee villages.
23. **Internalization of the adaptive coffee village program.** This project will advocate for the adaptive coffee village program to connect to the work plans of each related agency at the regional level.

### **Component 2. Advancing community resilience through economic access expansion**

24. This project will encourage community economic resilience through increasing economic access. This will be achieved by expanding the coffee market through downstream coffee products and developing tourism villages through social forestry schemes. In this component, the project will involve village youth, vulnerable groups, marginalized groups, and women's groups at least 30% of the total beneficiaries in each activity in this component.

#### **Outcome 2.1 Expanding access of the coffee market**

25. This project will strengthen community economic resilience through the development and expansion of the coffee market through the initiative in post-harvest processes. This approach departs from the farmers' difficulties in accessing information and markets. This outcome is achieved through:
26. **Coffee product outlets.** This project will build a coffee product marketing outlet. This outlet will make it easier for farmers to meet buyers. This outlet will also create coffee derivative products to reach a broader market. This project will facilitate outlet facilities and infrastructure to ensure business operations. The management of this outlet will involve 2 village youths consisting of 1 male and 1 female.

#### **Outcome 2.2 Expanding economic access through social forestry scheme**

27. This project will facilitate legal access to forest area management for communities in and around forests through a social forestry scheme. The development of social forestry aims to increase community livelihood alternatives. This outcome is achieved through:
28. **Legal access through social forestry schemes.** The proposed social forestry scheme will involve villagers' active role and participation in the intervention village. To accelerate the proposal process, the project manager will advocate at the provincial and ministry levels and facilitate a participatory group work plan following the village's potential.
29. **Development of Tourism Villages.** Based on potential tourism data from the Tana Toraja Tourism Office, there are several villages that have tourism potential within forest areas, such as waterfall tourism, camping, culture, hiking, and panoramas. This project will promote the management of nature tourism villages based on social forestry in Batualu Village, South Sangalla District and Bau Village, Bonggakaradeng District, Tana Toraja Regency through several series of activities such as designing site designs based on regional potential, forming tourism village promotion groups, capacity building, as well as regulations in organizing tourism. The management will involve the active role of youth, women, vulnerable groups, and government agencies at both village and district levels.
30. **Capacity building for Tourism Village managers.** To provoke sustainable management, the project will organize a training series regarding capacity building for tourism village managers. In this activity, the project will involve several village youths, vulnerable groups, and a group of 50 women consisting of 35 men and 15 women.

### Component 3. Developing technopark and climate village as a laboratory of social forestry co-production

31. This project will encourage stakeholder collaborative action for the development of a social forestry technopark. Technopark will be a priority area for social forestry development, research, and pilot locations for social forestry management for other villages in Tana Toraja Regency. In addition, this project will also promote climate villages as an effort to increase community resilience to climate change. In every activity that proposes a climate village, several parties will be involved, including village youth, vulnerable groups, marginalized groups, and women's groups of at least 30% of the total beneficiaries in this activity.

#### Outcome 3.1 Technopark development based on social forestry co-production

32. This project will provoke stakeholders' collaborative action by developing technoparks based on social forestry co-production. Technopark development aims to raise capital from related parties and make the intervention sites a priority area for regional development programs related to adaptive coffee and tourism villages. This outcome is achieved through:

33. **Identification of needs (needs assessment) at the technopark site.** The project will survey community needs and problem context on the technopark site. This approach is performed to ensure that program interventions will be compiled in an action plan according to the community's needs and other related contexts on the technopark site.

34. **Stakeholder workshop.** As a relatively new initiative, this project will host a stakeholder workshop related to technopark development. This activity aims to equalize the parties' perception regarding the technopark implementation and the signing of the MoU as a legal basis.

35. **Technopark action plan.** To ensure concrete integration and collaboration between the parties, the project will provoke meetings to formulate an action plan for participatory technopark development.

#### Outcome 3.2 Strengthening community resilience to climate change through climate village program (ProKlim)

36. This project will promote the climate village program (ProKlim) as one of the sustainability strategies in the villages intersecting with forest areas in Tana Toraja. The target villages to be registered are 46 (53%) of the 87 villages within or near forest areas spread over 9 sub-districts in Tana Toraja. Through ProKlim, the government's involvement at the ministry level to increase community resilience to climate change is getting stronger. This outcome is achieved through:

37. **Climate village program.** The ProKlim proposal commences with socialization at the village level to internalize the climate village program to the village government and villagers. Then, in a participatory manner, the project will assess community activities related to climate change adaptation and mitigation. The project will also advocate at the provincial level to expedite the proposal process. In this activity, the project will involve the participation of youth groups, vulnerable groups and 30% of women's groups from the total group members in 46 villages who will propose the climate village program.

No	Sub-district	Village
1	South Makale	Pasang
2		Pa'buaran
3		Randan Batu
4		Bo'ne Buntu Sisong
5		Patekke
6	Gandangbatu Sillanan	Perindingan
7		Benteng Ambeso
8		Buntu Tabang
9		Gandangbatu
10		Garassik
11		Sillanan
12		Mebali
13		Pemanukan
14		Kaduaja
15	Mengkendek	Gasing
16		Buntutatu
17		Pakala
18		Pa'tengko
19		Rante Kalua'
20		Tampo
21		Buntu Tangti
22		Ke'pe' Tinoring
23		Rantedada

No	Sub-district	Village
24	Mengkendek	Lemo.
25		Marinding
26	Masanda	Paku
27		Sesesalu
28	Bittuang	Buttu Limbong
29		Kandua'
30		Kole Palian
31		Sasak
32		Burasia
33		Sandana
34		Saluputi
35	Salu Tandung	
36	Sa'tandung	
37	Bonggakaradeng	Ratte Buttu
38		Bau
39		Bau Selatan
40	Rano	Rano
41		Rumandan
42		Rano Timur
43		Rano Utara
44		Sangalla' Selatan
45	Raru Sibunuan	
46	Tokesan	



#### Component 4. Assembling collective awareness regarding sustainable adaptation practices

38. In this component, the project will seek to build awareness and shared understanding of the importance of sustainable adaptation practices by disseminating knowledge through outreach, discussions, practical books, and short videos. This activity will involve various parties such as the government, academia, non-governmental organizations, as well as the local community including village youth, vulnerable groups, and at least 30% of women's groups from the total beneficiaries in each activity in this component.

##### Outcome 4.1 Enriching community knowledge capacity concerning sustainable adaptation practices

39. This project will disseminate knowledge concerning implemented sustainable adaptation. This activity will increase public knowledge and awareness of the climate change impacts and sustainable adaptation practices. This outcome is achieved through:

40. **Dissemination of co-production management learning.** The project will produce several practical books as a form of effort to disseminate knowledge on sustainable adaptation practices. The books contain information on adaptive coffee cultivation practices through tissue culture techniques and post-harvest management, tourism village management, and knowledge of the whole process of social forestry assistance. Besides, the project will also create a short documentary video on the coffee Village development, tourism villages management, and climate change adaptation and mitigation actions through ProKlim. Simultaneously, the project also prompted social media campaigns involving local and regional influencers to expand the reach of information and attract local/regional/national tourists to visit the coffee Village and tourism villages. In this activity the project expects as many as 200 people (130 men and 70 women) from youth groups, vulnerable groups and women's groups to increase their capacity regarding sustainable adaptation practices.

#### Beneficiaries

41. Overall, in each component that will be implemented, there are several beneficiaries who are then divided by gender. Beneficiaries in each component can be seen in the following table

No.	Component	Beneficiaries		Total
		Women	Man	
1.	<b>Component 1.</b> Developing adaptive coffee through coffee village encouraging community climate resilience	38	66	104
2.	<b>Component 2.</b> Advancing community resilience through economy expansion	16	36	52
3.	<b>Component 3.</b> Developing technopark and climate village as laboratory as social forestry co-production	30	55	85
4.	<b>Component 4.</b> Assembling collective awareness regarding sustainable adaptation practices	70	130	200
<b>Total</b>		<b>154 (35%)</b>	<b>287 (65%)</b>	<b>441</b>

#### B. Economic, Social, and Environmental Benefits

*Describe how the project 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 will avoid or mitigate negative impacts, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.*

42. This project will provide various economic, social and environmental benefits for the community (especially farmers), local government, and all parties involved. All activities will be oriented towards participatory, transparent, and inclusive principles to enable all beneficiaries to be actively involved in achieving project objectives. This project will also highlight gender mainstreaming and vulnerable groups' involvement in its implementation to ensure that the project implementation performs gender-responsive measures and justice for marginalized communities.

43. **Economic Benefits.** This project will provide economic benefits for the community, particularly smallholder farmers whose income is affected by climate change. Decreased coffee productivity due to climate change will be increased through the propagation of climate-adaptive coffee seedlings in climate

village site that are freely accessible to the public. This approach helps reduce the financial burden of coffee farmers in Tana Toraja in rejuvenating old (unproductive) coffee plants. Previously, farmers had difficulty doing this due to being constrained by expensive capital. Another strategy to increase farmers' income is constructing coffee outlets to expand market access. This approach will solve the market uncertainty that coffee farmers have encountered in Tana Toraja.

44. On the other hand, this project will also develop a tourism village through a social forestry scheme to improve the economic communities living around the forest. The tourism village development will be an alternative for community livelihoods apart from agricultural commodities and, in turn, will contribute to increasing regional income both at the village and district levels.
45. **Social Benefits.** This project will increase access to information and knowledge for each stakeholder through a technopark as a co-production practice. The development of the coffee Village and tourism villages will become learning centers for all groups, from the community (coffee farmers), village and regional governments, academics, as well as local civil society organizations related to the process of adaptive coffee cultivation and management of environmentally friendly tourism villages. As such, this project will provide appropriate lessons learned to be replicated in other villages in Tana Toraja to have a much broader impact.
46. Meanwhile, by adhering to the inclusivity principle, this project will open comprehensive access to benefits for vulnerable groups and/or marginal communities in the intervention site, especially women, youth, and landless--without excepting other vulnerable groups found in the intervention village. Through it, this project will present lessons on the way in which vulnerable/marginalized groups are involved in a program that development projects by the government have often overlooked.
47. **Environmental Benefits.** This project will create a demonstration plot for adaptive coffee cultivation with an agroforestry system based on organic principles. Agroforestry-based coffee cultivation will increase land cover to maintain water quality and quantity and prevent erosion. The cultivation process using organic principles can improve soil quality and increase crop productivity. The demonstration plot will be an example of the climate-adaptive coffee development in Tana Toraja, especially for coffee farmers whose productivity levels are declining.
48. Through an environmentally friendly approach, the tourism villages' development will be committed to preserving forest areas. The tourism village will always maintain environmental sustainability because the built tourist attraction is sustainable and natural scenery. So, in developing tourism-supporting facilities and infrastructure, environmental sustainability is one aspect that must be recognized into account. This project also encourages issuing a village regulation that regulates environmentally friendly tourism management to ensure that the environmentally friendly concept can be appropriately implemented.

### C. Innovation of Social Forestry Development based on Co-production Management of Coffee Village and Tourism-village

*Describe how the project encourages or accelerates development of innovative adaptation practices, tools or technologies and/or describe how the project helps generate evidence base of effective, efficient adaptation practices, products or technologies, as a basis for potential scaling up.*

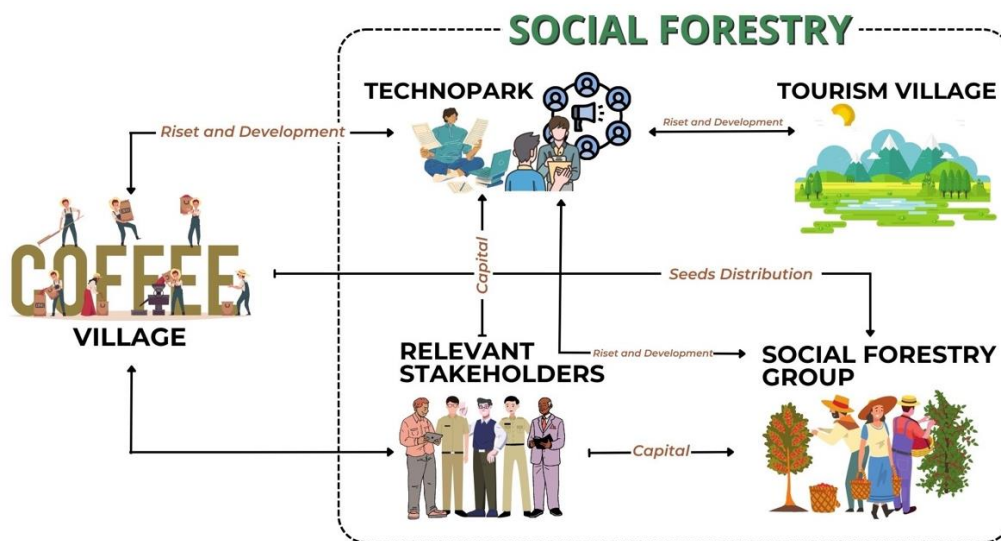


Figure 5. Innovation Representation

49. **Adaptive Coffee Village.** This project will develop an adaptive coffee Village, including the development of adaptive coffee seedlings. The initiative will address the problem of coffee productivity, which has declined due to climate change. The project will build a simple tissue culture laboratory in the coffee Village

as a means of adaptive coffee seed propagation. Additionally, this project will establish a permanent seedling house and a demonstration plot for planting coffee seeds and/or nursery cultivation. The permanent seedling house will become an “adaptive coffee seed bank” that coffee farmers in Tana Toraja can openly access. Meanwhile, the planting demonstration plot will be a pilot area for adaptive coffee cultivation practices. This activity is a new thing in coffee development in Tana Toraja Regency which can solve a series of problems faced by coffee farmers including social forestry business groups with coffee commodities.

50. The adaptive coffee Village will not only be used as a location for adaptive coffee cultivation but also be a means of learning for all social groups regarding post-harvest coffee processing, starting from the picking, fermentation, drying, roasting, and coffee production processes through “coffee clinics.”
51. **Social Forestry.** In this project, social forestry is driven on the basis of climate resilience through adaptive commodity development. This is a strategic step in responding to the climate problems faced by the people of Tana Toraja, such as decreased productivity and uncertain harvest times. By encouraging social forestry based on climate resilience, community economic resilience can be achieved.
52. In addition, social forestry which is encouraged is a collaboration of parties such as local government, village government, academics, non-governmental organizations, and local institutions that are members of the Tana Toraja social forestry acceleration working group (Pokja PPS). The parties will be directly involved in each stage so that they will be able to replicate after the project is implemented. Not only that, the project will also document each stage of the intervention in the form of a best practice document.
53. Another innovation that will be carried out in an effort to support the development of the social forestry program in the Tana Toraja district is by internalizing the work programs of each regional apparatus organization (OPD) into the social forestry program through the Tana Toraja regent's regulation (Perbup). This can be one of the main strategies in developing social forestry groups (KPS) and opens opportunities for groups to access assistance from each OPD. This project will also encourage the issuance of a village policy on social forestry that regulates the village funds used for the development activities of social forestry groups. It also encourages cooperation between village-owned enterprises (Bumdes) and social forestry business groups (KUPS) related to funding through direct intervention from the Community and Village Empowerment Service (DPML) in Tana Toraja. If this is successful, then this will be a new innovation in supporting the accelerated social forestry development program in Tana Toraja Regency so that it can be replicated in other areas in South Sulawesi.

No	The Parties	Role
<b>National</b>		
1	Climate Change Control Center (BPPI)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Encouraging the acceleration of proposals and development of climate villages at the regional level</li> <li>2. Monitor and evaluate the progress of the climate village working group.</li> </ol>
2	Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership Center (BPSKL)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conduct socialization of social forestry programs</li> <li>2. Conduct technical verification of social forestry proposals</li> <li>3. Facilitating the development of Social Forestry Groups</li> <li>4. Facilitating business development through increasing group productivity, product diversification, and market development</li> <li>5. Monitor and evaluate social forestry activities.</li> </ol>
3	Social Forestry Acceleration and Development Working Group (POKJA P2PS)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monitoring the acceleration and development of social forestry</li> <li>2. Coordinate various activities related to social forestry, such as research and model development</li> <li>3. Ensuring that the social forestry acceleration and development working group at the provincial and district levels can run according to its function.</li> </ol>
4	Coffee and Cocoa Research Center (PUSLITKOKA)	As a partner for social forestry business groups by providing information and technology needed to increase productivity and quality of coffee products. This includes research on the best varieties, cultivation techniques, pest and disease control, and product marketing and distribution.
<b>Province</b>		
1	Forestry Office of South Sulawesi Province	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conduct socialization of social forestry programs</li> <li>2. Facilitating requests for proposals for social forestry</li> <li>3. Provide technical support to social forestry groups on forest planning and management</li> <li>4. Business development, and increasing group productivity.</li> </ol>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Facilitating the development of social forestry business groups</li> <li>6. Conduct monitoring and evaluation of the development of social forestry in South Sulawesi</li> </ol>
2	Forest Management Unit (KPH) Saddang I	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conduct socialization of social forestry programs</li> <li>2. Facilitating requests for proposals for social forestry</li> <li>3. Conducting group assistance after the issuance of social forestry management approval.</li> <li>4. Provides a database of social forestry in Tana Toraja District</li> </ol>
3	Environmental Management Office (DPLH) of South Sulawesi Province	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Facilitate climate village proposals</li> <li>2. Facilitate the development of climate village working groups that are integrated with social forestry groups</li> </ol>
4	Social Forestry Acceleration Working Group (POKJA PPS) of South Sulawesi Province	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monitoring and evaluation of social forestry development in South Sulawesi Province</li> <li>2. Monitoring the progress of the Social Forestry Working Group at the district level</li> <li>3. Providing a database of social forestry in South Sulawesi Province that can be accessed by the general public</li> </ol>
<b>Regency</b>		
1	Agriculture Office of Tana Toraja Regency	Provide assistance and technical guidance for social forestry groups in managing land and utilizing agricultural products in a sustainable manner.
2	Tourism Office of Tana Toraja Regency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify tourism potential in forest areas</li> <li>2. Encouraging the development of social forestry-based tourism villages through group assistance</li> <li>3. Providing assistance with supporting facilities and infrastructure for tourism development in social forestry areas.</li> </ol>
3	Village Community Empowerment Office (DPMD) of Tana Toraja Regency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Encouraging the internalization of social forestry programs into village policies by allocating village funds for the development of social forestry group businesses</li> <li>2. Encouraging the involvement of village assistants in the development of social forestry</li> <li>3. Encouraging the making of village regulations related to the development of social forestry and environmental sustainability</li> </ol>
4	Industry, Trade and Cooperatives Office of Tana Toraja Regency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Guidance and business development through technical guidance and assistance for business actors in this case the social forestry business group (KUPS)</li> <li>2. Providing market information and licensing services to businesses and cooperatives</li> </ol>
5	Environmental Office (DLH) of Tana Toraja Regency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Socialization, facilitation and technical assistance in proposing climate villages</li> <li>2. Guidance on the development of climate village locations</li> <li>3. Facilitating the development of climate village working groups</li> </ol>
6	Social Forestry Acceleration Working Group (POKJA PPS) of Tana Toraja Regency	Encourag and facilitating the development of social forestry through collaboration with various parties, including the government, communities and non-governmental organizations at the district level.
7	Climate Change Adaptation Working Group (POKJA API) of Tana Toraja Regency	Encourag the implementation of climate change adaptation action programs from various sectors into the work plan of the social forestry group
8	Village government of Tana Toraja Regency	Encourage cooperation between village-owned enterprises (Bumdes) and social forestry business groups (Kups) for business development.
<b>Academics</b>		
1	Hasanuddin University (UNHAS)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Research and development related to social forestry, including providing the data needed to build effective and sustainable programs</li> <li>2. Provide assistance and training to increase the capacity of social forestry groups.</li> <li>3. Providing consulting media for the coffee village management group</li> </ol>

2	Indonesian Christian University (UKI) Toraja	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Research and development related to social forestry, including providing the data needed to build effective and sustainable programs</li> <li>2. Provide assistance and training to increase the capacity of social forestry groups in Tana Toraja District</li> <li>3. Providing consulting media for the coffee village management group</li> </ol>
<b>Other Parties</b>		
1	Archipelago Indigenous Peoples Alliance (AMAN)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Facilitating assistance for indigenous peoples in proposing social forestry programs for customary forest schemes</li> <li>2. Ensuring indigenous peoples have equal roles and rights in social forestry planning and development</li> <li>3. Facilitating the formation of Indigenous Peoples Business Groups</li> <li>4. Facilitating the Development of Indigenous Peoples Business Groups</li> </ol>
2	Communiversitry for Sustainable Forest Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Facilitating social forestry program proposals</li> <li>2. Assistance for group development after the issuance of the social forestry management agreement</li> <li>3. Encouraging social forestry business groups to connect with buyers</li> </ol>

54. Likewise, to ensure the sustainability of group mentoring, this project will always involve local community institutions and academics as partners in KPS and KUPS mentoring. Hence, the continuity of group assistance will persist even after the project has ended.
55. **Social Forestry Technopark.** This project will encourage the technopark development as a social forestry co-production laboratory located in a village that already has a social forestry agreement. The project will promote technopark as a priority area for social forestry development, research, and will become a pilot area for social forestry management for other villages in Tana Toraja as well as other areas in South Sulawesi. Technopark will be a place to channel capital from various parties involved in efforts to develop social forestry. In terms of developing adaptive coffee varieties and tourism villages based on social forestry, the technopark will play a role in research and development (coffee productivity, business development strategies, value chains, etc.) to further be used as recommendations for interventions to the district government, private sector and non-governmental organizations. For example, in terms of increasing coffee productivity, related parties such as academics, related government agencies, and also other private institutions through technoparks will provide coffee cultivation training for farmers on using the best agricultural techniques in coffee cultivation. After the intervention is carried out and is successful, the technopark will document and disseminate to other villages for replication. The scheme built on the technopark concept is a new thing that has never been done before by the parties involved in the development of social forestry.

#### D. Relevance of National and Subnational Sustainable Development Strategies

*Please confirm whether the project meets relevant national technical standards, where applicable, such as standards for environmental assessment, building codes, etc., and is in line with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.*

56. **National Development Strategies.** The components in this project **support the Nationally Determined Contribution** embodied in the **Nationally Determined Contribution Roadmap Strategy of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in 2020** on points (5) Strengthening local capacity on best practices, (6) Improved knowledge management, (7) Increased stakeholder participation and (8) Application of adaptive technology. Activities in this project will also contribute to achieving NDC targets including; **1) Economic resilience** through sustainable agriculture and plantation activities; **2) Social and livelihood resilience** through capacity building action and community systemization in local planning processes to secure access to main natural resources; **3) Ecosystem and landscape resilience** with social forestry agreements for communities who own land in forest areas. Besides, this project also **supports the national development plan point (7): realizing economic independence through the development of the domestic economic sector**, which is related to the development of tourism villages in the villages that have obtained legal access to forest area management through a social forestry scheme. This initiative also **supports the government's national program in developing social forestry of 12.7 million ha**. On the other hand, the tourism village development also supports the national goal of developing village-based tourism and accelerating integrated village development to encourage village social, cultural, and economic transformation.



57. **Subnational Development Strategies.** The Regional Medium-term Development Plan (RPJMD) of Tana Toraja District for 2021 - 2026 encourages improvements in the productivity of the agricultural sector, especially coffee as a primary cultivated commodity. **The government program is relevant to the project component that develops adaptive coffee to climate change in improving coffee productivity.** Moreover, one of the points in the Tana Toraja Regency Spatial Plan 2011 – 2030 mentions the local government's efforts to develop agroforestry as a buffer zone. These efforts are closely related to this project through **the development of forest area management by developing an adaptive coffee commodity based on an agroforestry system.**
58. **Compliance with National Technical Standards.** This project will refer to the Minister of Agriculture Regulation Number 49/2014 regarding Technical Guidelines for Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) on coffee related to the development of adaptive coffee to climate change. Likewise, the tourism village development will refer to Law Number 10/2009 concerning Tourism. Components that intervene in the development of forest area management through a social forestry scheme will refer to the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number 9/2021 regarding Social Forestry Management. Furthermore, the development of adaptation and mitigation practices to climate change through the climate village program refers to the Director General of Climate Change Control Regulation P.1/PPI/SET/KUM.1/2/2017 concerning the Implementation Guideline of the Climate village program.

## E. Co-production Knowledge Management and Dissemination

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

59. This project is oriented towards knowledge management, dissemination strategies, and learning systematics that are effective and can be replicated in various places. It will increase the knowledge capacity of stakeholders regarding adaptation measures to climate change, and the dissemination of knowledge triggers the program's sustainability. As such, the project plans a series of activities:
- 1) Developing an adaptive coffee Village, including constructing a tissue culture laboratory, involves all parties, especially academics, as a channel of knowledge exchange. The coffee Village development will pay more attention to appropriate technology-used and allow it to be replicated elsewhere. Commonly, laboratories are only settled on campus or research institutes and have limited access. Therefore, this project creates a collectively managed 'living laboratory' in the village to be easily accessed by the community.
  - 2) Technopark development encourages a place that becomes site evidence of a program with the concept of multi-stakeholder collaboration emphasizing appropriate knowledge and technology approaches and becomes a means of participatory learning.
  - 3) The project pursues capacity building of the community and stakeholders through various training, involving experts and practitioners according to project needs and planned outcomes, as a knowledge management strategy. The project records (in the picture or document forms) the training implementation results as material for preparing best practices by showing the good changes after the activities were performed.
  - 4) The project provides various channels for disseminating mentoring processes and community adaptation practices to climate change. The construction of a coffee clinic and tourism villages are a means of disseminating knowledge directly to the community. The project also created short video documentaries, practical books, and social media campaigns to reach a wider audience.
  - 5) The project will promote a communication strategy that considers language diversity to ensure all recipients can grasp the given information meaning. This strategy primarily aims at vulnerable communities and the community in villages.

## F. Environmental and Social Impact and Risk

*Provide an overview of the environmental and social impacts and risks identified as being relevant to the project. Describe how the project will engage, empower and/or benefit the most vulnerable communities and social groups, including gender considerations, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.*

60. This project does not provide significant environmental and social impacts and risks, so that it can be classified in **category C** based on OPG Annex 3-Environmental and Social Policy Adaptation Fund.

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment is required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks
1. Compliance with the law	Implementing Entities will ensure that all activities comply with the law, and in principle, IE will ensure that all licensing components are to be implemented in compliance with applicable legislation. Related to this proposal on Part II - Section D	N.A
2. Access and equity	This program does not hinder access to essential health services, clean water and sanitation, energy, education, housing, safe and decent working conditions, and land rights. The project also does not exacerbate existing	N.A

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment is required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks
	inequities, particularly concerning marginalized or vulnerable groups. The project has been designed not to impede any group's access to the essential services and rights stated in the principles and thus requires no further compliance assessment.	
3. Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups	<p>Marginalized and vulnerable groups often do not get access to information and benefits in the activities carried out by both the government and other institutions. This is because the information is only controlled by groups that have influence in one area. Apart from being seen from the activities carried out by the government and other institutions, the Tana Toraja people have a custom that classifies groups based on caste. the highest caste group has greater access to policymaking and the lowest caste is often marginalized.</p> <p>For this reason, in this project, we will ensure that information is conveyed to marginalized and vulnerable groups using a one-by-one persuasive discussion method. Apart from ensuring that information on activities is conveyed, we will also ensure that marginalized groups who are dependent on the activities to be carried out by this program can be directly involved in the activities to be carried out on this project using the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) method.</p>	Low
4. Human Rights	This program will respect Human Rights by creating awareness among everyone involved in program implementation, including design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a program-wide principle. So, it does not require further assessment of compliance.	N.A
5. Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment	<p>As found in previous projects, women's participation in social activities carried out by the government and other institutions is still limited. Access and control over knowledge and benefits are also lacking. Several factors limit the involvement of women's groups, among others; the Toraja people still adhere to a social structure that classifies society based on caste, there are social norms that require women to take care of domestic affairs, the activities carried out do not take into account the free time of women's groups.</p> <p>To anticipate this from happening, we will ensure that women's groups are able to access the knowledge and benefits provided by the program, through persuasive discussions to convey information. In addition, we will ensure their participation by setting a minimum standard for women's involvement, namely 30% of the total beneficiaries. Furthermore, this project will also consider the free time that women's groups have to determine when to carry out activities so that they can be sure they can be directly involved.</p>	Low
6. Core Labour Right	This program complies with labor regulations following those outlined in the International Labor Organization standards. Fundamental rights are outlined in the LO principal declaration, which includes four fundamental principles and rights. Program design and implementation apply ILO standards and create awareness of every element involved in this program.	N.A
7. Indigenous peoples	The design and implementation of this program will not conflict with the indigenous people's rules or rights in the intervention sites.	N.A
8. Involuntary Resettlement	Not relevant	N.A
9. Protection of Natural Habitats	<p>The implementation of nature tourism often only considers economic aspects and ignores ecological aspects. This can be seen from the implementation of tourism which does not have regulations to limit tourism activities in order to avoid environmental damage which will impact both animal activities and their habitats, and can cause plants that have high value to have the potential to disrupt their growth. This program will build a tourist village located in a forest area which is a habitat for various types of flora and fauna. For this reason, the project will encourage the preparation of rules that will limit tourism activities and tourism development so that they do not have implications for habitat destruction. Tourism managers will also be given the development of knowledge related to the environment so that they can consciously protect the ecosystem in the region.</p> <p>In addition to tourism development, this project will provide adaptive coffee seedlings which are seeds that do not originate from the intervention site. but if these seeds are planted en masse by every coffee farmer, then these seeds have the potential to eliminate the original varieties in the Tana Toraja area. For this reason, this project will also reproduce native seeds using the tissue culture method and create a special plot for local plants in the cultivation area in the coffee village</p>	Low
10. Conservation of Biological Diversity	This program encourages a tourism village program, so it will create legal products in the village in order to limit tourism activities by considering biodiversity aspects.	Low
11. Climate Change	This project aims to improve adaptive capacity to climate change by developing agroforestry-based of adaptive coffee. In tourism village development activities, we will pay attention to ecosystem aspects to	N.A

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment is required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks
	maintain carbon stock absorption. This program is also directed at strengthening community resilience to climate change.	
12. Pollution prevention and resource efficiency	The provided facilities and infrastructure will not cause pollution, waste production, and pollutants release (including greenhouse gases) and therefore do not require further assessment for compliance.	N.A
13. Public Health	The provided facilities and infrastructure will not interfere with public health	N.A
14. Physical and Cultural Heritage	The provided facilities and infrastructure will not damage the physical and cultural heritage of the village	N.A
15. Soil and Land Conservation	Not relevant	N.A

## G. Requested Budget Justification

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

61. This innovation project targets all society groups in Tana Toraja as beneficiaries, especially farmers, youth, women's groups, or other marginal groups, as well as government staff as direct beneficiaries. This project will impact the community, especially coffee farmers and communities whose livelihoods depend on forest resources. The innovation program initiates new ways and forms of community adaptation to climate change, especially for farmers in Tana Toraja. Knowledge regarding climate change adaptation actions through developing adaptive and tourism villages based on social forestry can be disseminated and replicated by other villages.
62. **Component 1: Without AF funding (through the INOVASI program), implementing the “Adaptive Coffee Village Development” idea will be more challenging.** It is because a tremendous effort is needed to convince the local government that developing an adaptive coffee Village needs to be performed in the village. This project should convince the government by providing concrete evidence that this idea can address the problem of decreasing coffee productivity in Tana Toraja. Subsequently, every local government organization (OPD) of Tana Toraja is willing to participate in managing an adaptive coffee Village in the future. This project will allocate funds to implement a series of activities, such as facilitating building facilities and infrastructure, as well as program internalization to each OPD to achieve the component objective.
63. **Component 2: Without AF funding, developing tourism villages through the Social Forestry scheme will be arduous to realize.** Constraints to scaling up the Social Forestry scheme include communication gaps, lack of adequate biophysical information, budget constraints, stakeholders' capacity, and socio-economic conditions in the target areas. Through AF funding, the opportunities for developing Social Forestry will be tremendous, including enhancing community income through establishing environmentally friendly tourism villages. Funds for this component will be allocated to activities such as assessments, cultural, biophysical, and socio-economic surveys, and participatory mapping to enrich information sources in tourism village development planning. Simultaneously, the funding will also carry out institutional capacity-building activities to ensure that each plan performs on expected outcomes.
64. **Component 3: Without AF funding, the idea of developing a technopark and climate village as a social forestry co-production laboratory will be difficult to achieve.** Stakeholders from various elements of society will lose the opportunity to understand the context of climate change through lessons that can be obtained directly at the site level.
65. **Component 4: Without the support of AF, the process of dissemination, knowledge management, and systematic learning in supporting previous activities will not automatically perform.** The public awareness of the importance of climate change adaptation actions will remain low if this project is not implemented. AF's support for producing films, videos, books, and other media campaigns aims to disseminate information to ensure program alignment and broaden the scope of program beneficiaries.

## PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

### A. Arrangements of Project Implementation

*Describe the arrangements for project / programme implementation.*

66. The Partnership will act as the Implementing Entity (IE) and the National Implementing Entity (NIE) of the Adaptation Fund in Indonesia. In implementing this project, the Partnership will ally with the Climate Change and Environment Adaptation Consortium (Konsorsium Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dan Lingkungan), which has previously collaborated through the "Community Adaptation for Forest Food Based Management in Saddang Watershed Ecosystem" project in 2020 - 2022. KAPABEL is a collaborative/community of several NGOs, including the Tim Layanan Kehutanan Masyarakat (TLKM) - as the consortium head, Yayasan AKU Rimba Indonesia (AKU Rimba), Natural Heritage Biodiversity, and Climate Change (NHGCC) of Hasanuddin University, Kanopi Hijau, and Bumi Lestari.
67. KAPABEL, as the Executing Entity (EE), formed a Project Management Unit (PMU) to implement the project. PMU structure includes Project Director, Project Manager, and Finance Manager. The Project Director will lead the Executing Entity, responsible for reporting project results to NIE. The Finance Manager will be in charge of managing the overall financial affairs. The Project Manager (PM), who will lead the implementation or execution of the project, is tasked with ensuring that all project outcome-output indicators follow the plan, reporting the results based on the M&E plan to the Project Director, as well as coordinating and reporting to related parties.
68. To ensure that the project implementation agenda in the field operates appropriately, effectively, and efficiently, it is necessary to obtain assistance from operational personnel. Therefore, this project will recruit a Component Leader (CL) to assist PM's tasks in pursuing the project indicators achievement. Moreover, to ensure the implementation process at the village level, the project will also recruit a Field Facilitator (FF) who will assist the outcome coordinator's tasks regarding the achievement of the outputs.

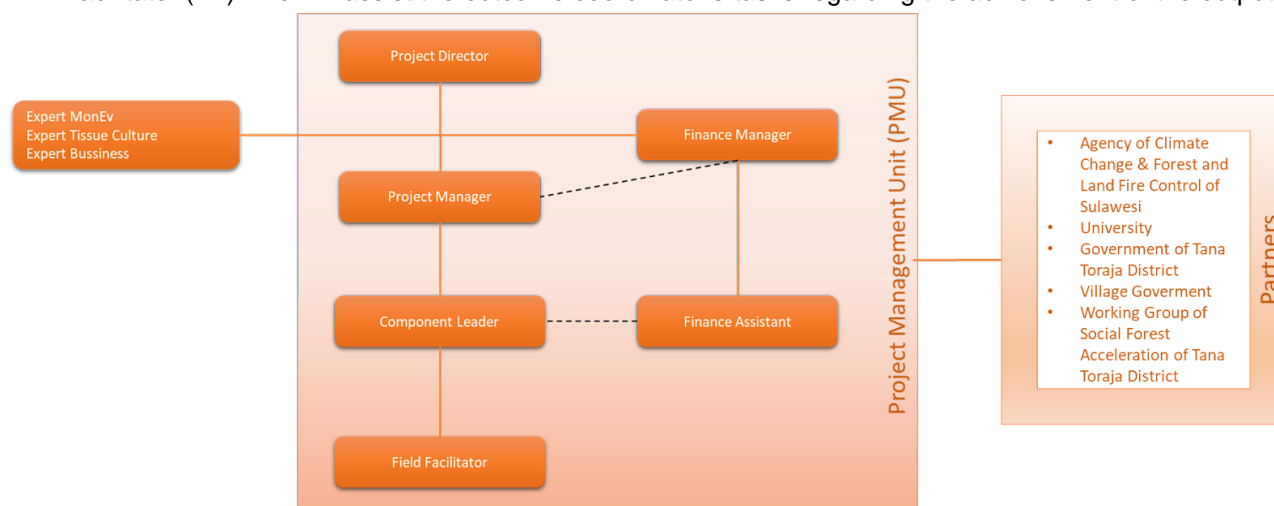


Figure 5. Project Management Unit Structure

69. The project implementation will also collaborate with other agencies/organizations, namely the Agency of Climate Change, Forest and Land Fires Control in Sulawesi Region, the University, the Tana Toraja District Government, the Village Government, and the Working Group for the Social Forestry Acceleration of Tana Toraja District. Each partner's role includes:
  70. **Agency of Climate Change, Forest and Land Fires Control in Sulawesi Region** will play a role in implementing the Climate village program (ProKlim), particularly in the consultation and ProKlim proposal process.
  71. **University** will play a role in knowledge management, especially the management of social forestry technoparks and the tissue culture laboratory. The universities involved are Hasanuddin University (UNHAS) and Indonesian Christian University (UKI) Tana Toraja.
  72. **The local government of Tana Toraja District** will be involved in every process of project consultation, workshop activities, licensing, and agency work plan preparation.
  73. **Village Government** will be involved in the activities related to field activities, as well as the internalization of project sustainability into village plans.
  74. **Working Group of Social Forest Acceleration of Tana Toraja District** will play a role in ensuring that activities related to social forestry can run smoothly. The Working group also contributes to project internalization into OPD work plans and technopark implementation.

## B. Arrangements of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

75. M&E is an activity tied to the achievement of project objectives. M&E will provide the information needed to assess and guide project strategy. Project M&E is described in the following chart:



Figure 6. M&E in Project Cycle

76. The project will formulate an M&E plan considering the program context, institutional capacity, information needs, and grant requirements. The PMU responsible for M&E will perform monitoring activities. The monitoring mechanism will be executed every quarter (3 months) to see the suitability of the process (activities) and program results (outputs, outcomes) with the planning. Monitoring utilizes document reviews, field visits, interviews, or stakeholder discussions. Monitoring is directed to see efficiency, effectiveness, and results. The M&E results will serve as learning materials for improvement or development elsewhere so that the M&E results obtained will be reported periodically to the relevant parties: the Adaptation Fund, the Partnership (the Partnership for Governance Reform) as NIE, the Directorate General of Climate Change Control as the Designated Authority (DA), and local stakeholders.

Deliverables	Means of Verification	Methods	Time	Responsible	Cost (USD)
Quarterly 1 (May 2023 - July 2023)	Report and Document	Review and Discussion	August 23	PM	\$339
Quarterly 2 (August 2023 - October 2023)	Report and Document	Review and Discussion	November 23	PM	\$339
Quarterly 3 (November 2023 - Januari 2024)	Report and Document	Review, Discussion, Interview, and Discussion	February 24	PM	\$1,355
Quarterly 4 (February 2024 - April 2024)	Report and Document	Review and Discussion	May 24	PM	\$339
Quarterly 5 (May 2024 - July 2024)	Report and Document	Review and Discussion	Juny 24	PM	\$339
Final Project	Report and Document	Review and Discussion	September 24	PM	\$1,355
Audit	Report		Juny 2024 - July 2024	Auditors	\$2,737
<b>Total Budget</b>					<b>\$6,803</b>

77. **Quarterly 1.** The first quarter of M&E activities will conduct in August 2023 to check project performance from May 2023 - July 2023. The method used was document review and discussion between management and the person in charge of M&E.

78. **Quarterly 2.** The second quarter of M&E activities will conduct in November 2023 to review project performance from August 2023 - October 2023. The method used was document review and discussion between management and the person in charge of M&E.

79. **Quarterly 3.** The third quarter of M&E activities will conduct in February 2024 to monitor project performance from November 2023 - January 2024. The methods used were document review, field visits, and discussions between management and the person in charge of M&E. After compiling the document on the field monitoring results, the half project results report will be presented to OPDs and beneficiaries of each activity.

80. **Quarterly 4.** The fourth quarter of M&E activities will conduct in May 2024 to examine project performance from January 2024 - April 2024. The method used was document review and discussion between management and the person in charge of M&E.



81. **Quarterly 5.** The fifth quarter M&E activities will conduct in May 2024 - July 2024, to evaluate project performance at the end of the project period. The method used is document review and discussion between management and the person in charge of M&E.
82. **Final Project.** The final report will be performed in September 2024 and presented to OPDs to present the extent of the project's achievements.
83. **Audit.** The audit will be conducted from Juny 2024 - July 2024 by the external auditor.

### C. Overview of Result Framework

Result	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
<b>Component 1. Developing adaptive coffee through Coffee Village in encouraging community climate resilience</b>				
Outcome 1.1. Development of adaptive coffee variety to the climate change	1000 varieties of adaptive coffee developed	0	1000	Report, documentation
Output 1.1.1. Established tissue culture laboratory	1 tissue culture laboratory established	0	1	Report, documentation, Minutes of handover
Output 1.1.2. The established adaptive coffee permanent seed house	1 permanent seed house established	0	1	Report, documentation, Minutes of handover
Output 1.1.3. Established adaptive coffee cultivation demonstration plot	0.5 ha coffee cultivation demonstration plot established	0	0.5 Ha	Report, documentation, Minutes of handover
Output 1.1.4. Established coffee clinic	1 coffee clinic established	0	1	Report, documentation, Minutes of handover
Outcome 1.2. Increasing the institutional capacity of coffee village managers	Increased community capacity by 25 people (9 women and 16 man)	0	25	Report, documentation
Output 1.2.1. Established a coffee center business legal entity	1 coffee business entity established	0	1	Report, documentation
Output 1.2.2. Increased capacity of cooperative management	Increased capacity of 25 people (9 women and 16 man)	0	25	Report, documentation
Outcome 1.3. Integrating Coffee Village management into the related agencies' work plan	1 related agency work plan document integrated	0	1	Report, documentation
Output 1.3.1. Internalized adaptive coffee village management in the program/work plan of the related agencies	1 related agency work plan document integrated	0	1	Report, documentation
<b>Component 2. Advancing community resilience through economic access expansion</b>				
Outcome 2.1. Expanding coffee market access	1 new farmer market network established	0	1	Report, documentation
Output 2.1.1. Established coffee product sales outlet	1 sales outlet established	0	1	Report, documentation, Minutes of handover
Outcome 2.2. Expanding economic access through social forestry scheme	Issuance of 2 social forestry approval as an expansion of access to improve the economy	0	2	Report, documentation Approval Decree for Social Forestry Management
Output 2.2.1. Approved forest management through social forestry scheme	Issuance of 2 approval permits for social forestry management	0	2	Report, documentation Approval Decree for Social Forestry Management
Output 2.2.2. Developed Tourism Villages at the social forestry site	2 tourism villages developed	0	2	Report, documentation
Output 2.2.3. Increased capacity for Tourism Village managers	Increased capacity of 50 people (15 women and 35 man)	0	50	Report, documentation
<b>Component 3. Developing technopark and climate village as a laboratory of social forestry co-production</b>				
Outcome 3.1. Collaborative action development through technopark based on social forestry co-production	2 social forestry technopark sites established	0	2	Report, documentation
Output 3.1.1. Developed technopark action plan	2 technopark action plans developed	0	2	Report, documentation
Outcome 3.2. Increasing community resilience to climate change by encouraging ProKlim	4 climate villages program are proposed in the Tana Toraja district	0	4	Report, documentation
Output 3.2.1. Developed Climate village program	4 climate villages program are proposed in the Tana Toraja district	0	4	Report, documentation
<b>Component 4. Assembling collective awareness regarding sustainable adaptation practices</b>				
Outcome 4.1. Capacity building of community knowledge related to sustainable adaptation practices	200 people increased their capacity from publications such as books, videos, and social media content (70 women and 130 man)	0	200	Report, documentation

Result	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
Output 4.1.1. Dissemination of program learning based on co-production management	3 short documentaries, 4 practical books, social media campaign	0	7	Report, documentation

#### D. Project Alignment with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund

Project Objective(s) <sup>13</sup>	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
1. Developing adaptive coffee through Coffee Village in encouraging community climate resilience	<p>The development of Tana Toraja Regency as a center for sustainable adaptive coffee</p> <p>Availability of learning centers for cultivation and post-harvest to coffee processing</p> <p>Availability of 1 legal entity for coffee center business</p> <p>25 people increase its capacity related to the management of coffee center business entities</p> <p>The integration of the management of the coffee village in the work plans of the relevant agencies</p>	<p><b>Outcome 8:</b> Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies</p> <p><b>Outcome 6:</b> Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas</p> <p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses</p> <p><b>Outcome 7:</b> Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures</p>	<p><b>8.</b> Innovative adaptation practices are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated at regional, national and/or subnational level</p> <p><b>6.2.</b> Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods</p> <p><b>2.1.</b> Capacity of staff to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events from targeted institutions increased</p> <p><b>7.</b> Climate change priorities are integrated into national development strategy</p>	\$62,265
2. Advancing community resilience through economic access expansion	<p>Availability of community coffee marketing media</p> <p>Availability of legal access to natural resources</p> <p>Availability of natural resource management as livelihood diversification</p> <p>Increased capacity for natural resource management</p>	<p><b>Outcome 6:</b> Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas</p> <p><b>Outcome 6:</b> Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas</p> <p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses</p>	<p><b>6.2.</b> Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods</p> <p><b>6.2.</b> Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods</p> <p><b>2.1.</b> Capacity of staff to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events from targeted institutions increased</p>	\$54,448
3. Developing technopark and climate village as a laboratory of social forestry co-production	<p>The creation of collaborative action of the parties in the natural resources management</p> <p>Increasing community resilience to climate change</p>	<p><b>Outcome 8:</b> Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies</p> <p><b>Outcome 3:</b> Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level</p>	<p><b>8.</b> Innovative adaptation practices are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated at regional, national and/or subnational level</p> <p><b>3.2.</b> Percentage of targeted population applying appropriate adaptation responses</p>	\$53,862
4. Assembling collective awareness regarding sustainable adaptation practices	<p>Increased community capacity on sustainable adaptation practices</p>	<p><b>Outcome 8:</b> Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies</p>	<p><b>8.</b> Innovative adaptation practices are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated at regional, national and/or subnational level</p>	\$48,300
<b>Project Outcome(s)</b>	<b>Project Outcome Indicator(s)</b>	<b>Fund Output</b>	<b>Fund Output Indicator</b>	<b>Grant Amount (USD)</b>

<sup>13</sup> The AF utilized OECD/DAC terminology for its results framework. Project proponents may use different terminology but the overall principle should still apply

Project Objective(s) <sup>13</sup>	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
1.1 Development of adaptive coffee variety to the climate change	Establishment of 1 tissue culture laboratory, 1 permanent adaptive coffee seed house, 1 demonstration plot for environmentally friendly adaptive coffee cultivation, and 1 coffee clinic	<b>Output 8:</b> Viable innovations are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated.	<b>8.1.</b> No. of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled-up and/or replicated	\$49,273
1.2 Increasing the institutional capacity of coffee village managers	Formed 1 coffee center business legal entity  25 cooperative managers increase their capacity	<b>Output 4:</b> Vulnerable development sector services and infrastructure assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability  <b>Output 6:</b> Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	<b>4.1.1.</b> No. and type of development sector services modified to respond to new conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by sector and scale)  <b>6.1.1.</b> No. and type of adaptation assets (tangible and intangible) created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies	\$9,849
1.3 Integration of adaptive coffee village management in the work plans of related agencies	1 action plan document of the related agencies in developing the coffee Village	<b>Output 7:</b> Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans	<b>7.2.</b> No. of targeted development strategies with incorporated climate change priorities enforced	\$3,143
2.1 Expanding coffee market access	1 coffee sales outlet	<b>Output 6:</b> Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	<b>6.1.1.</b> No. and type of adaptation assets (tangible and intangible) created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies	\$4,2300
2.2 Expanding economic access through social forestry scheme	3 social forestry permits for the development of tourism villages  Formed 3 tourism village management groups, 3 design documents appeared to be arranged tourism villages, ratified 3 tourism village development regulations, & complied 3 SOPs of tourism village management  75 people increased their capacity in tourism village management	<b>Output 6:</b> Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	<b>6.1.1.</b> No. and type of adaptation assets (physical as well as knowledge) created in support of individual or community-livelihood strategies	\$50,218
3.1 Collaborative action development through technopark based on social forestry co-production	1 MoU of the parties in developing technopark  1 technopark development action plan document	<b>Output 7:</b> Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans	<b>7.1.</b> No., type, and sector of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks	\$44,468
3.2 Increasing community resilience to climate change by encouraging ProKlim	100 people increase their capacity related to climate change adaptation and mitigation actions  4 villages proposed in the climate village program (ProKlim)	<b>Output 6:</b> Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability  <b>Output 7:</b> Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans	<b>6.1.1.</b> No. and type of adaptation assets (physical as well as knowledge) created in support of individual or community-livelihood strategies  <b>7.2.</b> No. of targeted development strategies with incorporated climate change priorities enforced	\$9,394
4.1 Capacity building of community knowledge related to sustainable adaptation practices	3 short documentaries, 4 practical books, social media campaign	<b>Output 8:</b> Viable innovations are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated.	<b>8.1.</b> No. of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled-up and/or replicated	\$48,300

## E. Budgeting

Outcomes	Output	Main Activities	Cost (USD)	Total
Outcome 1.1. Development of adaptive coffee variety to the climate change	Output 1.1.1. Established tissue culture laboratory	1.1.1.1. Tissue culture laboratory development	10,590	18,421
		1.1.1.2. Facilitation of tissue culture laboratory facilities and infrastructure	4,273	
		1.1.1.3. Implementation of tissue culture laboratory management	2,189	
		1.1.1.4. Feasibility study and local design	1,369	
	Output 1.1.2. The established adaptive coffee permanent seed house	1.1.2.1. Construction of permanent seed house	11,518	15,281
		1.1.2.2. Facilitate nursery facilities and infrastructure	668	
		1.1.2.3. Procurement of adaptive coffee tissue culture seeds	467	
		1.1.2.4. Implementation of nursery management	2,628	
	Output 1.1.3. Established an adaptive coffee cultivation demonstration plot	1.1.3.1. Assessment of potential demonstration plot locations	76	1,872
		1.1.3.2. Adaptive coffee planting	130	
		1.1.3.3. Implementation of demonstration plot management	1,621	
	Output 1.1.4. Established coffee clinic	1.1.4.1. Coffee clinic construction	4,710	13,744
		1.1.4.2. Facilitation of production house facilities and infrastructure	6,845	
1.1.4.3. Implementation of coffee clinic management		2,189		
Outcome 1.2. Increasing the institutional capacity of coffee village managers	Output 1.2.1. Established a coffee center business legal entity	1.2.1.1. Socialization of cooperative legal entities	1,753	3,520
		1.2.1.2. Establishment of a coffee center cooperative	213	
		1.2.1.3. Regular meeting of cooperative members	1,054	
		1.2.1.4. Facilitate the licensing of cooperative legal entities	500	
	Output 1.2.2. Increased capacity of cooperative management	1.2.2.1. Coffee village management training series	3,609	6,329
		1.2.2.2. Business development training series	2,720	
Outcome 1.3. Integrating Coffee Village management into the related agencies' work plan	Output 1.3.1. Internalized adaptive coffee village management in the program/work plan of the related agencies	1.3.1.1. Stakeholder Workshops regarding the coffee Village management and development	1,572	3,144
		1.3.1.2. Multi-stakeholder meeting in integrating agency work plans in the coffee Village management	1,572	
Outcome 2.1. Expanding coffee market access	Output 2.1.1. Established coffee product sales outlet	2.1.1.1. Assessment of potential outlet locations	65	4,230
		2.1.1.2. Facilitate coffee outlet facilities and infrastructure	3,491	
		2.1.1.3. Business licensing facilitation	674	
Outcome 2.2. Expanding economic access through social forestry scheme	Output 2.2.1. Approved forest management through social forestry scheme	2.2.1.1. Socialization of social forestry programs	541	41,118
		2.2.1.2. Forest farmer group formation meeting/management institution	1,054	
		2.2.1.3. Facilitate the preparation of social forestry proposals	1,054	
		2.2.1.4. Social forestry proposal initiation meeting	571	
		2.2.1.5. Advocacy for approval issuance for social forestry management to BPSKL Sulawesi/MoEF	541	
		2.2.1.6. Facilitate the preparation of social forestry management plans and annual work plans of social forestry groups	1,580	
		2.2.1.7. Social forestry accompaniment	35,777	
		2.2.1.7. Social forestry accompaniment	35,777	
	Output 2.2.2. Developed Tourism Villages at the social forestry site	2.2.2.1. Stakeholder workshop regarding the tourism villages development	1,564	6,901
		2.2.2.2. Formation of a tourism village management group	1,054	
		2.2.2.3. Preparation of site design and tourism village work plans	1,972	
		2.2.2.4. Meeting of tourism village management discussion	1,365	

Outcomes	Output	Main Activities	Cost (USD)	Total
		2.2.2.5. Promotion of intervention village tourism	946	
	Output 2.2.3. Increased capacity for Tourism Village managers	2.2.3.1. Tourism village management training series	2,199	2,199
Outcome 3.1. Collaborative action development through technopark based on social forestry co-production	Output 3.1.1. Developed technopark action plan	3.1.1.1. Initial assessment of the technopark site	24	44,468
		3.1.1.2. Accompaniment of technopark development	42,980	
		3.1.1.3. Stakeholder workshops regarding technopark development	1,464	
Outcome 3.2. Increasing community resilience to climate change by encouraging ProKlim	Output 3.2.1. Developed Climate village program	3.2.1.1. Climate village program socialization	886	9,394
		3.2.1.2. ProKlim data entry training	886	
		3.2.1.3. Assisting ProKlim data entry	7,622	
Outcome 4.1. Capacity building of community knowledge related to sustainable adaptation practices	Output 4.1.1. Dissemination of program learning based on co-production management	4.1.1.1. Creating short-documentaries	1,530	48,300
		4.1.1.2. Creating practical books	5,724	
		4.1.1.3. Social media campaign	3,953	
		4.1.1.4. Field facilitator training	1,524	
		4.1.1.5. Operationalization of the dissemination team	28,176	
		4.1.1.6. Making digital information of coffee products	590	
		4.1.1.7. Monitoring and evaluation	6,803	
Project Execution Cost	Project Director (LoE 30%)		4,824	20,818
	Finance Manager (LoE 30%)		4,595	
	M&E Specialist		3,041	
	Allowance		405	
	Sekretariat		7,953	
<b>PCM Fees</b>			<b>10,307</b>	<b>10,307</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$250,000</b>	

#### F. Disbursement Schedule with Time-bound Milestones.

Disbursement Schedule	Upon signature of the Agreement	1 Year after Project Start	Total
Scheduled date	May 2023	May 2024	
Project Cost	\$153,212	\$65,662	\$218,875
Project Execution Cost	\$14,573	\$6,245	\$20,818
PCM Fees	\$7,215	\$3,029	\$10,307
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$175,000</b>	<b>\$75,000</b>	<b>\$250,000</b>



## PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

### A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government<sup>14</sup>

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

(Enter Name, Position, Ministry)	Date: (Month, day, year)
----------------------------------	--------------------------

### B. Implementing Entity certification

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

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (.....list here.....) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, <u>commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund</u> and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.	
Name & Signature Implementing Entity Coordinator	
Date: (Month, Day, Year)	Tel. and email:
Project Contact Person:	
Tel. And Email:	

<sup>146</sup> Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.



**BUPATI TANA TORAJA  
PROVINSI SULAWESI SELATAN**

**SURAT REKOMENDASI**

Nomor : 394/VII/2022/Setda

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Theofilus Allorerung  
Jabatan : Bupati Tana Toraja  
Instansi : Pemerintah Kabupaten Tana Toraja

Mewakili pemerintah Kabupaten Tana Toraja dengan ini memberikan rekomendasi dan dukungan penuh kepada Konsorsium Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dan Lingkungan (KAPABEL) sebagai *Non-Government Organization* (NGO) yang aktif dalam pemberdayaan masyarakat desa, untuk mengajukan daerah di Kabupaten Tana Toraja sebagai lokasi pengusulan program/project Inovasi Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dengan tema "**Menuju Ketahanan Iklim dan Ekonomi: Pengembangan Kampung Kopi dan Desa Wisata Berbasis Adaptasi Berkelanjutan Melalui Co-Production Perhutanan Sosial**". Dalam hal ini KAPABEL akan mengajukan usulan program program/project kepada lembaga pemberi dana hibah internasional "*Adaptation Fund*" melalui Kemitraan (*The Partnership for Governance Reform*).

Demikian Surat Rekomendasi ini untuk digunakan sebagaimana mestinya .

Tana Toraja, ...29... Juli 2022

BUPATI TANA TORAJA



THEOFILUS ALLORERUNG