



ADAPTATION FUND

# 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

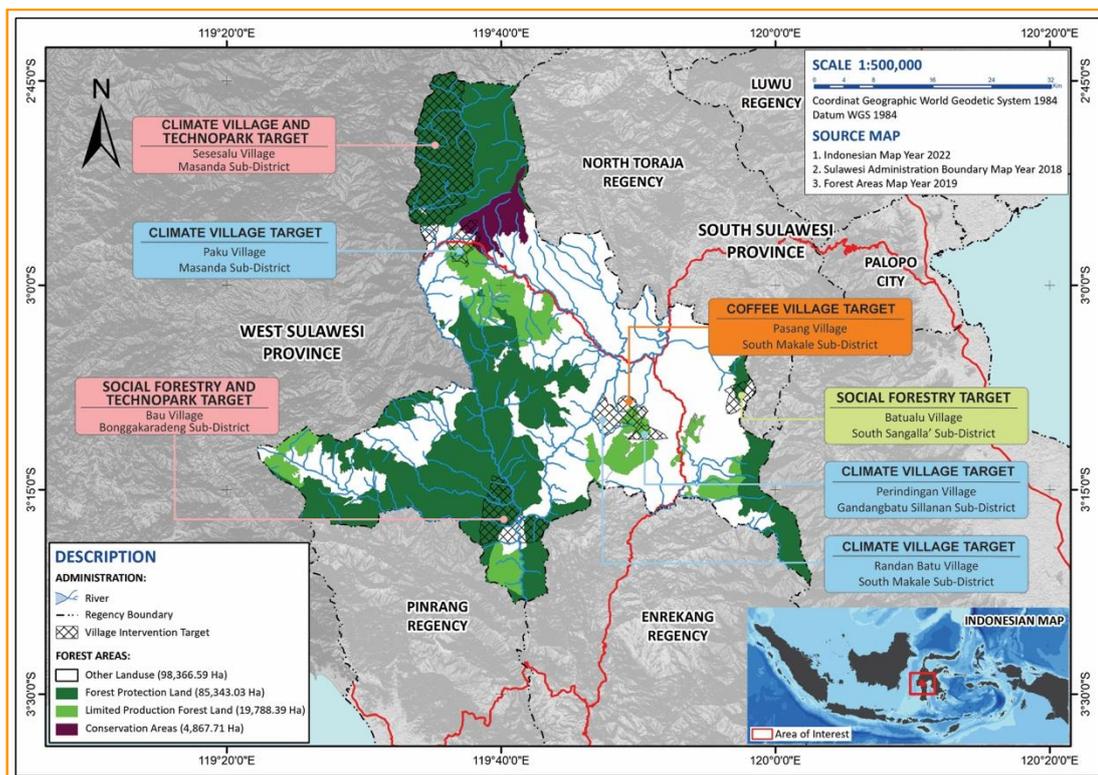


Figure 1. Map of intervention sites in Tana Toraja District

### 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>

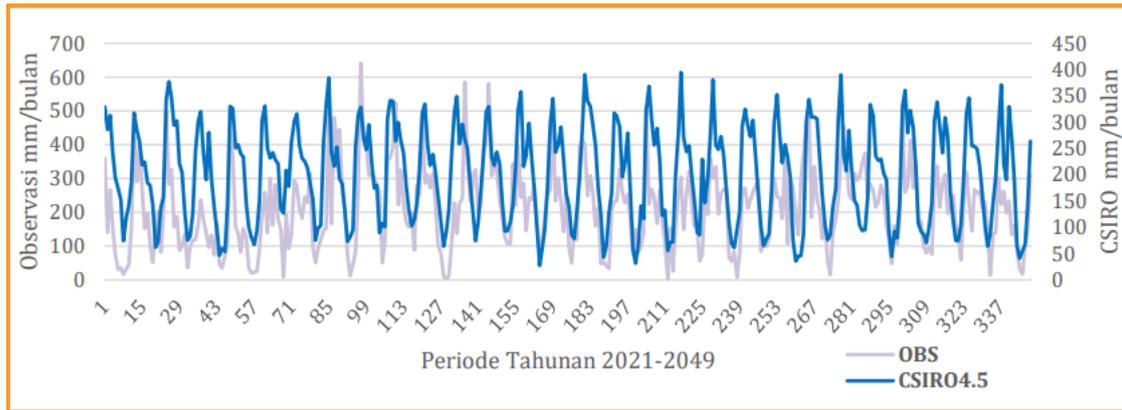


Figure 2. Changes in Rainfall Scenario RCP 4.5 model CSIRO-Mk3-6-0 Annual Period 2021-2049

- 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>

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

- 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,

<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

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 project objectives are described in several components, 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	\$70,567
	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		
	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	2.1.1. Established coffee product sales outlet	2.1. Expanding coffee market access	\$58,714

<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\$)
economic access expansion	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	\$42,611
	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	\$47.28
6. Project Execution cost			\$20,111
7. Total Project Cost			\$232,455
8. Project Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)			\$10,714
<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	January 2023
Project Closing	March 2024
Terminal Evaluation	March 2024

## 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.

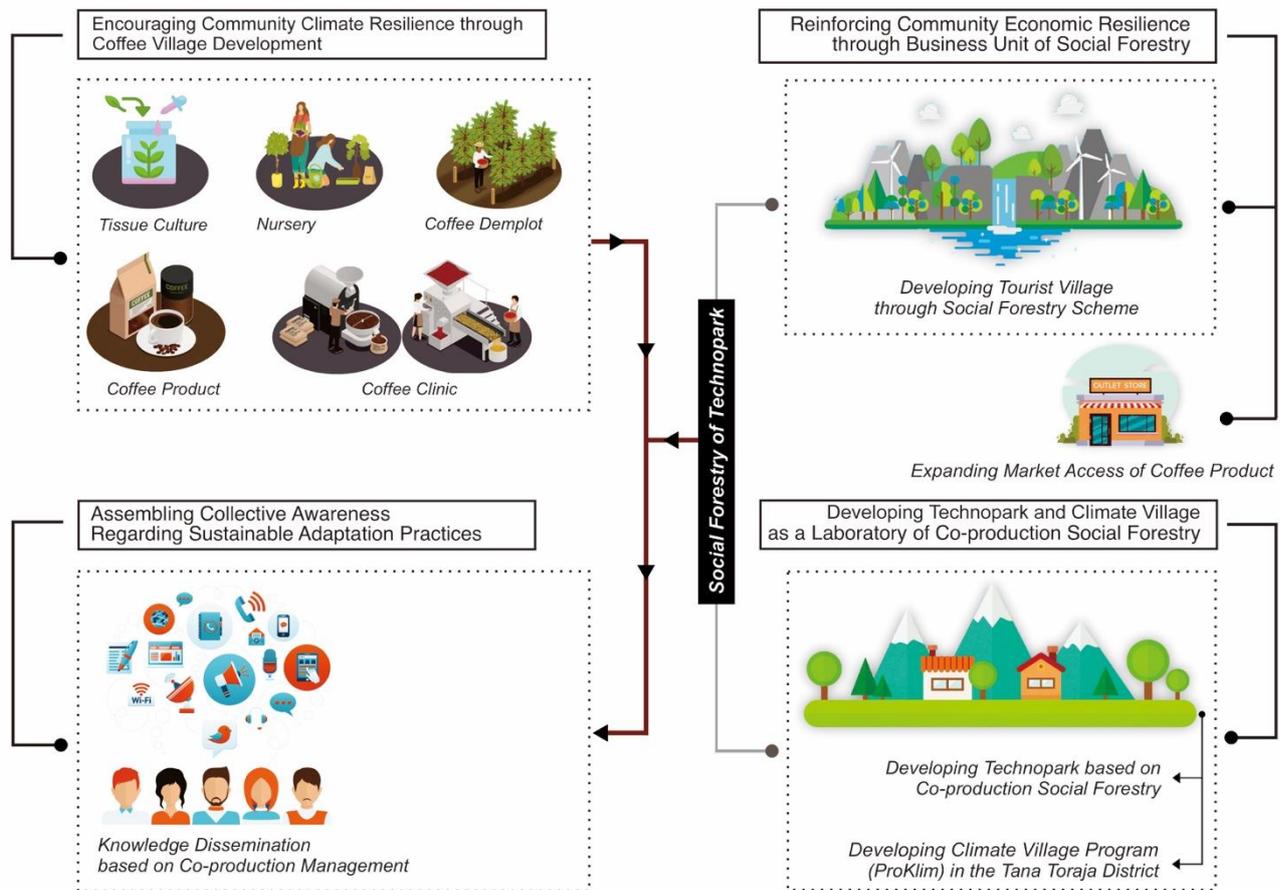


Figure 4. Project framework

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

#### 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:
- 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. These facilities can be accessed by all farmers in Tana Toraja, especially social forestry farmer groups. In addition, this laboratory will also strive to maintain the quality of adaptive coffee seeds. The construction of this laboratory is an effort to create a place for learning and exchange of knowledge by all groups, especially coffee farmers. The management of the tissue culture laboratory will involve academics from the Faculty of Agriculture, Indonesian Christian University (UKI) Toraja, Academics of the Faculty of Forestry, Hasanuddin University (UNHAS), practitioners, local governments, and rural youth as local executors. Various parties' involvement in the laboratory's development and management is a program sustainability strategy.
- 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.
- 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.

15. **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.'

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

16. 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:
17. **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.
18. **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.

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

19. 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:
20. **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.
21. **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**

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

22. 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:
23. **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.

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

24. 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:
25. **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.
26. **Development of Tourism Villages.** Based on potential tourism data from the Tana Toraja Tourism Service, several villages have tourism potential within forest areas. This project will promote the management of tourism villages based on social forestry in Batualu Village, South Sangalla District and Bau Village, Bongkaradeng District, Tana Toraja Regency. The management will involve the active role of youth, women, vulnerable groups, and government agencies at both village and district levels.
27. **Capacity building for Tourism Village managers.** To provoke sustainable management, the project will organize a training series regarding capacity building for tourism village managers.

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

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

28. 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:
29. **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.

30. **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.
31. **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)**

32. 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:
33. **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.

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		Buntudatu
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	Ra'bung
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	Batualu
45		Raru Sibunuan
46		Tokesan

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

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

34. 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:
35. **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.

**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.*

36. 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.

37. **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.
38. 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.
39. **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.
40. 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.
41. **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.
42. 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.*

43. **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.
44. 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."
45. **Digital-Based Coffee Information System.** This project will develop a digital-based coffee information system to encourage value-added and market network expansion. This information is intended to make consumer easier to obtain information on each process from upstream to downstream such as the origin of coffee, geographical information, farmers' information, processing systems (chemical or organic), varieties, production capacity, and post-harvest processing to market reach. The coffee information system

will be managed by the cooperative, while farmers and social forestry business groups will work on data entry.

46. In addition to adding value and expanding market networks, coffee information systems also detect climate change's impact on coffee productivity. Hence, with this information, the parties can map the areas affected by climate change which will make it easier to take further intervention steps.
47. **Social Forestry.** Hitherto, proposing the Social Forestry program process has repeatedly neglected efforts to identify and accommodate the local context (beneficiary needs) with the program design and direction. This process led to overlooked program achievement targets and, in turn, hindered its sustainability. To deal with it, this project provokes the initial process of program injection into intervention villages through preliminary assessment or scoping studies to ensure the suitability of the program targets, which are farmers' needs, especially the involvement of vulnerable groups in the village.
48. Thereunto, only the forestry party (KPH Saddang I) and civil society organizations accompany farmer groups in proposing and assisting after the approval of social forestry, and it impacts the lack of access to assistance for farmer groups. Based on this case, this project will involve the active role of parties who are members of the Tana Toraja Social Forestry Acceleration Working Group (Pokja PPS), including the local government, village government, academics, and local institutions. The assistance commences from the facilitation of proposals to post-approval assistance.
49. Internalization of the work program of each regional apparatus organization (OPD) into the social forestry program is one of the main strategies for the development of social forestry groups (KPS). Therefore, the groups' opportunity to access assistance from each OPD is widely open. 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.
50. 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.
51. **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 of investment related to developing social forestry based on coffee management and tourism.

#### 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.*

52. **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.
53. **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.**

54. **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.*

55. 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.*

56. 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	None
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 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.	None
3. Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups	This program will involve marginalized and vulnerable groups to participate in management groups in coffee villages and tourist villages. In the implementation of capacity building through training, this program will ensure the involvement of marginal and vulnerable groups	
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	None

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment is required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks
	Human Rights as a program-wide principle. So, it does not require further assessment of compliance.	
5. Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment	This program is formulated by considering the aspect of gender justice. Men and women have equal opportunities to engage in activities and receive comparable social and economic benefits. In forming groups, attention will be paid to the men's and women's involvement from the beginning to the group's running.	
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.	None
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.	None
8. Involuntary Resettlement	Not relevant	None
9. Protection of Natural Habitats	This program will promote a tourism village where several tourist objects are located in forest areas, habitats for various types of flora and fauna. It will encourage making rules limiting tourism activities and development so as not to affect habitat destruction. Tourism managers will also receive training series concerning tourism development to protect the area's ecosystem consciously.	
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.	
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 maintain carbon stock absorption. This program is also directed at strengthening community resilience to climate change.	None
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.	None
13. Public Health	The provided facilities and infrastructure will not interfere with public health	None
14. Physical and Cultural Heritage	The provided facilities and infrastructure will not damage the physical and cultural heritage of the village	None
15. Soil and Land Conservation	Not relevant	None

## G. Requested Budget Justification

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

57. 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.
58. **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.
59. **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.

60. **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.
61. **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.

62. 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 (NHBC) of Hasanuddin University, Kanopi Hijau, and Bumi Lestari.
63. 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.
64. 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.

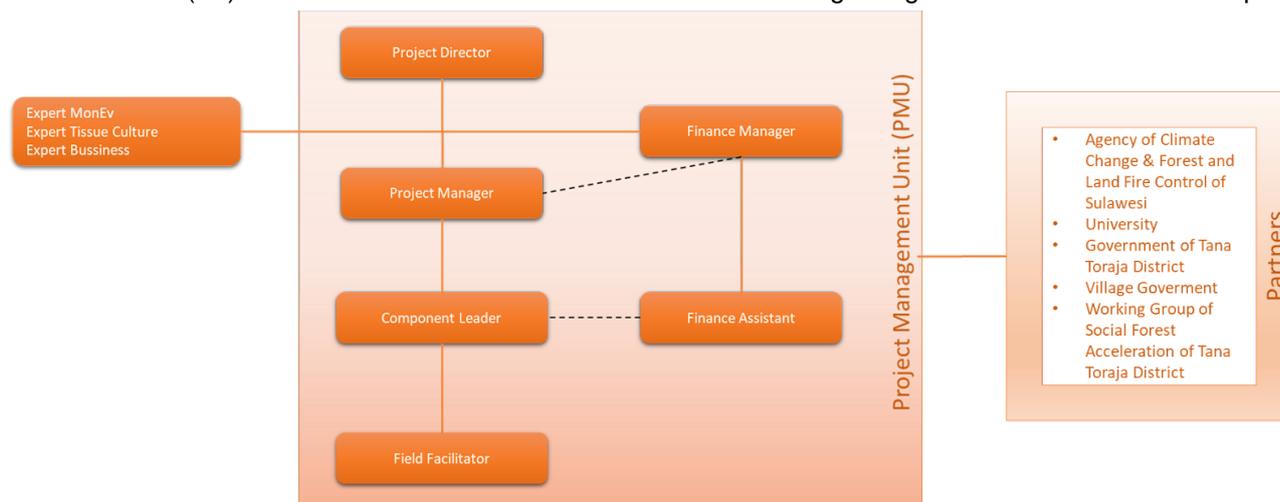


Figure 5. Project Management Unit Structure

65. 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:
66. **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.
67. **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.
68. **The local government of Tana Toraja District** will be involved in every process of project consultation, workshop activities, licensing, and agency work plan preparation.
69. **Village Government** will be involved in the activities related to field activities, as well as the internalization of project sustainability into village plans.
70. **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)

71. 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:

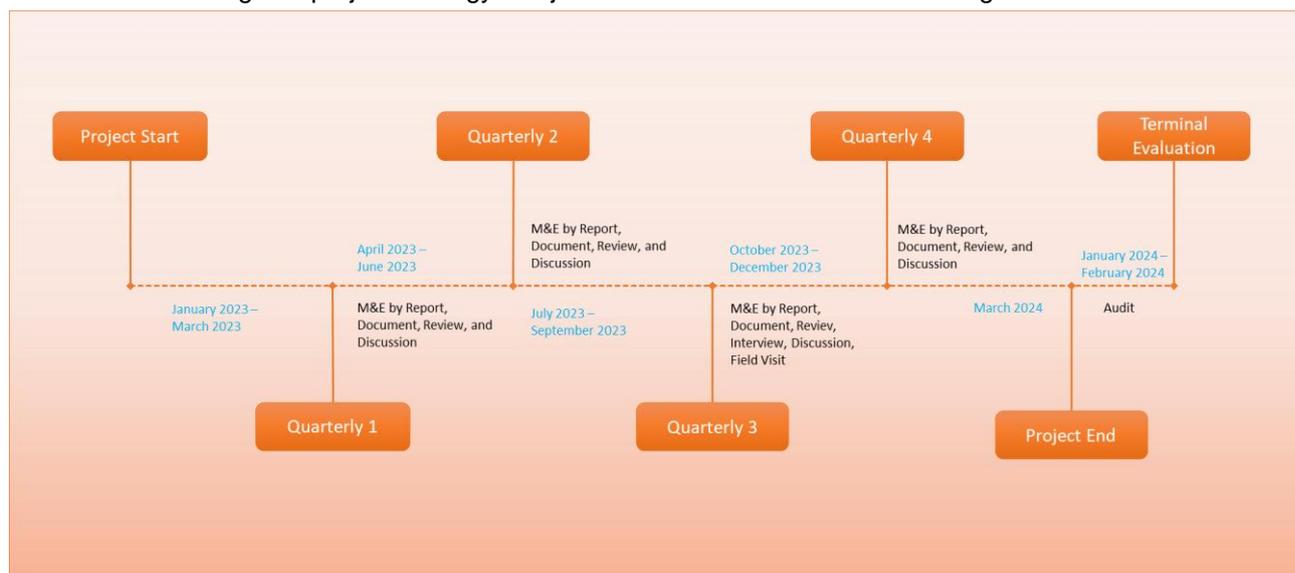


Figure 6. M&E in Project Cycle

72. 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)
<b>Quarterly 1</b> (January 2023 - March 2023)	Report and Document	Review and Discussion	April 23	PM	\$358
<b>Quarterly 2</b> (April 2023 - June 2023)	Report and Document	Review and Discussion	July 23	PM	\$358
<b>Quarterly 3</b> (July 2023 - September 2023)	Report and Document	Review, Discussion, Interview, and Discussion	October 23	PM	\$1,432
<b>Quarterly 4</b> (September 2023 - December 2023)	Report and Document	Review and Discussion	January 23	PM	\$358
<b>Final Project</b>	Report and Document	Review and Discussion	March 24	PM	\$1,432
<b>Audit</b>	Report		January 2024 - February 2024	Auditors	\$2,893
<b>Total Budget</b>					<b>\$6,813</b>

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

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

75. **Quarterly 3.** The third quarter of M&E activities will conduct in October 2023 to monitor project performance from July 2023 - September 2023. 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.

76. **Quarterly 4.** The fourth quarter of M&E activities will conduct in January 2024 to examine project performance from October 2023 - December 2023. The method used was document review and discussion between management and the person in charge of M&E.
77. **Final Project.** The final report will be performed in March 2024 and presented to OPDs to present the extent of the project's achievements.
78. **Audit.** The audit will be conducted from January 2023 - February 2023 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	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	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	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	0	200	Report, documentation
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>	\$64,271
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>	\$55,147
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>	\$52,994
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>	\$46,764
Project Outcome(s)	Project Outcome Indicator(s)	Fund Output	Fund Output Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
1.1 Development of adaptive coffee variety to the climate change	<p>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</p>	<p><b>Output 8:</b> Viable innovations are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated.</p>	<p><b>8.1.</b> No. of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled-up and/or replicated</p>	\$50,127

<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)
1.2 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	\$10,736
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	\$3,409
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	\$4,476
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	\$50,670
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	\$41,613
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	\$11,381
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	\$46,764

## 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	11,047	17,878
		1.1.1.2. Facilitation of tissue culture laboratory facilities and infrastructure	4,517	
		1.1.1.3. Implementation of tissue culture laboratory management	2,314	
		1.1.2.1. Construction of permanent seed house	12,233	15,769

Outcomes	Output	Main Activities	Cost (USD)	Total	
	Output 1.1.2. The established adaptive coffee permanent seed house	1.1.2.2. Facilitate nursery facilities and infrastructure	599	14,604	
		1.1.2.3. Procurement of adaptive coffee tissue culture seeds	494		
		1.1.2.4. Implementation of nursery management	2,443		
	Output 1.1.3. Established an adaptive coffee cultivation demonstration plot	1.1.3.1. Assessment of potential demonstration plot locations	84		1,942
		1.1.3.2. Adaptive coffee planting	144		
		1.1.3.3. Implementation of demonstration plot management	1,714		
	Output 1.1.4. Established coffee clinic	1.1.4.1. Coffee clinic construction	5,054		14,604
		1.1.4.2. Facilitation of production house facilities and infrastructure	7,236		
		1.1.4.3. Implementation of coffee clinic management	2,314		
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	1,922	3,928	
		1.2.1.2. Establishment of a coffee center cooperative	248		
		1.2.1.3. Regular meeting of cooperative members	1,229		
		1.2.1.4. Facilitate the licensing of cooperative legal entities	529		
	Output 1.2.2. Increased capacity of cooperative management	1.2.2.1. Coffee village management training series	3,864	6,809	
		1.2.2.2. Business development training series	2,945		
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	1,705	3,409	
		1.3.1.2. Multi-stakeholder meeting in integrating agency work plans in the coffee Village management	1,704		
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	73	4,476	
		2.1.1.2. Facilitate coffee outlet facilities and infrastructure	3,691		
		2.1.1.3. Business licensing facilitation	712		
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	623	40,501	
		2.2.1.2. Forest farmer group formation meeting/management institution	1,303		
		2.2.1.3. Facilitate the preparation of social forestry proposals	1,303		
		2.2.1.4. Social forestry proposal initiation meeting	640		
		2.2.1.5. Advocacy for approval issuance for social forestry management to BPSKL Sulawesi/MoEF	606		
		2.2.1.6. Facilitate the preparation of social forestry management plans and annual work plans of social forestry groups	1,740		
		2.2.1.7. Social forestry accompaniment	34,286		
	Output 2.2.2. Developed Tourism Villages at the social forestry site	2.2.2.1. Stakeholder workshop regarding the tourism villages development	1,695	7,789	
		2.2.2.2. Formation of a tourism village management group	1,303		
		2.2.2.3. Preparation of site design and tourism village work plans	2,200		
		2.2.2.4. Meeting of tourism village management discussion	1,591		
		2.2.2.5. Promotion of intervention village tourism	1,000		
	Output 2.2.3. Increased capacity for Tourism Village managers	2.2.3.1. Tourism village management training series	2,381	2,381	
	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	30	41,645
3.1.1.2. Accompaniment of technopark development			40,000		
3.1.1.3. Stakeholder workshops regarding technopark development			1,615		
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	976	11,381	
		3.2.1.2. ProKlim data entry training	976		
		3.2.1.3. Assisting ProKlim data entry	9,429		

Outcomes	Output	Main Activities	Cost (USD)	Total
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	1,616	46,764
		4.1.1.2. Creating practical books	6,070	
		4.1.1.3. Social media campaign	3,771	
		4.1.1.4. Field facilitator training	1,611	
		4.1.1.5. Operationalization of the dissemination team	26,286	
		4.1.1.6. Making digital information of coffee products	579	
		4.1.1.7. Monitoring and evaluation	6,831	
Project Execution Cost	Project Director (LoE 30%)		3,771	20,110
	Finance Manager (LoE 30%)		3,429	
	Tissue Culture Specialist		1,071	
	Business Specialist		1,071	
	M&E Specialist		3,214	
	Sekretariat		7,554	
<b>PCM Fees</b>			<b>10,714</b>	<b>10,714</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	January 2023	January 2024	
Project Cost	\$153,423	\$65,753	\$219,176
Project Execution Cost	\$14,077	\$6,033	\$20,110
PCM Fees	\$7,500	\$3,214	\$10,714
<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:

<i>(Enter Name, Position, Ministry)</i>	Date: <i>(Month, day, year)</i>
---	---------------------------------

### 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.	
<i>Name &amp; Signature</i> Implementing Entity Coordinator	
Date: <i>(Month, Day, Year)</i>	Tel. and email:
Project Contact Person:	
Tel. And Email:	

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<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



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY  
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Manggala Wanabakti Building Block VII 12<sup>th</sup> Floor, Jalan Gatot Subroto – Senayan, Jakarta 10270

Phone +62 21 5730144 Fax. : +62 21 5720194

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

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

Jakarta, 28 December 2022

Our Ref. : S.513 / PPI / API / KLW - 0 / 12 / 2022  
Attachment :  
Subject : Endorsement for the Adaptation Innovation Funding for "Towards Climate and Economic Resilience: Development Sustainable Adaptation-based of Coffee Town and Tourism Village through Co-production Social Forestry"

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

Dear Board Members,

Following up *Kemitraan* - Partnership for Governance Reform - Executive Director's letter dated July 21<sup>st</sup>, 2022 regarding request for endorsement : Adaptation Innovation Funding for "Towards Climate and Economic Resilience: Development Sustainable Adaptation-based of Coffee Town and Tourism Village through Co-production Social Forestry", then in my capacity as the National Designated Authority of the Adaptation Fund in Indonesia, I confirm that the above proposal is in accordance with the national priorities in the implementation of adaptation programs and activities to increase adaptive capacity and to reduce the impact and risks of climate change.

I am pleased to endorse the preparation of the above project proposal with the support of *Kemitraan* as the National Implementing Entity. If approved, I strongly request that the proposal shall be mutually inclusive implemented by the Executing Entity/ies in consultation with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry as National Focal Point of UNFCCC as well as the related Ministries and stakeholders to ensure the program will strengthen climate resilient and contribute to the Indonesia NDC targets on adaptation.

I thank you for your kind cooperation and I look forward to hearing the positive response from the Adaptation Fund Board.

Sincerely Yours,

  
Laksmi Dhevanthi  
Director General of Climate Change  
Ministry of Environment and Forestry  
as the National Designated Authority of the Adaptation Fund in Indonesia

Copy to:

1. *Kemitraan* (Partnership Governance Reform in Indonesia)
2. Secretary General of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Republic of Indonesia