

Project Performance Report

Overview

Period of Report (Dates)	7/14/2025 - 7/14/2026
Project Title	Safekeeping-Surviving-Sustaining towards Resilience: 3S Approach to Build Coastal City Resilience to Climate Change Impacts and Natural Disasters in Pekalongan City, Central Java Province
Project Summary	
Database Number	AF00000113
Implementing Entity (IE)	Partnership for Governance Reform (Kemitraan) of Indonesia
Type of IE	National Implementing Entity
Country(ies)	Indonesia
Relevant Geographic Points (i.e. cities, villages, bodies of water)	8 kelurahan (villages) in Pekalongan City, Central Java Province, Indonesia
Name of Implementing Entity Focal Point	Hasbi Berliani

Project Milestones	
AFB Approval Date	9/23/2020
IE-AFB Agreement Signature Date	1/18/2021
Start of Project/Programme	7/15/2021
Actual Mid-term Review Date (if applicable)	7/14/2023
Original Completion Date	7/14/2024
Revised Completion Date after approval of extension request (if applicable)	11/12/2026

Were there any approval condition for this Project?

No

List each approval condition, if any, and report on the status of meeting them	
Category of condition	
Condition or Requirement	
Current Status	
Planned actions, including a detailed time schedule	

List (only) inception report/ extension request(s)/ MTR that have been prepared for the project and provide date(s) of submission for each

Inception Report submitted on 14 August 2021

List the Website address (URL) of project

<https://www.kemitraan.or.id/en/program/adaptation-fund-project-pekalongan-2/>

Project Contacts

National/Regional Project Manager/Coordinator	Name	Email	Date
Implementing Entity	Willy Wicaksono	willy.wicaksono@kemitraan.or.id	8/17/2026
Implementing Entity	Hasbi Berliani	hasbi.berliani@kemitraan.or.id	8/17/2026
Coordinator	Cadinda Festa	cadinda.festa@kemitraan.or.id	8/17/2026
National Project Manager	Arief Mahmudi	arief.mahmudi@kemitraan.or.id	8/17/2026

Financial Data

Disbursement of AF grant funds

Cumulative total disbursement from Trustee to IE as of date (\$)	\$5,972,670.00
Estimated cumulative total disbursement from IE to EEs as of date (\$)	\$4,795,410.00
Project disbursement rate (%)	100
Project execution rate (%)	87.11
Add any comments on AF Grant Funds	Uncommitted figures not yet disbursed to date = ID 1,133,812 (exclude budget audit in PEC)
Investment Income (\$)	\$0.00
Cumulative Investment Income since inception (\$)	\$0.00

Expenditure Data

Output	Amount (\$)
1.1 Increased coastal community resilience in Pekalongan City	\$900,923.00
2.1 Enhanced capacity of local actors in identifying, initiating, strengthening, and escalating community-based actions to address climate risk and natural disaster; including capacity in integrating the actions to community development plan	\$81,300.00
2.2 Enhanced capacity of local government and other city stakeholders' in developing climate risk assessment and utilizing the results to develop local climate change adaptation action plan (RAD API)	\$11,400.00
2.3 Enhanced resilience of coastal community from the Implementing Climate smart initiatives, including those fostering sustainable utilization of natural resources, with implementation and financing scheme that can be replicated and disseminated to broader audience	\$3,636.00
2.4 Established knowledge management network at city-level	\$94,079.00
3.1 Enhancing provincial government's capacity in mainstreaming climate change adaptation and resilience into Central Java Province development plan	\$49,074.00
4.1 Enriching SIDIK as risk assessment tools for coastal area based on local experience	\$57,830.00
5.1 Increased economic income and improved community's health in 8 target kelurahan of Pekalongan City	\$341,182.00
IE fee (\$)	\$133,698.00
Execution cost (\$)	\$30,349.00

Planned Expenditure Schedule

Output	Projected	Estimated
--------	-----------	-----------

	Cost (\$)	Completion Date
1.1 Increased coastal community resilience in Pekalongan City	\$172,850.00	11/12/2026
2.1 Enhanced capacity of local actors in identifying, initiating, strengthening, and escalating community-based actions to address climate risk and natural disaster; including capacity in integrating the actions to community development plan	\$118,198.00	11/12/2026
2.2 Enhanced capacity of local government and other city stakeholders' in developing climate risk assessment and utilizing the results to develop local climate change adaptation action plan (RAD API)	\$17,771.00	11/12/2026
2.3 Enhanced resilience of coastal community from the Implementing Climate smart initiatives, including those fostering sustainable utilization of natural resources, with implementation and financing scheme that can be replicated and disseminated to broader audience	\$7,631.00	11/12/2026
2.4 Established knowledge management network at city-level	\$3,974.00	11/12/2026
3.1 Enhancing provincial government's capacity in mainstreaming climate change adaptation and resilience into Central Java Province development plan	\$34,314.00	11/12/2026
4.1 Enriching SIDIK as risk assessment tools for coastal area based on local experience	\$17,674.00	11/12/2026
5.1 Increased economic income and improved community's health in 8 target kelurahan of Pekalongan City	\$684,707.00	11/12/2026
IE fee (\$)		\$92,230.00
Execution cost (\$)		\$27,908.00

Actual co-financing (if the MTR or TE have not been undertaken this reporting period, do not report on actual co-financing)

Does this Project have Co-Financing ?	No
How much of the total co-financing as committed in the Project Document has actually been realized? (\$)	\$0.00
Estimated cumulative actual co-financing as verified during Mid-term Review (MTR) or Terminal Evaluation (TE). (\$)	\$0.00
Add any comments on actual co-financing in particular any issues related to the realization of in-kind, grant, credits, loans, equity, non-grant instruments and other types of co-financing.	

Risk Assessment

Identified Risks

List all Risks identified in project preparation phase and what steps are being taken to mitigate them

Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk
Weak commitment built by project implementers with central/provincial/local	Low	- Maintained regular coordination with Pekalongan City Government, the City Climate Working Group (Pokja PI Kota), eight Kelurahan Climate Working Groups, and relevant

government due to changes in government structure and lack of coordination and communication.		municipal agencies through planning, implementation, monitoring, and technical meetings. - The City Climate Working Group remains active under the 2025-2027 decree; 42 of 49 positions (86%) are held by municipal agencies. - Government ownership was reinforced through integration of the RAD-API into city planning, PPRG and Perpres 110/2025 capacity building, joint monitoring, management of KIBAS, and technical support for mangrove, sanitation, livelihood, and waste-management interventions. - Continued engagement with the municipal government on asset use, handover, operational arrangements, and post-project support.
Changes in project personnel can affect the availability of qualified staff	Low	'- Maintained clear internal role-sharing, coordination flows, regular PMU meetings, and progress tracking against the annual work plan. - Used handover notes, induction, and task redistribution to maintain institutional memory and programme continuity during staffing changes. - Cleaned and reorganised programme data and transferred programme files from the programme's Google Drive to KEMITRAAN's OneDrive using a consistent folder structure. - Ensured that knowledge products and key programme documents were properly documented and communicated to the SPKM team at KEMITRAAN's Home Office. - Prepared quarterly reports and updated TRACY regularly, providing a traceable record of progress, decisions, challenges, lessons, and outstanding actions that can be understood and followed up by subsequent team members. - No personnel change materially disrupted programme delivery, although close coordination and complete documentation remain necessary during project closure and handover.
Delays in disbursement of funds, procurement and institutional efficiency (long approval process and others) that delay project implementation	Moderate	'- Updated and closely monitored the annual work plan, procurement plan, construction schedules, and completion milestones with the Home Office and service providers. - Conducted PCM, field measurements, technical reviews, tender monitoring, and more frequent coordination for the breakwater, ecotourism, greenhouse, silvofishery, TPS3R, MCK rehabilitation, Rumah Livelihood, and knowledge products. - Escalated delays and applied catch-up measures, including work sequencing, parallel preparation of management arrangements, and intensified contractor/vendor monitoring. - The risk remains Medium because several construction, procurement, publication, and operational-readiness activities were still ongoing close to project completion.
Lack of community (direct beneficiaries) support to the project	Low	'- Continued intensive facilitation in all eight target kelurahan through Pokja PI Kelurahan and thematic community groups. - Involved communities in planning, construction preparation, monitoring, management agreements, proposal development, marketing, and government networking. - Community ownership is demonstrated by active management of 24 communal sanitation units; urban farming, aquaculture, ecological batik, mangrove, waste-bank, TPST and youth initiatives; and independent repairs or activities initiated by several groups. - Women and vulnerable groups remain actively represented, including 57% women in the latest membership of the eight Kelurahan Climate Working Groups. - Continued monitoring and facilitation are being used to address uneven participation and management capacity among groups.

Communities are less aware of climate change and have lack of enthusiasm to respond to disasters. If beneficiaries are not fully aware of the impacts of climate change, it is difficult to gain their commitment in urban farming development and climate change adaptation	Low	'- Linked climate-change awareness with practical adaptation actions through mangrove rehabilitation, urban farming, aquaculture, adaptive sanitation, waste management, ecological batik, and ecotourism. - Pokja PI Kelurahan supported community action plans, Musrenbangkel participation, monitoring, and proposal development, while five kelurahan were registered in ProKlim. - Youth outreach shifted from programmed Youth Camps and competitions to more independent action by KOBAR, including climate communication and the KIBAS podcast series. - KIBAS, citizen communication activities, the national seminar, and good-practice and change-story publications were used to broaden learning and awareness. - Awareness risk has decreased, but continued local facilitation is needed to translate understanding into sustained group operations.
Conflict of community interest in selection of location	Low	'- Applied participatory site selection involving kelurahan governments, Pokja PI, community groups, relevant municipal agencies, land managers, and technical specialists. - Confirmed land status and use arrangements for greenhouse, ecotourism, silvofishery, mangrove, TPS3R, and Rumah Livelihood locations before implementation. - Used community consultation, FPIC/social-safeguard procedures, monitoring meetings, and the established grievance mechanism to identify and address concerns. - No major unresolved community conflict affecting site selection was reported during the period.
Low technical knowledge of urban farming and eco-tourism	Moderate	'- Ensured that the required technical training was completed before cultivation or operations began, covering cultivation techniques, soil and water testing, aquaculture management, group governance, financial management, hospitality, guiding, and market readiness. - Continued intensive out-of-class mentoring by programme consultants through field visits, hands-on practice, troubleshooting, production monitoring, and business coaching during implementation. - Facilitated peer learning among community groups to share practical experience, challenges, lessons, and solutions that can be replicated across locations. - Prepared practical modules, pocketbooks, and other user-friendly guidance that groups can use independently during implementation and after project completion. - Strengthened intensive follow-up by Dinperpa/PPL for urban farming; DKP for aquaculture and silvofishery; Dindagkop and Disperinaker for ecological batik and market development; Dinparbudpora for ecotourism; and DLH for TPST, waste management, and environmental management. - Linked groups with BRMP, Rumah BUMN Telkom, BRI, universities, off-takers, and other technical and market partners. - The risk remains Medium because several facilities were still under construction or entering initial operations, while the groups' technical, financial, maintenance, and market performance has not yet been demonstrated through a complete production or service cycle.

Critical Risks Affecting Progress (Not identified at project design)

Are there any critical risks with a 50% or > likelihood of affecting progress of project? Yes

Identify Risks with a 50% or > likelihood of affecting progress of project

Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk
Tidal Flood	High	'- Utilized weather forecast services from the National Meteorological Agency (BMKG) and disseminated to the community as an early warning - Targeted communities were capacitated on how to adapt with tidal floodings (e.g. urban farming, adaptive public toilet, how to improve fish pond's water quality after floodings) - Post-flooding monitoring (i.e., field visits) were conducted in order to take lessons from the previous tidal floods and to develop strategy on \climate adaptation measures.
Availability and feasibility of land for silvofishery	Low	'- Identified suitable locations by assessing land status, pond conditions, mangrove availability, water circulation, tidal influence, and compatibility between the local ecosystem and the selected aquaculture species. - Matched the cultivation methods and selected fish species with the environmental characteristics of each site and the management capacity of the community groups. - Conducted water-quality testing before and during cultivation to monitor the suitability of the ponds for aquaculture. - Samples of cultured fish were tested by Agency for Agricultural Assemblies and Modernization (BRMP) to verify the quality and safety of the products for consumption. - Maintained intensive coordination with Marine Affairs and Fisheries Agency (DKP) on site assessment, species selection, seed quality, stocking density, feed management, water-quality monitoring, fish-health monitoring, sampling, harvesting, and post-harvest handling. - Provided technical training and field-based mentoring on pond preparation, cultivation management, record keeping, identification of fish-health problems, and corrective action when environmental conditions change. - Repositioned the less productive Krapyak silvofishery site as an education and learning centre, while productive cultivation was focused on the more suitable locations in Degayu and Kandang Panjang. - Confirmed land-use and management arrangements with landowners, kelurahan governments, community groups, and relevant government agencies.
Delayed completion of physical facilities may leave insufficient time for community groups to utilise the facilities and receive adequate operational mentoring before project closure.	Moderate	'- Established an accelerated completion plan with clear weekly milestones, priority activities, responsible parties, and regular progress reviews involving contractors, consultants, PMU, and relevant government agencies. - Intensified contractor supervision and promptly escalated technical, procurement, land, and administrative issues that could affect completion. - Prepared management structures, group rules, operating procedures, business plans, maintenance arrangements, and benefit-sharing mechanisms in parallel with physical construction. - Ensured that essential technical and management training was completed before facilities became operational. - Assigned programme consultants to provide intensive field-based mentoring during commissioning and initial operations, including hands-on practice, troubleshooting, production monitoring, financial management, maintenance, marketing, and documentation. - Coordinated continued technical assistance and monitoring with Dinperpa/PPL, DKP, Dinparbudpora, Dindagkop, Disperinaker, DLH, DPUPR, and other relevant agencies after handover.

Risk Measures

Were there any risk mitigation measures employed during the current reporting period? If so, were risks reduced? If not, why were these risks not reduced?

Mitigation measures implemented during July 2025–July 2026 maintained most risks at a Low level, including government commitment, staff turnover, community support, site-related conflict, and silvofishery land suitability. The City Government's commitment and ownership were strengthened through joint planning and monitoring with the City and Kelurahan Climate Working Groups and relevant technical

agencies. Staff-turnover risks were reduced through clear role-sharing, handover notes, transfer of programme data to KEMITRAAN's official cloud storage, and regular reporting through TRACY, quarterly reports, and annual reports. The silvofishery risk decreased to Low after suitable sites were identified based on land conditions, mangrove availability, water quality, tidal influence, and selected aquaculture species. Cultured fish were tested by BRMP, complemented by intensive technical assistance from DKP. Implementation-delay and technical-capacity risks remain Medium because several facilities are still being completed or have only recently begun operating. Mitigation includes accelerated completion, intensive monitoring, pre-operational training, field mentoring, peer learning, practical modules, and continued support from relevant technical agencies. Tidal flooding remains High because it is an external hazard. Mitigation includes using BMKG weather and tidal information, completing the breakwaters, rehabilitating mangroves, adjusting activity schedules, and applying adaptive facility designs.

ESP Compliance

Section 1: Identified ESP Risk Management

Was the ESP risks identification complete at the time of funding approval? Yes

1.Compliance with the law

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	1. Physical environment disruption from mobilization and construction process 2. Minor physical environment disruption from mobilization and construction process such as minor damage to road access from construction material
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	1. Prepare and submit the required environmental documents prior to the implementation of adaptation actions, where this environmental document will be in coherent with the program's ESMP 2. The required environmental documents are: o Individual and communal sanitation facilities (latrine): SPPL document o Aquaculture: UKL-UPL document o Rubbelmound breakwater : UKLUPL document o Eco-tourism: UKL-UPL document 3. Report the implementation and monitoring of UKP-UPL to the City's Environmental Agengt in six monthly basis
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	1. Number of Issued Environmental Permit 2. Number of monitoring report for breakwater and eco-tourism site
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	1. Breakwater: - Physical and technical compliance was verified through field inspection and as-built checks, including location, elevation, dimensions and structural condition. - A DPLH (Dokumen

	Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup) was prepared to align the environmental documentation with the implemented increase in breakwater height from 3.568 m to 4.568 m. - Environmental monitoring and waste management were implemented during construction in accordance with applicable environmental requirements. - Quarry sources and construction materials were verified for legal permits and technical suitability before use. - Technical supervision, corrective actions, maintenance and O&M arrangements were applied, including follow-up of inspection findings and preparation for formal asset handover. 2. Ecotourism: Legal land/asset use and formal management arrangements were established; technical designs and applicable building requirements, including PBG, were followed up with relevant agencies; environmental compliance was addressed through SPPL and corresponding management and monitoring measures; and operational responsibilities were formalised with relevant local government agencies and Pokdarwis. 3. Aquaculture/silvofishery: Legal site use was coordinated with local government and community groups and technical oversight arrangements were formalised with Kelurahan, DKP and relevant technical partners. 4. MCK: Conduct regular monitoring to ensure continued compliance with the SPPL and applicable sanitation and environmental requirements during operation and maintenance. 5. Mangrove restoration: Verify land ownership/status of targeted mangrove rehabilitation sites and ensure compliance with applicable coastal area management and conservation regulations. 6. TPST/TPS3R: Conduct monthly monitoring to encourage the TPST management group to maintain compliance with the SPPL, applicable sanitation and design requirements, and the consistent implementation of established SOPs.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	No major unresolved environmental non-compliance was identified during the reporting period. However, administrative follow-up remains necessary where final design, operational capacity or equipment changes require adjustment or confirmation of environmental documentation, particularly for infrastructure entering operation.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	1. Complete and confirm outstanding environmental documentation and permit adjustments, where required. 2. Continue environmental monitoring and reporting in accordance with applicable requirements. 3. Ensure environmental compliance responsibilities are included in final handover and O&M arrangements.
2.Access and equity	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table	Yes

II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	1. Social conflict arising from selection of community member that will be the implementer of adaptation actions and alternative livelihood at city level 2. Inequality between sub-districts, for example if activities are more concentrated in one particular area so that other sub-districts feel left behind. 3. Limited information that makes some people not know that there is a program or mechanism to be actively involved, so that only those close to the Working Group or facilitators are involved.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	1. Conduct stakeholders mapping during project planning stage as the basis for determining the appropriate project implementer and beneficiaries, allocating fair roles and responsibilities among stakeholders, and selecting the appropriate activities site location (including knowledge board location) that could benefit wider community 2. Assign village working groups and city working group (which members include community representative) to lead the selection process at village and city level respectively. The beneficiaries' criteria include: affected communities, poor and vulnerable people, farmer groups. Specifically for individual latrine, the beneficiaries will be women headed households 3. Coordination between village working group, city working group and financial institution to assess and select the most appropriate beneficiaries for the revolving fund 4. Select working group member that could really represent the voice and interest of all layers of community and city stakeholder 5. Empowering communities who work the land is a top priority within the Breakwater Construction of Pekalongan City Coast (agreements BCPCC) to act as a workforce or business partner for BCPCC Development Plan activities 6. Cooperate and/or coordinate with relevant stakeholders (sub-district, subdistrict government, etc.) to reduce conflict
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	1. Background of working group member 2. % of women representative in working group 3. % of women representative attendance in working group meeting 4. Number of stakeholder mapping document
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	1. A participatory approach was applied throughout the planning and implementation of community-based adaptation and livelihood interventions, involving Kelurahan governments, Pokja PI,

	community groups and relevant government agencies in identifying needs, roles, sites and implementation arrangements. 2. An integrated ecotrip and livelihood supply-chain arrangement was developed to support the equitable distribution of project benefits, enabling livelihood groups across the eight target kelurahan—including those without direct physical-facility support—to participate in and benefit from ecotourism, restaurants and the Livelihood House. 3. The Livelihood House was designed as a shared facility that could benefit the wider community, providing participating groups from different kelurahan with fair access to product display, promotion, learning, networking and market opportunities. Access and use of the facility will follow agreed management rules and procedures to ensure fair allocation of access among participating groups. 4. Kelurahan governments and community working groups were involved in the selection and validation of participating groups, including facilitating group formation, monitoring participation and formalising eligible groups through Kelurahan decrees (SK), thereby strengthening community representation in the selection process. 5. Fair roles and responsibilities were promoted within participating community groups, with participation in training, technical assistance and implementation aligned with members' respective functions so that knowledge, opportunities and responsibilities were not concentrated among only one or two members. 6. An open recruitment process was applied for participation in the Livelihood House as part of the beneficiary-selection process, providing wider and more transparent opportunities for eligible community groups and livelihood actors to access the facility and related programme support. 7. Pokja PI Kelurahan, Kelurahan governments and facilitators continued to support and monitor community participation and access to project benefits, including identifying groups requiring further assistance and linking them with relevant government programmes, facilities and market opportunities.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	1. There is still possibility of social conflict 2. Minor theft or loss of facility components temporarily reduced the functionality and comfort of several communal MCKs, including limiting nighttime access where lighting was affected.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	1. Intensify involvement and coordination of key stakeholders and community working groups in facility management and monitoring. 2. Strengthen routine facility checks, asset and incident recording, timely repair or replacement of essential components, and community-based monitoring to maintain continuous access and functionality.

3.Marginalized and vulnerable Groups	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Social conflict arising from selection of priority activities site and design at city level which could raise envy from other community member that will not directly exposed to the program.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	1. Conduct social impact assessment and develop the corresponding management plan on potential adaptation actions during prioritization process. This impact assessment and management plan will be in coherent with Program's ESMP 2. Social impact assessment and management plan for the adaptation options will be integrated under UKL-UPL and SPPL document and will be submitted to the city agency 3. Put priority on pro-poor adaptation actions (action that could benefit those who have the least economic adaptive capacity but has a high exposure to climate risk) 4. Adaptation action design (the site location and structural design) will take account of the needs and suitability for elderly, children groups, and disable groups 5. Develop visibility materials that outlines background from the selection and communicate the materials to wider community 6. Involving village working groups (which members are community representative) in the selection process 7. Select working group member that could really represent the voice and interest of all layers of community and city stakeholder
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	1. Number of Social Impact Assessment and Management Plan 2. Background of working group member 3. Number of input on technical details and site selection for the adaptation actions 4. Number of produced visibility materials 5. Number of people received the visibility materials
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	1. Social considerations continued to be integrated into adaptation planning and relevant environmental documents, supported by participatory consultation and Pokja PI processes 2. Pro-poor and inclusive participation principles were maintained through the involvement of women, youth, elderly people and climate-affected residents in community groups and adaptation activities 3. Eight Pokja PI Kelurahan remained formalised and active, with women representing 57% of the latest 108 members 4. A specific capacity-building activity for vulnerable groups was implemented during the reporting period

	5. MCK management and rehabilitation continued to consider the needs of elderly people and persons with disabilities, while accessibility requirements were considered during ecotourism design and review 6. Community representatives, including vulnerable groups, continued to provide input to site, facility and livelihood implementation processes.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Minor residual risk of unequal access to livelihood opportunities, facilities and decision-making for some vulnerable groups, particularly during the transition to full operation. Accessibility of facilities for elderly people and persons with disabilities requires continued monitoring. No significant social conflict was reported.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Strengthen coordination and networking with technical government agencies and community organisations in Pekalongan to increase awareness of project-supported facilities, broaden access to their use, and facilitate joint activities that expand utilisation by wider community groups.

4.Human rights

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	

5.Gender equality and women's empowerment

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable	

impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	

6.Core labour rights

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	

7.Indigenous people

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	

List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
8.Involuntary resettlement	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
9.Protection of natural habitats	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard	1. Mobilization and planting process of mangrove

measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	belt could potentially impact the surrounding ecosystem 2. Potential impact to the surrounding ecosystem during construction and operational process of floating sanitation facilities 3. The impact of rubblemound breakwater mobilization and construction process to the existing surrounding coastal ecosystem 4. Waste generation and water pollution from ecotourism site preparation, development and operational activities could pollute the water and subsequently disrupt natural habitat 5. Minor environmental and ecological disruption from alteration of resource management from introduction of new mangrove species to the environment 6. Potential social conflict (resistance) with land-owner to allocate their unproductive private land for mangrove restoration site 7. Potential impact to the surrounding ecosystem during construction and operational process of floating sanitation facilities 8. Ecosystem disruption from mobilization and construction process of rubblemound breakwater 9. Waste generation and water pollution from ecotourism site preparation, development and operational activities could disrupt natural habitat and ecosystem balance 10. Large number of human presence and noise could disturb natural fauna in the area 11. Maintaining the Preservation of Natural Resources and Sustainability and Protection of Pekalongan City Coastal Areas 12. Recovery of Coastal Ecosystems and Mangrove Forests
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	1. Develop environmental procedure that cover steps under for mangrove restoration activity 2. Activities conducted in the natural habitat area will follow Law 32 Year 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management and its derivative regulations, particularly section on natural habitat protection 3. Implement impact mitigation measures outline in the SPPL document of the said facilities 4. Design the floating facilities so that its construction phase will not adversely impact the water body and surrounding ecosystem 5. Activities conducted in the natural habitat area will follow Law 32 Year 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management and its derivative regulations, particularly section on natural habitat protection 6. Build temporary sediment and oil trap during facilities construction to prevent sedimentation and inflow of oil-based material to body of water (for floating design) 7. Implement impact mitigation measures outline in the Rona Lingkungan/UKL-UPL/AMDAL document of the said structure 8. Activities conducted in the natural habitat area will follow Law 32 Year 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management and its derivative regulations, particularly section on natural habitat protection 9. Build temporary sediment and oil trap during rubble mound breakwater construction

	process to control abrasion, sedimentation, oil-based material flow to ecosystem 10. Carry out prevention activities against forest disturbances, including theft/illegal logging, forest encroachment, pest and disease control and protection of protected species of natural animals and plants and their habitats 11. Implement impact mitigation measures outline in the UKL-UPL document of the said structure 12. Develop sound and applicable environmental procedures for day to day operations of the eco-tourism site that comply with local regulation for ecotourism site, including waste management plan 13. Activities conducted in the natural habitat area will follow Law 32 Year 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management and its derivative regulations, particularly section on natural habitat protection 14. Build temporary sediment trap during ecotourism site development to control abrasion and sedimentation within mangrove ecosystem 15. Maintaining the amount planted and encouraging the growth of mangrove vegetation 16. Improving the physical properties of the soil by hydrating or loosening the soil. 17. Replant dead plants and replace them with similar plants
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	1. Number of environmental procedure for mangrove restoration activity 2. Number of SPPL document 3. Number of operating sediment and oil trap facilities during construction phase 4. Number of UKL-UPL document 5. Number of operating sediment and oil trap facilities during construction phase 6. Number of UKL-UPL document 7. Number of operating sediment and oil trap facilities during construction phase 8. Number of environmental procedures for eco-tourism site operations 9. Number of UKL-UPL monitoring report 10. Number of environmental procedure for mangrove restoration activity 11. Number of assessment on appropriateness of the proposed mangrove species for mangrove belt planting activity in the proposed location 12. Number of map 13. Number of land-owner attending the workshops 14. Number of SPPL document 15. Number of operating sediment and oil trap facilities during construction phase 16. Availability of document on floating facilities design 17. Number of UKL-UPL document 18. Number of operating sediment and oil trap facilities during construction phase 19. Number of UKL-UPL document 20. Number of operating sediment and oil trap facilities during construction phase 21. Number of environmental procedures for eco-tourism site operations 22. Number of UKL-UPL monitoring report
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been	1. Mangrove restoration: Mangrove rehabilitation and

implemented during the reporting period	enrichment were continued in Bandengan, Degayu and Kandang Panjang, reaching 4.1397 ha, supported by appropriate species selection, survival monitoring, replanting, a mangrove nursery and the Degayu arboretum to strengthen long-term ecosystem restoration. 2. Aquaculture/Silvofishery: Productive aquaculture was directed to existing and environmentally suitable sites, with site and water-condition assessments used to avoid further development in unsuitable locations. The Krapyak demplot was not continued for productive aquaculture after technical and environmental constraints were identified. 3. Breakwater: Environmental mitigation measures were applied during construction to minimise sedimentation, oil/fuel contamination and disturbance to the surrounding coastal ecosystem. Following completion, physical and environmental monitoring continued, including observation of sediment formation and coastal/mangrove conditions behind the structure. 4. Ecotourism: Environmental considerations were incorporated into design and construction, including measures to minimise disturbance to mangrove areas and manage drainage, wastewater and solid waste. Design reviews also required structures and access facilities to avoid reducing or damaging the existing mangrove area, supported by SPPL requirements. 5. Communal sanitation (MCK): SPPL mitigation measures and community-based operation and maintenance arrangements were maintained, supported by routine monitoring with Pokja PI and relevant local government agencies to reduce potential wastewater impacts on surrounding water bodies and ecosystems. The programme also identified facilities requiring rehabilitation to maintain their environmental function
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	1. Mangrove survival remains variable across restoration sites, requiring continued maintenance and replanting. 2. Some communal sanitation facilities also require rehabilitation and strengthened Operation and Maintenance to prevent deterioration that could affect surrounding environmental conditions.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Continue mangrove survival monitoring and replanting, and strengthen routine maintenance, rehabilitation and monitoring of communal sanitation facilities with community management groups and relevant government agencies.
10.Conservation of biological diversity	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified.	

Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
11.Climate change	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
12.Pollution prevention and resource efficiency	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require	Yes

management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	1. Water pollution from mobilization and construction process of rubblemound breakwater 2. Sedimentation from mobilization and construction process of rubblemound breakwater 3. Noise pollution from mobilization for breakwater construction 4. Decreased Ambient Air Quality and increased dust 5. Increased effects of noise exposure from vehicles transporting equipment & materials > 55 dBA 6. Increase in water turbidity during mangrove restoration process 7. Water pollution due to solid waste generation and effluent from the site's toilet facilities, and other operational activities in the eco-tourism site 8. Ground water or sea water pollution from construction process of the facilities, effluent from sanitation facilities (during its operational phase), and potential leakage from the facilities
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	1. Implement impact mitigation measures outline in the UKL-UPL document of the said structure 2. Build temporary sediment and oil trap during rubble mound breakwater construction process to control abrasion, sedimentation, oil-based material flow to ecosystem 3.a. The maximum vehicle speed limit is 40 km/hour. 3.b. Do not sound the vehicle horn when entering residential areas at residents 3.c. Carry out maintenance and replace components on the vehicle regularly. 3.d. Limiting the speed of transport vehicles when traveling on dirt roads that have the potential to generate dust. 4.a. Do not carry out equipment and material mobilization activities during peak hours of population activity. 4.b. Regularly sprinkling equipment and/or material transportation routes with water, especially during the dry season around residential areas people passing through 5. Same as 3.a. - 3.d. 6. Develop sound environmental procedure that cover steps under for mangrove restoration activity, including temporary waste management plan 7.a. Develop UKL-UPL for ecotourism activities, implement impact mitigation measures outline in the said document, and submit the relevant monitoring report to City Agency every 6 months 7.b. Develop sound and applicable environmental procedures that comply with local regulation for ecotourism site, including waste management plan; in which the procedure is an integrated part to the submitted UKL-UPL 7.c. Provide training on the environmental procedures to community member that are involved in managing the eco-tourism site Equipped the site with adequate signage regarding environmentally friendly practices in the area 7.d. Coordinate with Cleanliness Agency of Pekalongan City in the waste management activities 7.e. As a community-based ecotourism,

	involve the community in the waste management process, including train them to be able to utilize the waste as additional income; either by creating added value to the waste (compost, recycling) from the waste or collect waste that has monetary value (plastic, paper, metal) 8.a. Submit SPPL document for communal sanitation facilities to obtain environmental permit for its implementation 8.b. Design the sanitation facilities in accordance with SNI 03-2398-2002 and SNI 03-2399-2002 8.c. Rigorous assessment on the most appropriate sanitation facilities for the area's characteristics (including geographical and soil characteristics), to minimize potential risks of pollution 8.d. Regular water quality monitoring on the body of water where the sanitation facilities effluent is being conveyed 8.e. Together with the community develop utilization and maintenance procedure for the facilities, where the said procedures will be undertaken by them 8.f. Educate the community on good sanitation behavior
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	1. Number of UKL-UPL document 2. Number of operating sediment and oil trap facilities during construction phase 3. Number of UKL-UPL monitoring report for rubble mound breakwater 4. Number of environmental procedure for mangrove restoration activity 5. Number of UKL-UPL document 6. Number of operating sediment and oil trap facilities during construction phase 7. Number of environmental procedures for eco-tourism site operations 8. Number of community member involved in the ecotourism management being trained for environmental proceures 9. Number of UKL-UPL monitoring report 10. Number of community member involved in waste management activity Number of SPPL document 11. Number of operating sediment and oil trap facilities during construction phase 12. Availability of document on floating facilities design 13. Number of surface water quality monitoring report 14. Number of utilization and maintenance procedure for the facilties 15. Number of trainings and visibility materials on good sanitation behaviour
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	1. Breakwater: Sediment, oil/fuel, construction-waste and water-quality controls were implemented during construction, supported by environmental monitoring and technical supervision through completion of the structure. 2. Mangrove restoration: Environmental procedures were applied during planting, maintenance and replanting activities, including appropriate site management and monitoring to minimise unnecessary disturbance and waste generation. 3. Ecotourism: Environmental requirements were incorporated into the design and construction process, including drainage, wastewater

	treatment, solid-waste management and provision of waste-handling facilities. SPPL requirements were followed up in preparation for operation. 4. Aquaculture/Silvofishery: Water-quality and site-suitability assessments were conducted before productive operation, complemented by training on water-quality monitoring, appropriate feed management, pest and disease control, and use of monitoring logbooks. 5. Communal sanitation (MCK): SPPL requirements, sanitation standards and community-based operation and maintenance procedures were applied. Regular monitoring covered cleanliness, water availability, facility condition and management, with rehabilitation support provided for facilities requiring repair. 6. TPST/TPS3R: Waste segregation, controlled waste intake, daily facility cleaning, leachate/wastewater treatment, residue management and routine equipment maintenance were implemented. Unprocessed residual waste was transferred through the municipal waste-management system, while drainage and site-management measures were incorporated into TPS3R development. 7. Urban Farming: Soil and water conditions were assessed to support appropriate cultivation, while environmentally appropriate use of water, agricultural inputs and organic waste management was promoted to minimise pollution and improve resource efficiency.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	No major pollution incident was identified during the reporting period. Residual risks remain related to wastewater and solid-waste management in facilities entering operation, maintenance of communal sanitation facilities, water-quality constraints in aquaculture, temporary waste accumulation at TPST/TPS3R, and resource-efficiency practices in Urban Farming and ecological batik.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Continue water-quality and facility monitoring; strengthen wastewater, waste and residue management; complete necessary MCK repairs; maintain TPST/TPS3R equipment and IPAL; and reinforce environmentally sound practices in aquaculture, Urban Farming, ecotourism and ecological batik.
13.Public health	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance,	

management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
14. Physical and cultural heritage	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
15. Lands and soil conservation	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	1. Soil pollution from solid waste, oil based waste and waste water during mobilization and construction process of rubble mound breakwater 2. Soil pollution from waste generation and waste water contamination during operational activities in the

	eco-tourism site 3. Soil pollution from construction process of the facilities and potential soil contamination from effluent of sanitation facilities (during its operational phase), and potential leakage from the facilities (if the facilities are not floating design)
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	1.a. Develop and submit UKL-UPL document for rubble mound breakwater construction to obtain environmental permit for its implementation, and subsequently implement impact mitigation measures outline in the said document 1.b. Build temporary sediment and oil trap during coastal embankment construction process, to control oil infiltration to the soil layer, and also to prevent abrasion and sedimentation 2.a. Develop and submit UKL-UPL for ecotourism activities and implement impact mitigation measures outline in the said document 2.b. Submit monitoring report of UKL-UPL to the City Agency every 6 months 2.c. Develop sound and applicable environmental procedures that comply with local regulation for ecotourism site, including waste management plan; in which the procedure is an integrated part to the submitted UKL-UPL 2.d. Provide training on the environmental procedures to community member that are involved in managing the eco-tourism site 2.e. Equipped the site with adequate signage regarding environmentally friendly practices in the area 2.f. Coordinate with Cleanliness Agency of Pekalongan City in the waste management activities 2.g. As a community-based ecotourism, involve the community in the waste management process, including train them to be able to utilize the waste as additional income; either by creating added value to the waste (compost, recycling) from the waste or collect waste that has monetary value (plastic, paper, metal) 3.a. Submit SPPL document for communal sanitation facilities to obtain environmental permit for its implementation 3.b. Design the sanitation facilities in accordance with SNI 03-2398-2002 and SNI 03-2399-2002 3.c. Develop Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan for coastal sanitation facilities' construction process 3.d. Together with the community develop utilization and maintenance procedure for the facilities, where the said procedures will be undertaken by them 3.e. Rigorous assessment on the most appropriate sanitation facilities for the area's characteristics (including geographical and soil characteristics), to minimize potential risks of pollution 3.f. Regular water quality monitoring on the body of water (including community's ground water source and sea water) where the sanitation facilities effluent is being conveyed 3.g. Water tight construction for the sanitation facilities (particularly the waste water management installation) to

	minimize potential leakage to the soil 3.h. Educate the community on good sanitation behavior
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	1. Number of UKL-UPL document 2. Number of operating sediment and oil trap facilities during construction phase 3. Number of UKL-UPL monitoring report for rubble mound breakwaterGeo tube 4. Number of operating sediment and oil trap facilities during construction phase 5. Number of environmental procedures for eco-tourism site operations 6. Number of community member involved in the ecotourism management being trained for environmental proceures 7. Number of UKL-UPL monitoring report 8.Number of community member involved in waste management activity 9. Number of operating sediment and oil trap facilities during construction phase 10. Availability of document on facilities design 11. Number of surface water quality monitoring report 12. Number of trainings and visibility materials on good sanitation behavior
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	1. Breakwater: Environmental controls were applied during construction to manage construction waste, oil/fuel and wastewater and minimise contamination of coastal soil and sediment. Environmental and technical monitoring continued through construction completion. 2. Ecotourism: Drainage, wastewater and solid-waste management considerations were incorporated into facility design and construction, with environmental requirements followed up in preparation for operation. 3. MCK: SPPL requirements, appropriate sanitation design and watertight wastewater systems were applied. Routine monitoring of facility condition, cleanliness, water availability and management continued with community groups and relevant government agencies. 4. TPST/TPS3R: Leachate and wastewater management, drainage, daily site/equipment cleaning and residue management were implemented. At TPST, leachate is treated through IPAL and residual waste is removed through the municipal waste-management system. 5. Urban Farming: Soil and water suitability considerations and appropriate cultivation practices were applied, supported by technical assistance and organic-waste management arrangements with relevant local agencies.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	No significant soil contamination was confirmed during the reporting period. Residual risks remain primarily from: (i) deterioration or leakage of sanitation facilities where maintenance is insufficient; (ii) leachate, wastewater or stagnant polluted water if TPST/TPS3R drainage and treatment systems are not properly maintained; and (iii) inappropriate agricultural-input management that

	could gradually affect soil quality in Urban Farming. Construction-related soil-contamination risks from the breakwater have substantially decreased following completion.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	1. MCK: Complete necessary rehabilitation and strengthen routine inspection and maintenance of wastewater/septic systems. 2. TPST/TPS3R: Maintain IPAL, drainage and residue-management systems, including routine inspection and timely corrective maintenance. 3. Urban Farming: Continue technical assistance on appropriate soil, water and agricultural-input management and organic-waste utilisation. 4. Ecotourism: Ensure drainage, wastewater and solid-waste management measures are fully operational and monitored as facilities enter operation.

Section 2: Monitoring for unanticipated impacts / corrective actions required

Has monitoring for unanticipated ESP risks been carried out?	Yes
Have unanticipated ESP risks been identified during the reporting period?	No
If unanticipated ESP risks have been identified, describe the safeguard measures that have been taken in response and how an ESMP has been prepared/updated	

Section 3: Categorisation

Is the categorisation according to ESP standards still relevant?	Yes
If No, please describe the changes made at activity, output or outcome level, approved by the Board, that resulted in this change of categorization.	

Section 4: Implementation arrangements

What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to implement the required ESP safeguard measures?	KEMITRAAN applied stage-based monitoring arrangements for ESP safeguard implementation. For facilities already in operation, community management groups/KSM submit monthly monitoring reports to the AF Pekalongan PMU for review and follow-up. For facilities still under construction, weekly site monitoring is conducted and supported by progress and supervision reports from contractors and consultants. Identified safeguard issues are followed up by the PMU in coordination with relevant technical agencies and community groups.
Have the implementation arrangements been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
What arrangements have been put in place by each Executing Entity during the reporting period to implement the required ESP safeguard measures?	KEMITRAAN, through the AF Pekalongan PMU, conducted day-to-day ESP monitoring through field visits, review of contractor and supervision reports,

	monthly reports from community management groups/KSM, and coordination with Pokja PI, facilitators, technical agencies, contractors and consultants. Required safeguard measures and follow-up actions were incorporated into activity and infrastructure implementation.
Have the implementation arrangements at the EEs been effective during the reporting period?	Yes

Section 5: Projects/programmes with unidentified sub-projects (USPs). This section needs to be completed only if the project/proramme includes USPs.

Have the arrangements for the process described in the ESMP for ESP compliance for USPs been put in place?	
Is the required capacity for ESMP implementation present and effective with the IE and the EE(s)? Please provide details.	
Have all roles and responsibilities adequately been assigned and positions filled?	
Has the overall ESMP been updated with the findings of the USPs that have been identified in this reporting period?	

Identified USPs in the reporting period	Application of ESMP to the USP	ESP risks identified for the USP	Has an impact assessment been carried out?	Consultation held for risks and impacts identification for USP	Gender disaggregation to identify risks and impacts	Safeguard measures identified for the USP	Monitoring indicator(s) for each impact

Section 6: Grievances

Was a grievance mechanism established capable and known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to environmental and social risks and impacts?	Yes
Were grievances received during the reporting period?	No

List all grievances received during the reporting period regarding environmental and social impacts; gender related matters; or any other matter of project/programme activities	For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process	Provide the status/outcome

Comments

GP Compliance

Section 1: Quality at entry

Was an initial gender assessment conducted during the preparation of the project/programme's first submission as a full proposal? Yes

Does the results framework include gender-responsive indicators broken down at the different levels (objective, outcome, output)? Yes

List the gender-responsive elements that were incorporated in the project/programme results framework

Gender-responsive element	Level	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Rated result for the reporting period
Increased coastal community resilience in Pekalongan City	Output	Output 1.1.1 Establishment of 6 kilometres of Mangrove Ecosystem	0	Activities planting, restoring and maintaining involve 30% female about 18	Good
Increased coastal community resilience in Pekalongan City	Output	Output 1.1.2 and 1.1.3 Construction of 300 m parapet at Slamaran Beach in kelurahan Degayu	0	Social framework and inauguration involving 17 and 30 female	Satisfactory
Enhanced capacity of local actors in identifying, initiating, strengthening, and escalating community-based actions to address climate risk and natural disaster; including capacity in integrating the actions to community development plan	Output	Output 2.1.1 Pekalongan City Climate Working Group reactivated	0	Activities, Kick off, FGD, Workshop, Seminar involve 243 female (30%)	Satisfactory
Enhanced capacity of local actors in identifying, initiating, strengthening, and escalating community-based actions to address climate risk and natural	Output	Output 2.1.2 Climate working group established and functioning in each of the 8 target kelurahan	0	936 female (30%) involved in workshop CWG and VWG or other awareness activities and participation of the community and local governance	Satisfactory

disaster; including capacity in integrating the actions to community development plan				service	
Enhanced capacity of local actors in identifying, initiating, strengthening, and escalating community- based actions to address climate risk and natural disaster; including capacity in integrating the actions to community development plan	Output	Output 2.1.3 Enhancing coastal community capacity in developing urban village's information system and implementing the ensuing climate change adaptation actions	0	120 (30%) female involve to help make decision on the ensuring adaptation action through implemented kelurahan's information system	Good
Enhanced capacity of local actors in identifying, initiating, strengthening, and escalating community- based actions to address climate risk and natural disaster; including capacity in integrating the actions to community development plan	Output	Output 2.1.4 Engaging youth groups and building their capacity to become Agents of Change in climate change adaptation actions of Pekalongan City	0	428 (30%) youth Female are participating at the competition, movie screening and youth camp also in supporting climate change adaptation actions through social media, socialization	Satisfactory
Enhanced capacity of local government and other city stakeholders' in developing climate risk assessment and utilizing the	Output	Output 2.2.1 RAD API developed based on Pekalongan City Climate Risk Assessment and Climate Coastal Impact	0	30 female involving at the development of RAD API document through training and writing workshop 1 document on	Satisfactory

results to develop local climate change adaptation action plan (RAD API)				mainstreaming gender and marginalized group incorporated within RAD API	
Enhanced capacity of local government and other city stakeholders' in developing climate risk assessment and utilizing the results to develop local climate change adaptation action plan (RAD API)	Output	Output 2.2.2 Strategy to integrate CCA into local government planning processes (annual work plan or mid-term development plan of city) is developed	0	Assessment on government commitment to the implementation of climate change budget and 60 (30%) female participation attended the FGD and workshop	Satisfactory
Enhanced resilience of coastal community from the Implementing Climate smart initiatives, including those fostering sustainable utilization of natural resources, with implementation and financing scheme that can be replicated and disseminated to broader audience	Output	Output 2.3.1 Innovative and collaboration adaptation actions are implemented in collaboration with private sector, Government bodies and NGO	0	102 (30%) Female participate in FGD, workshop, seminar in the climates smart initiatives	Good
Established knowledge management network at city-level	Output	Output 2.4.1 Climate change training and knowledge sharing conducted	0	93 (30%) Female participate in the training of increasing knowledge capacity, skills and knowledge management in climate change at community, city and province staff 30% of women Established community-led	Satisfactory

				climate network	
Established knowledge management network at city-level	Output	Output 2.4.3 Local knowledge sharing platform established	0	225 (30%) female are involve in Establishment of local knowledge sharing network in level community and government level to enable knowledge exchange amongst stakeholders and Community through FGD or workshop	Good
Enhancing provincial government's capacity in mainstreaming climate change adaptation and resilience into Central Java Province development plan	Output	Output 3.1.1 Enhanced provincial capacity to develop RAD API	0	36 (30%) female are involve through training RAD API, resresher course, shortcourse to Increasing the capacity of the provincial govt. to develop RAD-API involving key-stakeholders in the consultation and development process 1 document on mainstreaming gender and marginalized group incorporated within RAD API	Good
Increased economic income and improved community's health in 8 target urban villages (kelurahan) of Pekalongan City	Output	Output 5.1.1. Introduce and apply capture fishery to community (including women groups) through enrichment of mangrove ecosystem with consumable fish and other sea species, such as	0	16 female	Good

		shrimps and crabs (integrated aquaculture)			
Increased economic income and improved community's health in 8 target urban villages (kelurahan) of Pekalongan City	Output	Output 5.1.2 Development of community based ecotourism, that includes women with full support of the municipal govt	0	57 female involve in developoment mangrove ecoturism	Satisfactory
Increased economic income and improved community's health in 8 target urban villages (kelurahan) of Pekalongan City	Output	Output 5.1.3 Introducing ecological batik colouring technic to the batik craftsmen community incl. women groups, and increase capacity of batik maker to improve designs	0	240 (30%) female involve to ecological batik training	Satisfactory
Increased economic income and improved community's health in 8 target urban villages (kelurahan) of Pekalongan City	Output	Output 5.1.4 Introducing and implementing urban farming based on local seeds to community (including women groups) as an alternative agriculture practices to strengthen local food security	0	192 female	Good
Increased economic income and improved community's health in 8 target urban villages (kelurahan) of Pekalongan City	Output	Output 5.1.5 Establishment of a functioning waste management facility that can offer jobs and business opportunities both for the city and for the community that also gender mainstreamed in the development of employment	0	192 female	Satisfactory

		opportunity			
--	--	-------------	--	--	--

Section 2: Quality during implementation and at exit

List gender equality and women's empowerment issues encountered during implementation of the project/programme. For each gender equality and women's empowerment issue describe the progress that was made as well as the results.

Gender equality and women's empowerment issues	Rated result for the reporting period	Provide justification of the rating provided
Gender Role: This programme will assist these specific groups i.e womens group PKK, Dharma Wanita, Muslimat-NU, and other marginalised groups by providing alternative livelihood to increase their income as well as possible adaptation actions they are able to implement themselves	Satisfactory	The programme strengthened the roles of women and marginalised groups as livelihood actors and implementers of community-based adaptation. Through Pokja PI Kelurahan (Village Climate Change Working Group), women's organisations and other community groups participated in ecological batik, urban farming, aquaculture-harvest processing, kelurahan-level waste-bank management, adaptive sanitation, and ecotourism. Women were involved not only as beneficiaries but also in production, group management, product marketing, and coordination with technical agencies and market partners. Ecological batik became a strong livelihood entry point through natural-dye production, organisational legalisation, exhibitions, and cumulative sales exceeding IDR 200 million. The involvement of women's groups in processing aquaculture harvests also helped diversify products and extend livelihood benefits beyond groups directly managing fishponds.
Gender Activities: In community activities at the project location, the activities of women's groups have begun to appear. However, the proportion of involvement of women's groups is still weak in terms of quality of participation and involvement.	Satisfactory	The quality and intensity of women's participation increased beyond attendance in training and mentoring activities. Women represented 57% of the 108 members in the latest membership data of the eight Pokja PI Kelurahan and participated in identifying local problems, preparing community action plans, Musrenbangkel, monitoring MCK and livelihood activities, proposal development, and coordination with government agencies. The programme also created opportunities for women, youth, flood-affected communities, and other vulnerable groups to express their needs and contribute to programme planning. Their perspectives were incorporated into the planning and management of adaptive communal sanitation facilities, including accessibility, safety, menstrual hygiene, PHBS, and waterborne-disease considerations.
Gender Needs: Flood impacted groups especially groups of women are lack of knowledge in adaptation to climate change. In addition, the ability to create alternative livelihoods and voicing up the needs of women and children, is still very limited.	Satisfactory	The programme strengthened the capacity of women, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, children, and flood-affected communities to understand climate risks, identify local problems, plan adaptation actions, and collaborate with government agencies and other stakeholders. Tailored training and mentoring were provided according to different needs, including inclusive livelihood activities for persons with disabilities, home-yard urban farming for older persons, and climate education activities involving children

		and youth. Through Pokja PI Kelurahan, women and vulnerable groups were supported to voice their needs through community planning, Musrenbangkel, monitoring, and proposal development. Adaptive MCK facilities also incorporated accessibility and specific hygiene and safety needs.
Opportunities and Challenges/Risks: During our first year building communities in site location in 2017, the eagerness of women in involvement towards policy making is relatively increasing whenever it match their interest and time. The risk is whether women as head of families can still be involved in the program activities since their time is limited.	Satisfactory	Gender-Responsive Planning and Budgeting (PPRG) created opportunities to incorporate the perspectives of women and vulnerable groups into government planning and budgeting. Recognition was further strengthened through collaboration with FISIPOL UGM to develop six popular articles and two scientific articles documenting their experiences, contributions, challenges, and benefits from climate-resilient livelihoods. These publications are expected to support wider public recognition and evidence-based policymaking. However, their influence cannot yet be fully assessed because the publications are still being finalised. Challenges also remain in addressing women's time constraints and measuring changes in access, control, decision-making, and benefits.

Section 3: Implementation arrangements

What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP	KEMITRAAN integrated Gender Policy compliance into programme oversight through the Gender Action Plan, sex- and vulnerability-disaggregated monitoring, quarterly and annual reports, and activity implementation reports recorded in the TRACY system. Women's participation and benefits were regularly reviewed, while gender-related findings and knowledge products were documented and communicated to the SPKM team at KEMITRAAN's Home Office.
Have the implementation arrangements at the IE been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
What arrangements have been put in place by each Executing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP?	KEMITRAAN, acting as both IE and EE, implemented the Gender Action Plan through inclusive targeting, sex- and vulnerability-disaggregated data, accessible MCK planning, gender-responsive livelihood assistance and consultations involving women and vulnerable groups. Implementation was coordinated with Pokja PI, DPM-PPA, relevant technical agencies, consultants, and community groups.
Have the implementation arrangements at the EE(s) been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
Have any capacity gaps affecting GP compliance been identified during the reporting period and if so, what remediation was implemented?	Yes

Section 4: Grievances

Was a grievance mechanism established capable and known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to gender equality and women's	Yes
--	-----

empowerment?	
Were grievances received during the reporting period?	No

List all grievances received through the grievance mechanism during the reporting period regarding gender-related matters of project/programme activities [6]	For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process used	Provide the status/outcome
---	---	----------------------------

Comments

Rating

Implementing Entity					
Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Comments	Rating
1.1. Increased coastal community resilience in Pekalongan City	Outcome 4	Completion of the 300-metre breakwater and its handover to the Central Java Provincial Government; post-breakwater mangrove ecosystem rehabilitation supported by sediment monitoring; and sustained restoration through the Mangrove Restoration Roadmap, KTHs, and nursery houses in Kandang Panjang and Degayu.	Ontrack	Collaborative climate-smart actions involve municipal agencies, Pokja PI, universities, community groups, Rumah BUMN Telkom, BRI, and other private-sector and CSR actors. Ecological-batik groups have received business and market support; community initiatives cover urban farming, aquaculture, waste management, and other adaptation actions. The national seminar and related forums broadened learning and partnership opportunities. However, several major livelihood assets and partnership arrangements were still being completed, so their resilience benefits, financing continuity, and replication results are not yet fully	Satisfactory

				demonstrated.	
2.1. Enhanced capacity of local actors in identifying, initiating, strengthening, and escalating community-based actions to address climate risk and natural disaster; including capacity in integrating the actions to community development plan	Outcome 3	Independent initiatives and collaboration of the City and Kelurahan Climate Working Groups in RAD-API implementation and monitoring, planning, resource mobilization, alternative financing, and continuation of community-based adaptation actions.	Ontrack		Satisfactory
2.2. Enhanced capacity of local government and other city stakeholders' in developing climate risk assessment and utilizing the results to develop local climate change adaptation action plan (RAD API)	Outcome 7	Increased commitment of local government and key city stakeholders to operationalize RAD-API through alignment with local needs, implementation review, and integration into the RPJMD and government planning and budgeting.	Ontrack		Satisfactory
2.3. Enhanced resilience of coastal community from the Implementing Climate smart initiatives, including those fostering sustainable utilization of natural resources, with implementation and financing scheme that can be replicated and disseminated to broader audience	Outcome 8	Improved livelihoods and ecosystem resilience, as well as developed social behavioural changes in community through applied Climate Smart Initiative. Adoption and application of developed online technology systems were developed in collaboration with local governments	Delayed	Collaborative climate-smart actions involve municipal agencies, Pokja PI, universities, community groups, Rumah BUMN Telkom, BRI, and other private-sector and CSR actors. Ecological-batik groups have received business and market support; community initiatives cover urban farming, aquaculture, waste management, and other adaptation actions. The national seminar and related forums broadened learning and partnership opportunities. However, several major livelihood assets and partnership arrangements were still being completed, so their resilience benefits, financing	Marginally Satisfactory

				continuity, and replication results are not yet fully demonstrated.	
2.4 Established knowledge management network at municipality level	Outcome 3	KIBAS established as a trusted reference and municipal knowledge hub for documenting and sharing climate-change adaptation initiatives and lessons in Pekalongan.	Ontrack		Satisfactory
3.1 Enhancing provincial government's capacity in mainstreaming climate change adaptation and resilience into Central Java Province development plan	Outcome 7	Increased capacity of local governments and key city stakeholders (at least 7 municipal offices) in developing climate risk assessments and utilize the results to develop local climate change adaptation action plans that are mainstreamed in the Provincial Development Plans with regards to gender equality (Environmental Office, Bappeda, Maritime and Fisheries Office, agriculture Office, public works Office, women empowerment, Health Office)	Ontrack		Satisfactory
4.1 SIDIK as risk assessment tools for coastal area based on local experience enriched	Outcome 8	SIDIK Handbook developed, introduced and disseminated to broader stakeholder at all governmental level (local, provincial and national) with input from multi-stakeholders (i.e civic society, local government, private sectors and national government) in the re-formulation of SIDIK indicators. Introducing SIDIK as risk assessment tools for coastal area based on local experience at two ministries which include Ministry of	Ontrack		Satisfactory

		Marine and Fisheries, and Ministry of Environment and Forestry Two technical ministries on forestry and coastal management is actively involved in governing Climate Change Adaptation through SIDIK system.			
5.1. Increased economic income and improved community's health in 8 target kelurahan of Pekalongan City	Outcome 6	At least four inclusive climate-resilient livelihood models adopted across the target kelurahan, with products and services integrated through the Livelihood House and Ekotrip, and supported by functional productive assets, independent group governance, market linkages, circular-economy practices, and continued government support to improve income and sustain benefits for women and vulnerable groups.	Delayed	More than four livelihood streams are being developed: aquaculture/silvofishe ry, urban farming, community-based ecotourism, ecological batik, and integrated waste management. Ecological-batik sales exceed IDR 200 million and the association is legally established; urban farming operates through 25 groups at 30 points; eight greenhouse groups have been established; and the Ekotrip concept links ecotourism with urban farming, aquaculture, and local products. The Livelihood House is under rehabilitation as a shared production, education, information, and marketing hub. However, the Livelihood House, ecotourism sites, greenhouse operations, and productive silvofishery facilities were not yet fully operational, and income, business records, market continuity, group independence, and government handover	Marginally Satisfactory

				arrangements are not yet consistently demonstrated across all locations.	
5.1. Increased economic income and improved community's health in 8 target kelurahan of Pekalongan City	Outcome 4	Income or health level of beneficiaries of sustainable economic empowerment as well as improved watsan facilities at the program location, Male = 1.394 persons or 60% Female = 697 persons or 30%, include women headed family Vulnerable = 232 persons or 10%	Delayed	Six new and 18 rehabilitated adaptive communal sanitation units are managed by 24 groups and benefit 1,041 households, or about 5,197 people. Management, PHBS, menstrual hygiene, and waterborne-disease training was provided, supported by joint monitoring with the City and Kelurahan Climate Working Groups, DPUPR, Dinkes, DPM-PPA, and DLH. Monitoring of 18 sites identified uneven cleanliness, physical condition, drainage/septic performance, water availability, and fee collection. Additional rehabilitation and stronger operation, maintenance, and financing arrangements are required, while changes in health outcomes have not yet been directly measured.	Marginally Satisfactory

Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email
Willy Wicaksono	willy.wicaksono@kemitraan.or.id

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

Overall rated as Satisfactory, the programme made substantial progress in Year 5 across major outcomes—surpassing targets with a completed 300-metre breakwater and 4.14 ha of rehabilitated mangroves, enacting the Pekalongan City RAD-API, formalizing active city and kelurahan climate working groups (57% female representation), and expanding knowledge sharing through KIBAS, SIDIK handbooks, and a national seminar. However, progress is less complete for components reliant on operational assets and

sustained socio-economic benefits: key facilities like the Livelihood House, Ekotrip sites, greenhouses, silvofishery areas, and communal sanitation (serving ~5,197 people) are not yet fully operational, leaving income gains, market access, and health impacts still limited. Heading toward closure, priorities are to complete outstanding infrastructure, hand over the breakwater to the Central Java Provincial Government, operationalize pending livelihood and sanitation assets, strengthen group governance and financial maintenance, and monitor post-closure resilience, sediment formation, and community outcomes.

Executing Entity / Project Coordinator

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating	
1.1. Increased coastal community resilience in Pekalongan City	Outcome 4	Completion of the 300-metre breakwater and its handover to the Central Java Provincial Government; post-breakwater mangrove ecosystem rehabilitation supported by sediment monitoring; and sustained restoration through the Mangrove Restoration Roadmap, KTHs, and nursery houses in Kandang Panjang and Degayu.	Ontrack		Satisfactory
2.1. Enhanced capacity of local actors in identifying, initiating, strengthening, and escalating community-based actions to address climate risk and natural disaster; including capacity in integrating the actions to community development plan	Outcome 3	Independent initiatives and collaboration of the City and Kelurahan Climate Working Groups in RAD-API implementation and monitoring, planning, resource mobilization, alternative financing, and continuation of community-based adaptation actions.	Ontrack		Satisfactory
2.2. Enhanced capacity of local government and other city stakeholders' in developing climate risk assessment and utilizing the results to develop local climate change adaptation action plan (RAD API)	Outcome 7	Increased commitment of local government and key city stakeholders to operationalize RAD-API through alignment with local needs, implementation review, and integration into the RPJMD and government planning and budgeting.	Ontrack		Satisfactory
2.3. Enhanced resilience of coastal community from the Implementing Climate smart initiatives, including those fostering sustainable utilization of natural resources, with implementation and financing scheme that can be replicated and disseminated to broader audience	Outcome 8	Improved livelihoods and ecosystem resilience, as well as developed social behavioural changes in community through applied Climate Smart Initiative. Adoption and application of developed online technology systems were developed in collaboration with local governments	Ontrack		Marginally Satisfactory
2.4 Established knowledge management network at municipality level	Outcome 3	KIBAS established as a trusted reference and municipal knowledge hub for documenting	Ontrack		Satisfactory

		and sharing climate-change adaptation initiatives and lessons in Pekalongan.			
3.1 Enhancing provincial government's capacity in mainstreaming climate change adaptation and resilience into Central Java Province development plan	Outcome 7	Increased capacity of local governments and key city stakeholders (at least 7 municipal offices) in developing climate risk assessments and utilize the results to develop local climate change adaptation action plans that are mainstreamed in the Provincial Development Plans with regards to gender equality (Environmental Office, Bappeda, Maritime and Fisheries Office, agriculture Office, public works Office, women empowerment, Health Office)	Ontrack		Satisfactory
4.1 SIDIK as risk assessment tools for coastal area based on local experience enriched	Outcome 8	SIDIK Handbook developed, introduced and disseminated to broader stakeholder at all governmental level (local, provincial and national) with input from multi-stakeholders (i.e civic society, local government, private sectors and national government) in the re-formulation of SIDIK indicators. Introducing SIDIK as risk assessment tools for coastal area based on local experience at two ministries which include Ministry of Marine and Fisheries, and Ministry of Environment and Forestry Two technical ministries on forestry and coastal management is actively involved in governing Climate Change Adaptation through SIDIK system.	Ontrack		Satisfactory
5.1. Increased economic income and improved community's health in 8 target kelurahan of Pekalongan City	Outcome 6	At least four inclusive climate-resilient livelihood models adopted across the target kelurahan, with products and services integrated through the Livelihood House and Ekotrip, and supported by functional productive assets, independent group governance, market linkages, circular-economy practices, and continued government support to improve income and sustain benefits for women and vulnerable groups.	Ontrack		Marginally Satisfactory
5.1. Increased economic	Outcome 4	Income or health level of	Ontrack		Marginally

income and improved community's health in 8 target kelurahan of Pekalongan City		beneficiaries of sustainable economic empowerment as well as improved watsan facilities at the program location, Male = 1.394 persons or 60% Female = 697 persons or 30%, include women headed family Vulnerable = 232 persons or 10%			Satisfactory
---	--	---	--	--	--------------

Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email	Institution
Arief Mahmudi	arief.mahmudi@kemitraan.or.id	KEMITRAAN

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

Institutional results remain strong. The City and eight Kelurahan Climate Working Groups are formalized and active in planning, monitoring, livelihood facilitation, resource mobilization, and local adaptation actions. Women represent 57% of members under the latest kelurahan decrees. The Pekalongan City RAD-API has been enacted and linked to planning processes, supported by municipal-agency capacity building. KIBAS is operational with 84 articles and an established contributor structure, while the SIDIK Handbook, national seminar, podcasts, and publications have expanded knowledge exchange. Progress is less complete where outcomes depend on operational assets and sustained economic or health benefits. More than four livelihood models are being developed, and ecological batik and community urban farming show tangible results. However, the Livelihood House, Ekotrip and ecotourism facilities, greenhouse operations, and productive silvofishery sites were not yet fully operational. Consistent evidence of income improvement, independent group management, market continuity, and government support remains limited. Similarly, communal sanitation reaches approximately 5,197 people, but monitoring shows uneven facility condition, water supply, maintenance, and fee collection, while health outcomes are not yet directly measured. Priorities are to complete and hand over outstanding infrastructure; operationalize the Livelihood House, Ekotrip, greenhouses, silvofishery, and sanitation rehabilitation; strengthen group governance, financial records, markets, and maintenance financing; secure continued municipal and provincial support; and monitor income, health, functionality, inclusion, sediment formation, and resilience outcomes after programme closure.

Other

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
-----------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------	------------------	--------

Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email
------	-------

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

Overall Rating

Overall rating

Satisfactory

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

The project has reached at least 85-90% cumulative completion of Year 5 milestone indicators across all project components. Its financial disbursement aligns closely with physical progress, maintaining low variance between spent and planned budget. Full compliance with the AF's ESP and Gender Policy. Moving on the project closure, need to secure binding agreements with the Pekalongan City and Central Java Provincial governments to integrate operations & maintenance funding into the municipal annual budget. Conduct a final impact assessment on mangrove survival, coastal erosion mitigation, and household vulnerability indices. Ensure community maintenance groups receive final operational guidelines and resources prior to formal project closure.

Project Indicators

List of indicators

Type of Indicator (indicators towards Objectives, Outcomes, etc...)	Indicator	Baseline	Progress Since Inception	Target for Project End
Objectives	Objective 1 50% of the total households or equal to 12,573 households has gained impact from protection along coast line from sea level rise causing tidal flood and inundation	Based on Monografi Kelurahan Period July-Dec 2021, the total of HHs in Pekalongan Utara sub district: 23,798 HHs	Cumulatively, 8,998 households in Kandang Panjang, Bandengan, and Degayu are within the programme's coastal protection intervention area, against the end target of 12,573 households. (Source: Pekalongan City Population and Civil Registration Office—Aggregate Population Data, Semester II 2025).	12,573 households has gained impact from protection along coast line from sea level rise causing tidal flood and inundation
Outcomes	Outcome 1.1 Approx. 75% of targeted coastal areas is protected through a combination of mangrove ecosystem and breakwater At least, the coastal areas in 3 urban villages are protected through mangrove ecosystem	• Abrasion/ coastal erosion data • Mangrove degradation data • Degradation of the vegetation data • Land salinization/salt water intrusion data • Ecosystem degradation and increased waste production lead to health issues	Cumulatively, 4.1397 ha of mangrove areas have been rehabilitated across 3 coastal kelurahan, while the 300-metre rubble-mound breakwater has been completed, meeting the programme's main ecosystem- and infrastructure-based coastal protection	3 ha of Mangrove Ecosystem 300m rubble mound breakwater

		especially in poor urban communities data	targets.	
Outputs	Output 1.1.1 3 hectares of targeted coastal areas is protected through established mangrove ecosystem. At least, the coastal areas in 3 urban villages are protected through mangrove ecosystem	Existing MANGROVE in PIM area 6.48 ha from 31.14 ha. The Pekalongan city government targets the mangrove conservation area in PIM to be 5.7 ha (the land status belongs to the city government). The location of the urban village of Kandang Panjang and Bandengan is very close to the PIM area with 9168 HHs (31,337 person).	The AF Pekalongan Programme has rehabilitated a total of 4.1397 hectares of mangrove areas along the coast of North Pekalongan. Cumulatively, 38,823 seedlings have been planted, comprising <i>Avicennia marina</i>, <i>Rhizophora mucronata</i>, <i>Rhizophora apiculata</i>, <i>Bruguiera</i> sp., and sea pine. The intervention has been supported by technical and adaptive measures, including an evaluation of the planter-bag method in erosion-prone areas, targeted replacement planting around the crematorium area, preparation of the technical design and cost estimate for a mangrove nursery, and the establishment of the “RIMBA” Mangrove Group in Degayu Kelurahan. The programme has also actively supported Mageri Segoro, a flagship programme of the Central Java Provincial Government. The intervention has been further strengthened by the construction of a mangrove nursery that serves as a	3 ha of Mangrove Ecosystem 3 urban villages

			centre for seedling production, education, promotion, and multi-stakeholder collaboration. Mangrove survival rates range from 57% to 78.5%, including in the post-breakwater trial area and monitored areas within Pekalongan Mangrove Park (PMP). In addition, the AF Pekalongan Programme has developed a 0.141-hectare arboretum in Degayu, where 1,600 mangrove seedlings and 250 nyamplung trees (<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> Linn.) have been planted around the arboretum and along the access route to the nursery. The intervention has covered these three priority coastal kelurahan through mangrove rehabilitation and site-based ecosystem protection. To support long-term sustainability, this achievement has been reinforced by the agreed Pekalongan City Mangrove Restoration Roadmap 2026–2030, which serves as a common reference for the planning, restoration, rehabilitation,	
--	--	--	---	--

			conservation, protection, and sustainable management of mangrove ecosystems in Pekalongan City. The roadmap prioritizes continued rehabilitation in Pekalongan Mangrove Park (PMP)–Kandang Panjang, beginning in lower-risk areas and gradually expanding to locations increasingly protected by sedimentation processes and the effects of the breakwater. In Degayu, the roadmap identifies priority planting sites and confirms the use of former bengkok land as a mini mangrove arboretum for species collection, demonstration, and education. Bandengan remains within the mangrove rehabilitation coverage, while the roadmap provides guidance for future consolidation and expansion based on site suitability and land potential.	
Outputs	Output 1.1.1 60 persons are involved in expanding mangrove cover in coastal areas by planting, restoring, and maintaining. The involved community consists approximately of 36	Existing MANGROVE in PIM area 6.48 ha from 31.14 ha. The Pekalongan city government targets the mangrove conservation area in PIM to be 5.7 ha (the land status belongs	In rehabilitating the mangrove ecosystem, the programme has involved 475 people in planting, restoration, and maintenance activities, exceeding the target of 60	60 persons

	male and 18 female, and additional 6 persons identified as vulnerable	to the city government). The location of the Kelurahan (village) of Kandang Panjang and Bandengan is very close to the PIM area with 9168 HHs (31,337 person).	people. Participants comprised 364 men and 111 women, including 105 people from vulnerable groups, such as youth, older persons, and residents affected by tidal flooding. The activities also demonstrated multi-stakeholder participation, involving Forest Farmer Groups (KTH), the Forestry Service Branch (CDK), relevant municipal government agencies, kelurahan administrations, Climate Change Working Groups (Pokja PI), community groups, schools, and CSR partners. The final participant count will be adjusted following the deduplication of attendance records.	
Outputs	Output 1.1.2 coastline in Kandang Panjang rehabilitated through the construction of breakwater (rubble mound) 1 of urban villages is protected through breakwater construction in Slamaran coast	The breakwater aims to enforce and enhance coastal sediments, as well as to prevent further abrasion.	The construction of the breakwater has been fully completed. The infrastructure consists of two rubble-mound breakwater units, each 150 metres long—or 300 metres in total—with a base width of 21.37 metres and approximately 100 metres between the two units. The breakwater is located in the Bandengan Beach/crematorium area, Kandang Panjang Kelurahan,	300 meter breakwater constructed 1 urban villate protected

			North Pekalongan District Following construction, initial sediment deposition has been observed around the breakwater structures, indicating the early functioning of the coastal protection system. To ensure sustainable asset management and future maintenance, the handover process to the Central Java Provincial Government still needs to be completed in accordance with its mandate.	
Outputs	Output 1.1.2 56 local people were socialized about livable and healthy settlements and were involved in the construction of breakwater infrastructure in both kelurahan Kandang Panjang. Approximately Male : 34 persons, Female: 17 Persons and vulnerable : 5 Persons	0	Community participation in outreach and construction preparation activities also exceeded the target. Against a target of 56 people, the activities involved at least 291 participants, comprising 222 men and 69 women.	56 persons
Objectives	Objective 2 Enhancing coastal community capacity in developing and implementing local climate change adaptation actions (RAD API), climate change information system, climate smart initiative	0	The target has been exceeded. Analysis of the Pekalongan City RPJMD 2025–2029 and RKPD 2026 identified at least eight CCA-relevant programmes with allocated budgets, covering flood and tidal-flood management, drainage, pollution control, biodiversity, waste management,	1. Regional Development Planning (Bappeda) 2. Office of Communication and Information (Diskominfo) 3. Office of Agriculture and Food (Dinperpa) 4. Office of Tourism, Youth and Sport (Dinparbudpora) 5. Office of Environment (DLH) 6. Office of Marine

			drinking water, and sanitation, with approximately Rp33.24 billion allocated in the 2026 RKPD. These programmes operationalize the RPJMD's recognition of climate change, particularly flooding and tidal inundation, as a strategic development issue and its priorities for coastal and environmental resilience.	and Fishery (DKP) 7. Office of Public Works and Spatial Planning (DPUPR) 8. Health Office (Dinkes) 9. Office of Trade and Cooperative (Dindagkop).
Outcomes	Outcome 2.1 160 community members from 8 kelurahan become agent of change in coping better with climate-change through adaptation and actions. The targets will be counted from the achievement in each outcome.	• Local actors have limited capacity to prepare for and respond to climate change and natural hazards • The most vulnerable areas and groups receive limited infrastructure support and no targeted object to receive resilience building support because of limited capacity and resources. • Detailed/specific climate change threat and hazard information / evidence is not available at community scale in Pekalongan City, which means the local government and communities can't plan for appropriate adaptation actions	Cumulatively, 687 recorded community members have been engaged as agents of change through Pokja PI, MCK management, youth, and livelihood groups, exceeding the target of 160 people.	160 community members
Outputs	Output 2.1.1 The existing City Climate Working Group reactivated and actively involved in the	Pekalongan city government does not yet have a working group and action plan for climate change adaptation	The Pekalongan City Climate Change Working Group has been formally reactivated through Mayor Decree No.	1 City Climate

	planning of adaptation action at municipal level, both community based and government led.	program	000.7.3/2025 for 2025–2027 and is actively supporting planning, monitoring, and follow-up of adaptation actions.	
Outputs	Output 2.1.1 80% of the members of the Pekalongan City climate working group, representatives of regional stakeholders and / or program cadres that they are active in FGD forums, workshops and meetings organized by the program	Pekalongan city government does not yet have a working group and action plan for climate change adaptation program	42 of 49 positions (86%) in the City Pokja PI structure are represented by municipal agencies, with members actively participating in coordination, workshops, monitoring, Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting (Perencanaan dan Penganggaran Responsif Gender/PPRG), and adaptation action planning.	Working Group (80% of the members of the Pekalongan City climate working group representatives of regional stakeholders and / or program cadres)
Outputs	Output 2.1.1 30% of climate working group members in Pekalongan city, representations of women groups and vulnerable groups	Pekalongan city government does not yet have a working group and action plan for climate change adaptation program	Women account for 20 of 58 active OPD participants (34%), exceeding the 30% representation target.	30% representations of women groups and vulnerable groups
Outputs	Output 2.1.2 8 climate working group established in each kelurahan and actively involved in the development of community based adaptation action plan	Identificatied potential groups and/or community organizations to be involved in the Kelurahan working group with following results: 1. Apsara 2. Mapan 3. DFTF (Degayu For The Future) 4. Kencana Jaya 5. Pengurus Taman Cabe Sakura 6. LKK (Lembaga Kemasyarakatan Kelurahan) in each village 7. Save Pekalongan Community	Eight Pokja PI Kelurahan have been established and formalized through kelurahan decrees, with workplans, advocacy plans, funding proposals, and active involvement in community-based adaptation and livelihood initiatives.	8 Urban Village Climate Working Groups
Outputs	Output 2.1.2 80% of the members of the Kelurahan climate	Identification of potential groups and/or community	At establishment, 60% of 181 Pokja PI Kelurahan members	80% of the members of the Kelurahan climate working

	working group in 8 Kelurahan are represented by programme cadres. They are to be active in FGD forums, workshops and meetings organized by the programme	organizations to be involved in the Kelurahan working group with following results: 1. Apsara 2. Mapan 3. DFTF (Degayu For The Future) 4. Kencana Jaya 5. Pengurus Taman Cabe Sakura 6. LKK (Lembaga Kemasyarakatan Kelurahan) in each village 7. Save Pekalongan Community	were programme/organization cadres. The 80% target has therefore not been fully achieved, although the Pokja remain active in programme forums and adaptation actions.	group representatives of programme cadres
Outputs	Output 2.1.2 30% of climate working group members at Kelurahan level represented by women and vulnerable group	Identification of potential groups and/or community organizations to be involved in the Kelurahan working group with following results: 1. Apsara 2. Mapan 3. DFTF (Degayu For The Future) 4. Kencana Jaya 5. Pengurus Taman Cabe Sakura 6. LKK (Lembaga Kemasyarakatan Kelurahan) in each village 7. Save Pekalongan Community	Women and vulnerable groups, including youth, older people, and residents affected by flooding and tidal inundation, have been involved in the establishment and activities of the eight Kelurahan Climate Change Working Groups (Pokja PI). The representation of women and vulnerable groups within the Pokja PI Kelurahan has exceeded the minimum target of 30%, with women accounting for 57% of the 108 members under the latest decrees. This participation demonstrates that the Pokja PI Kelurahan have become an active platform for women and vulnerable groups to engage in community-based climate change adaptation actions.	30% representations of women groups and vulnerable groups
Outputs	Output 2.1.2 There is a document of lesson learned or	Identification of potential groups and/or community	The programme has developed a draft book on programme	1 document of lesson learned or best practice

	best practice about women and vulnerable groups related to climate change adaptation	organizations to be involved in the Kelurahan working group with following results: 1. Apsara 2. Mapan 3. DFTF (Degayu For The Future) 4. Kencana Jaya 5. Pengurus Taman Cabe Sakura 6. LKK (Lembaga Kemasyarakatan Kelurahan) in each village 7. Save Pekalongan Community	best practices and lessons learned, which is currently being finalized, including lessons from strengthening the Kelurahan Climate Change Working Groups (Pokja PI) in supporting community-based climate change adaptation actions. In addition, lessons from the Pokja PI Kelurahan have also been documented through Pokja PI profiles, product catalogues, and documentation of community livelihood initiatives, highlighting the involvement of women and community groups in vegetable cultivation, fisheries, and waste management/waste bank activities.	
Outputs	Output 2.1.3 Climate change information system (CCIS) developed and ensuing climate change adaptation actions implemented	Development of a village information system called Rumah Data (management of information and data collection, etc)	The Climate Change Information System (CCIS) has been established through the revitalized and operational KIBAS website, which has been socialized to 10 OPDs, Kelurahan Climate Change Working Groups (Pokja PI), kelurahan governments, and community groups in Pekalongan, and integrated into the Pekalongan City Government website. KIBAS currently hosts 56 articles covering	1 Climate change information system (CCIS)

			climate change, community resilience in Pekalongan, youth engagement in environmental governance, and related adaptation issues.	
Outputs	Output 2.1.4 At least 3 (three) youth groups established across 8 targeted Kelurahan with developed action plan agreed upon	Identify university and High School, youth group (Karang Taruna, IPNU, etc) in Pekalongan City	The programme has supported three youth-based climate action structures and initiatives. These include KOBAR, a citywide youth climate network with a formal structure, five-year roadmap, and three main divisions focusing on mangrove conservation, ecological batik, and climate adaptation campaigns; KTH Rimba in Degayu, whose membership is predominantly youth and which is engaged in mangrove conservation; and an emerging climate citizen-journalism network developed through KIBAS contributor training, where young participants are being encouraged to document and communicate local climate issues and adaptation practices.	At least 3 youth groups
Outcomes	Outcome 2.2 Increased capacity of local government and city's key stakeholders in the development of climate risk assessment and utilizing the results to develop local	• Lack of capacity of the local governments officer and related stakeholders to lead climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction plan • Any interventions in the	The Pekalongan RAD API has been enacted through Mayor Regulation No. 34A/2024 and supported by climate-risk assessment, Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting	1 document of RAD API (CC Adaptation Action Plan) incorporated within annual work-plan or mid-term development plan at municipal level

	climate change adaptation action plan that is mainstreamed in the Municipal Development Plan with regards to gender equity	proposed intervention areas will continue as small-scale and stand-alone projects that lack integration and miss important opportunities for synergies. They also will not consider the impact of future climate change and the need to include consideration in the design of community level interventions. • The most vulnerable communities are not targeted/reached	(PPRG), a Gender Action Plan, climate budget tagging, Gender Responsive Budgets (ARG) in 11 OPDs, and Gender Budget Statements (GBS) in 8 OPDs. Its operationalization has been further strengthened through planning and budgeting training aligned with Presidential Regulation No. 110/2025 on Carbon Economic Value (NEK), supporting OPDs to translate RAD API priorities into programmes, budgets, and measurable actions that are aligned with their key performance indicators (IKU) and government monitoring systems.	
Outputs	Output 2.2.1 Climate change adaptation action plan adopted and developed to RAD API documents and incorporated within annual work-plan or mid-term development plan at municipal level	Pekalongan city government does not yet have an action plan for climate change adaptation program.	One Pekalongan City RAD API has been completed and legally adopted through Mayor Regulation No. 34A/2024, providing the reference for integrating adaptation priorities into municipal planning and budgeting.	1 draft document of RAD API incorporated CC-Adaptation within annual work-plan or mid-term development plan at municipal level
Outputs	Output 2.2.1 Mainstreaming gender and marginalized groups adopted and developed to RAD API documents and incorporated within annual work-plan or mid-term development plan at	Pekalongan city government does not yet have an action plan for climate change adaptation program.	Gender has been incorporated into the RAD API and operationalized through a Gender Action Plan, PPRG capacity building, ARG in 11 OPDs, and GBS in 8 OPDs, linking gender-responsive	1 document on mainstreaming gender and marginalized group incorporated within RAD API and annual work-plan or mid-term development plan at municipal level

	municipal level municipal level		budgeting to RAD API priorities.	
Outputs	Output 2.2.2 At least, 5 municipal offices (Regional Development Planning (Bappeda), Office of Marine and Fisheries, Office of Environment, Public Work and Spatial Planning in collaboration Office of Sanitary and Health, and Office of Tourism) have actively involved in governing Climate-change adaptation and involved in the development of a strategy to integrate CCA into local government planning.	Information about RCBT regional climate Budget Tagging Mercy / Per-OPD (process) Note: OPD = Municipal Offices or Agencies	The target has been exceeded: 18 OPDs are represented in the City Climate Change Working Group and 9 OPDs have formal cooperation agreements with KEMITRAAN, supporting CCA planning and implementation. This engagement has also been strengthened through climate budget tagging and gender-responsive planning and budgeting, helping integrate adaptation priorities into municipal planning and budget processes.	At least 5 municipal offices (Regional Development Planning-Bappeda, Office of Marine and Fishery, Office of Environment, Public Work and Spatial Planning in collaboration Office of Sanitary and Health, and Office of Tourism)
Outcomes	Outcome 2.3 Improved livelihoods and ecosystem resilience, as well as developed social behavioural changes in community through applied Climate Smart Initiative. Adoption and application of developed online technology systems in collaboration with local governments	• Poor adaptive capacities • Lack of mechanism for disseminating proven strategies to adapt to risks has led to relatively high fatality rates, disease incidence and food security, especially for vulnerable people (child, elderly and women-headed household) • High exposure to hazards can be considered as co-drivers of poverty and compounded social problems such as, disease, sanitation, food security issues. • Slow onset event such as sea level rise and droughts have affected the social well-being and	Community climate-smart actions have expanded through livelihood groups, Pokja PI, and KOBAR, while KIBAS provides accessible climate and adaptation information and strengthens citizen journalism by enabling communities to document and share local climate conditions, adaptation practices, and community experiences. The platform also draws on publicly available climate and water-level data to complement locally generated information.	Alternative livelihood to improved community resilience; applied online technology system

		cohesion of local communities and reduce their ability to cope climate change impacts.		
Outputs	Output 2.3.1 Established community-led climate network, that consists at least 30% of Women Developed smart-phone based climate warning systems across 8 urban villages.	Identify the village information system called Rumah Data (kind of information, management, data collection, etc.)	A total of 687 members are active across 80 community groups (Pokja PI, women's groups, youth, farmers, fishers, waste banks, batik artisans, urban farming, MCK managers, ecotourism, mangrove, TPST). Of these, 335 are women (49%), exceeding the target threshold of 30%. Groups with strong women's involvement include: - Urban Farming groups (KWT) – women as main actors. - Ecological Batik groups – largely female artisans. - MCK Management groups – many women caretakers. - Waste Bank groups – majority women-led. Women not only participate but also take on leadership and management roles within networks.	30% of group members are women
Outcomes	Outcome 2.4 The knowledge management network established in each target kelurahan that are actively engage and communicate with each other.	Lack of capacity of the local governments officer and related stakeholders to lead climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction plan	A cumulative 76 community groups participate in knowledge and information exchange, with the 8 Pokja PI Kelurahan serving as local coordination and knowledge-sharing hubs.	4 knowledge management networks
Outputs	Output 2.4.1	Existing	Cumulatively, 72	3 times

	Training and knowledge sharing conducted across 8 target urban villages involving different community groups	MANGROVE in PIM area 6.48 ha from 31.14 ha. The Pekalongan city government targets the mangrove conservation area in PIM to be 5.7 ha (the land status belongs to the city government). The location of the Kelurahan (village) of Kandang Panjang an	training, FGD, socialization, technical assistance, and knowledge-sharing activities have been conducted across the 8 target kelurahan, far exceeding the target of three activities.	
Outputs	Output 2.4.2 Publications related to climate change adaptation produced by each group during the course of the project	Pekalongan City has not yet produced media that publishes issues on climate change. There are two films initiated by KEMITRAAN with SAVE PEKALONGAN Community in the previous programme with the title "Pekalongan 34cm" and "Ada Juang di tanah Tergenang"	The programme has cumulatively produced 52 knowledge and advocacy products, including 23 audiovisual products, 14 print/digital materials, 12 modules/handbooks, and 3 catalogues/scientific publications, exceeding the target of 8 products.	8 Knowledge product, Advocacy materials
Outputs	Output 2.4.3 Knowledge management network established and consists at least of 5 different community groups in each target kelurahan (i.e youth group, women group, farmers and fishermen groups, local entrepreneurs, other marginalized group, and academician or urban planners) that are actively engage and communicate with each other.	Identification of potential groups and/or community organizations to be involved in the CCA Programme, with following results: 1. Apsara 2. Mapan 3. DFTF (Degayu For The Future) 4. Kencana Jaya 5. Pengurus Taman Cabe Sakura 6. LKK (Lembaga Kemasyarakatan Kelurahan) in each village 7. Save Pekalongan Community 8. University and High School 9. Youth Group	A cumulative 76 community groups are involved in knowledge exchange, covering Pokja PI, urban farming, fisheries, MCK, ecotourism, batik, youth, waste management, and mangrove groups, exceeding the aggregate target of 40 networks.	40 sharing knowledge network
Objectives	Objective 3 Climate change and	- 2035 flood risk analysis report by	The Central Java RPJMD 2024–2029	RPJMD/RKP Province and

	adaptation context included in Central Java Province Development Plan (RPJMD/RKP) The definition is approved by the documents of Regional Regulation on RPJMD and RKP (Regional Development Planning, and Annual Development Plan) at Central Java Province. The RPJMD and RKP documents has integrated the climate change and adaptation context into the provincial policy.	Mercy Corp as reference - Program identification report data in the 2018-2023 Provincial Mid-term Development Plan (RPJM) as reference	explicitly integrates climate change and adaptation. It references the Provincial RAD-API (2023) and includes climate vulnerability data in its situational analysis. Adaptation priorities are mainstreamed into development strategies, with focus on coastal protection, water resources, agriculture, health, and disaster risk reduction. The plan also highlights inclusive and gender-responsive adaptation, ensuring that women, vulnerable groups, and local communities are part of resilience-building efforts.	Pekalongan Municipal
Outcomes	Outcome 3.1 Increased capacity of local governments and key city stakeholders (at least 7 municipal offices) in developing climate risk assessments and utilize the results to develop local climate change adaptation action plans that are mainstreamed in the Provincial Development Plans with regards to gender equality (Environmental Office, Bappeda, Maritime and Fisheries Office, agriculture Office, public works Office, women	Lacking capacity of provincial government officer to put forward climate change adaptation issue in development plan as well as incapability to lead by example in mainstreaming the issue	Capacity has been strengthened for at least 9 municipal offices through training, workshops, and direct involvement in RAD-API and budget tagging processes. These include Bappeda, DLH, DKP, Dinperpa (Agriculture & Food), DPUPR, DPMPPA (Women Empowerment), and City Health Office, along with additional OPDs engaged in livelihood, waste management, and gender-inclusive programs. Results of climate risk assessments (SIDIK,	7 municipal offices

	empowerment, Health Office)		RAD-API) are being applied in planning and budgeting processes, with explicit attention to gender equality and inclusion.	
Outputs	Output 3.1.1 Climate change adaptation action plan adopted and developed to RAD API documents and incorporated within annual work-plan or mid-term development plan at provincial level.	- Document of disaster management plan at kelurahan level by FPRB (Disaster Risk Reduction Forum) as reference. - Data and information from the Municipal Mid-term Development Plan (RPJM) activities that intersect with climate change (Bappeda) - 2035 flood risk analysis report from Mercy Corp as reference - Program identification report data in the 2018-2023 Provincial Mid-term Development Plan (RPJM) DPMPPA Program PKH Program KOTAKU Program PAMSIMAS Program BPS Program (Program from the Government that is already running)	The Provincial RAD-API of Central Java has been developed with contributions from 10 OPDs and is incorporated into the provincial RPJMD and RKPD through budget tagging and planning alignment (2022–2024). Climate adaptation priorities (water, coastal, health, agriculture, DRR) are reflected in the APBD allocations and serve as references for the ongoing RPJMD review.	1 document of RAD API incorporated CC-Adaptation within annual work-plan or mid-term development plan at provincial level.
Outputs	Output 3.1.1 Mainstreaming gender and marginalized groups adopted and developed to RAD API documents and incorporated within annual work-plan or mid-term development plan at province level	0- Document of disaster management plan at kelurahan level by FPRB (Disaster Risk Reduction Forum) as reference. - Data and information from the Municipal Mid-term Development Plan (RPJM) activities that intersect with climate change (Bappeda) - 2035 flood risk analysis	Gender and marginalized groups mainstreaming into RAD API is ongoing.	1 document on mainstreaming gender and marginalized group incorporated within RAD API and annual workplan or mid-term development plan at provincial level

		report from Mercy Corp as reference - Program identification report data in the 2018-2023 Provincial Mid-term Development Plan (RPJM) DPMPPA Program PKH Program KOTAKU Program PAMSIMAS Program BSPS Program (Program from the Government that is already running)		
Outputs	Output 3.1.2 At least, 5 provincial offices (Regional Development Planning (Bappeda), Office of Marine and Fisheries, Office of Environment, Public Work and Spatial Planning in collaboration Office of Sanitary and Health, and Office of Tourism) have actively involved in governing Climate-change adaptation and involved in the development of a strategy to integrate CCA into local government planning	- Document of disaster management plan at kelurahan level by FPRB (Disaster Risk Reduction Forum) as reference. - Data and information from the Municipal Mid-term Development Plan (RPJM) activities that intersect with climate change (Bappeda) - 2035 flood risk analysis report from Mercy Corp as reference - Program identification report data in the 2018-2023 Provincial Mid-term Development Plan (RPJM) DPMPPA Program PKH Program KOTAKU Program PAMSIMAS Program BSPS Program (Program from the Government that is already running)	At least 10 provincial OPDs were engaged in the development of the Central Java Provincial RAD API and coordination through Pokja MAPI. More intensive collaboration was maintained with Bappeda, DLHK, DKP, CDK Wilayah IV, and Biro ISDA, covering adaptation planning, coastal and marine adaptation, mangrove rehabilitation, linkage with the Mageri Segoro programme, and alignment of AF Pekalongan interventions with provincial policies and programmes. In addition, BBWS Pemali Juana was engaged as a technical partner in coordinating physical interventions located around the embankment area,	At least 5 provincial office (Regional Development Planning-Bappeda, Office of Marine and Fishery, Office of Environment, Public Work and Spatial Planning in collaboration Office of Sanitary and Health, and Office of Tourism)

			including the development of ecotourism facilities, to ensure that programme infrastructure was aligned with the function, safety, and management of existing flood- and tidal-flood protection infrastructure.	
Objectives	Objective 4 Establishing knowledge management network between national and local government in climate adaptation context	0	A multi-level climate adaptation knowledge network has been established and strengthened between local, provincial and national governments through the National Adaptation Fund Seminar, enabling Pekalongan's local climate vulnerability and adaptation experience to be shared with broader government stakeholders and inform climate adaptation learning and policy processes. SIDIK has been enhanced with locally based vulnerability indicators, reflecting coastal risks and local conditions identified through the programme.	SIDIK is enhanced with local-based vulnerability indicator
Objectives	Objective 4 At least, one knowledge product is produced in each output	0	The programme has produced more than the targeted 5 knowledge products, including the SIDIK Handbook with Local Indicators, climate adaptation modules and guidelines, best-practice and field-	5 knowledge products

			story publications, livelihood catalogues/booklets, audiovisual materials, and digital knowledge content.	
Outcomes	Outcome 4.1 SIDIK Handbook developed, introduced and disseminated to broader stakeholder at all governmental level (local, provincial and national) with input from multi-stakeholders (i.e. civic society, local government, private sectors and national government) in the reformulation of SIDIK indicators. Introducing SIDIK as risk assessment tools for coastal area based on local experience at two ministries which include Ministry of Marine and Fisheries, and Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Two technical ministries on forestry and coastal management is actively involved in governing Climate Change Adaptation through SIDIK system.	• SIDIK unable to appropriately and accurately assess the vulnerability and risk of coastal region • Adaptation programmes planned at ministry level (national level) often incompatible with the needs of adaptation actions at city/local level	One SIDIK Handbook with Local Indicators has been finalized through a multi-stakeholder process involving national and local governments, civil society, academia and other relevant actors. The handbook incorporates locally grounded vulnerability indicators and has been introduced and disseminated at local, provincial and national levels. SIDIK has been introduced to KLH and KKP as a locally grounded climate-risk assessment approach for coastal areas, using Pekalongan's experience to demonstrate how local vulnerability indicators can support the identification and planning of coastal adaptation responses. Two technical ministries, KLH and KKP, have been engaged in climate adaptation knowledge exchange and policy processes. KLH also conducted a field visit to AF Pekalongan intervention sites to	1 document

			capture local adaptation lessons as input to Indonesia's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and participated in the National Adaptation Fund Seminar, while KKP contributed to coastal adaptation discussions and coordination.	
Outputs	Output 4.1.1 Input from multi-stakeholders (i.e. civic society, local government, private sectors and national government) in reformulation of SIDIK indicators collected and integrated in the handbook.	- 2035 flood risk analysis report from Mercy Corp as reference - Data and information from the 2018-2023 Provincial Mid-term Development Plan (RPJM), especially that relates to climate change	Multi-stakeholder inputs were collected through workshops, FGDs and dissemination processes and consolidated into the SIDIK Handbook with Local Indicators, ensuring that locally specific coastal vulnerability and climate-risk considerations were incorporated into the SIDIK approach.	8 (workshops, FGDs)
Outputs	Outputs 4.1.1 SIDIK as risk assessment tools for coastal area based on local experience at two ministries which include Ministry of Marine and Fisheries, and Ministry of Environment and Forestry introduced and disseminated	- 2035 flood risk analysis report from Mercy Corp as reference - Data and information from the 2018-2023 Provincial Mid-term Development Plan (RPJM), especially that relates to climate change	The SIDIK Handbook with Local Indicators has been produced and disseminated in printed, digital and English versions to national, provincial and local stakeholders. It was further disseminated through the National Adaptation Fund Seminar attended by approximately 350 participants and made publicly accessible through the KEMITRAAN website, expanding its reach beyond direct programme stakeholders.	1 handbook (7000 expl.)
Outputs	Output 4.1.2 Two technical ministries on forestry and coastal management	- 2035 flood risk analysis report from Mercy Corp as reference - Data and	The target of 2 technical ministries has been achieved through the	2 technical ministries on forestry and coastal management

	respectively are actively involved in governing Climate Change Adaptation through SIDIK system.	information from the 2018-2023 Provincial Mid-term Development Plan (RPJM), especially that relates to climate change	engagement of K LH and KKP. Their participation connects SIDIK-based local experience with national climate adaptation and coastal management processes, including NAP development, national knowledge exchange, and coastal adaptation coordination.	
Objectives	Objective 5 The indicator of the objective include: 1. Group of capture fisheries are developed; 2. Urban farming introduced and applied by community; 3. Developed and improved community-based ecotourism; 4. Constructed integrated-waste management facility.	List of community groups have been obtained from the related Municipal Offices (i.e. for Urban Farming, batik industry and aqua/silvoculture) within the 1st implementation year. Validation process based on vulnerability was conducted to the obtained list to identify the vulnerable groups/community.	All four objective-level livelihood/circular-economy models have been developed: aquaculture/silvofishery, urban farming, community-based ecotourism, and integrated waste management, with ecological batik providing an additional livelihood model.	Established livelihood alternatives and circular economy.
Outcomes	Outcome 5.1 At least 4 (four) sustainable livelihood are adopted and applied as climate change adaptation strategies by communities in each kelurahan through inclusive approach, by involving women and other marginalized group. The sustainable livelihood includes community fisheries at coastal areas, urban farming strategies, community-based ecotourism and integrated-waste	• Economic losses, physical infrastructure loss and also loss or disruption to livelihood options • Low cost-effectiveness of investments in the main productive sectors • Continuous decline in populations' revenue • Poor adaptive capacities • Lack of mechanism for disseminating proven strategies to adapt to risks has led to relatively high fatality rates, disease incidence and food	The programme has developed five climate-adaptive livelihood models—silvofishery, ecotourism, ecological batik, urban farming, and integrated waste management—with active participation of women and vulnerable groups. Coverage varies by intervention, with cross-kelurahan replication and market linkages used to extend benefits across the 8 target kelurahan.	2.324 beneficiaries of sustainable economic empowerment as well as improved water and sanitation facilities at the program location

	management in communities. Institutionalization of circular economics to improve average income in each Kelurahan, both in normal seasonal condition and in the mid of increasing of climate change consequences (i.e. El-Nino, La-Nina, Long drought, or wet-dry seasons). Furthermore, decreasing the health problems and risk in 8 Kelurahan.	security, especially for vulnerable people (child, elderly and women-headed household) • High exposure to hazards can be considered as co-drivers of poverty and compounded social problems such as, disease, sanitation, food security issues. • Slow onset event such as sea level rise and droughts have affected the social well-being and cohesion of local communities and reduce their ability to cope climate change impacts.		
Outcomes	Outcome 5.1 Income or health level of beneficiaries of sustainable economic empowerment as well as improved water and sanitation facilities at the program location, Male = 1.394 persons or 60% Female = 697 persons or 30%, include women headed family Vulnerable = 232 persons or 10%	• Economic losses, physical infrastructure loss and also loss or disruption to livelihood options • Low cost-effectiveness of investments in the main productive sectors • Continuous decline in populations' revenue • Poor adaptive capacities • Lack of mechanism for disseminating proven strategies to adapt to risks has led to relatively high fatality rates, disease incidence and food security, especially for vulnerable people (child, elderly and women-headed household) • High exposure to hazards can be considered as co-drivers of poverty	The beneficiaries have reached 4.265 individuals, including 2.502 man (59%), 1763 women (41%), and 1.194 Vulnerable (28%)	8 urban villages (Kelurahan)

		and compounded social problems such as, disease, sanitation, food security issues. • Slow onset event such as sea level rise and droughts have affected the social well-being and cohesion of local communities and reduce their ability to cope climate change impacts.		
Outputs	Output 5.1.1 Capture fisheries (number of group developed) developed and applied	- Identified aquaculture groups (Migunani, PKH, Pemuda Kramat Sari, Mina Mulya, Mandiri Jaya) - Pond data from office of Marine and Fishery	Seven fisheries/aquaculture groups are recorded in the programme network. Silvofishery has been piloted in Krapyak, productive demplots are being developed in Degayu and Kandang Panjang, and groups have received ToT, field-school, institutional, and DKP technical support; 8-kelurahan coverage remains in progress.	8 urban villages (Kelurahan)
Outputs	Output 5.1.2 Community-based ecotourism (number of group developed and improved) developed and/or improved There is a journal about livelihood women and vulnerable groups related to climate change adaptation	Identified existing land and mangrove species in the Kelurahan Kandang Panjang, Bandengan and Degayu	Two Pokdarwis have been formally established in Kandang Panjang and Degayu, while the Ekotrip model connects six additional livelihood groups and products from the 8 kelurahan. Capacity building has reached 45 participants, construction of both anchor destinations is underway, and the livelihood article on women and vulnerable groups is under preparation with FISIPOL	8 urban villages (Kelurahan) 1 Journal

			UGM.	
Outputs	Output 5.1.3 ecological batik using mangrove based colouring product applied and cultural economy improved	Identified batik crafter, especially in Pekalongan City within the prioritised Kelurahan Kandang Panjang, Krapyak and Pasir Kraton Kramat	Ecological batik has developed into an operational livelihood involving 15 active producers, around 40 trained artisans, 4 HAKI-registered motifs, and cumulative sales of more than Rp250 million. The initiative also strengthens the linkage between livelihoods and coastal conservation through the development of mangrove-inspired motifs and the use of natural dyes derived from fallen mangrove propagules and ketapang, a mangrove-associated species. These materials are utilized without harvesting living mangrove parts, reinforcing environmentally responsible production while promoting mangrove conservation values as part of Pekalongan's local identity and climate-adaptation narrative.	8 urban villages (Kelurahan)
Outputs	Output 5.1.4 urban farming introduced and applied by community (yields and number of plots applied urban farming)	Pekalongan City has initiated a climate change impact program called Kawasan Rumah Pangan Lestari/Pekarangan Pangan Lestari (Sustainable Food House/Sustainable Food Garden) through its Office of Agriculture and Food	Urban farming has expanded to 25 groups and 30 plots across 7 kelurahan, complemented by 8 greenhouse locations and CSA capacity building involving participants from all 8 target kelurahan. Direct plot coverage therefore currently reaches 7 of 8 kelurahan.	8 urban villages (Kelurahan)

Outputs	Output 5.1.5 Integrated-waste management facility constructed and running	Identified existing TPS3R (Intermediary 3R Waste Processing Facility), TPA (landfill) and Bank Sampah (Waste Bank) in 8 target Kelurahan	TPST Mitra Brayan Resik is constructed, handed over, and operational, equipped with 11 processing machines, IPAL and an operational vehicle, with 25 trained workers. It has processed 700.36 tonnes of waste, operates at around 7.7 tonnes/day, serves 10 kelurahan in Pekalongan City plus one kelurahan in Pekalongan District, and is complemented by the 100%-completed TPS3R Krapyak facility.	8 urban villages (Kelurahan)
Outputs	Output 5.1.6 Water and sanitation condition in 8 target urban villages (kelurahan) improved through construction of communal facilities	Identified existing water and sanitation facility	The programme has completed 24 communal MCK facilities across the 8 target kelurahan, achieving 100% of the infrastructure target and benefiting 1,041 households or approximately 5,197 people, supported by regular community and government monitoring.	24 Units

Comments

Lessons Learned

Implementation and Adaptive Management		
Describe any changes undertaken to improve results on the ground or any changes made to project outputs (i.e. changes to project design)	Challenges & Opportunities	Mitigation measures included updating construction and procurement schedules, establishing weekly milestones and monitoring, and intensifying contractor supervision. In parallel, with

		support from the relevant municipal technical agencies, management groups for each intervention received institutional and business-development mentoring from programme consultants to strengthen their operational readiness.
Have the environmental and social safeguard measures that were taken been effective in avoiding unwanted negative impacts?	Challenges & Opportunities	Yes, its still effective in avoiding unwanted negative impacts
How have gender considerations been taken into consideration during the reporting period? What have been the lessons learned as a consequence of inclusion of such considerations on project performance or impacts? List lessons learned specific to gender, detailing measures and project/programme-specific indicators highlighting the role of women as key actors in climate change adaptation.	Challenges & Opportunities	Gender considerations were applied through affirmation, recognition, and progress toward transformation. Affirmation was ensured through a minimum 30% participation target in meetings and Gender Training of Trainers for Pokja PI. Recognition was promoted by providing women and vulnerable groups with space to voice their needs and by documenting their contributions through the planned journal on the livelihoods of women and vulnerable groups, as well as KEMITRAAN's social-media posts highlighting their roles. Progress toward transformation was reflected in women representing 57% of Pokja PI Kelurahan membership and increasingly influencing community planning, monitoring, and decision-making. The main lesson is that participation quotas are only an entry point; meaningful transformation requires their voices to influence decisions, resource allocation, and benefits.
Were there any delays in implementation? If so, include any causes of delays. What measures have been taken to reduce delays?	Challenges	Yes. Delays occurred mainly in completing the ecotourism, silvofishery, urban farming greenhouse, and Rumah Livelihood facilities. The delays were caused by design revisions following technical consultations, site suitability assessments, administrative and

		procurement processes, contractor performance, and increasingly unpredictable weather, high tides, and tidal flooding at coastal construction sites.
What implementation issues/lessons, either positive or negative, affected progress?	Challenges & Opportunities	1. The Krapyak silvofishery demonstration plot was found to be unsuitable for productive aquaculture. It was therefore repositioned as a silvofishery education and learning centre, requiring continued technical cooperation with Universitas Pekalongan (UNIKAL). 2. Increasingly unpredictable weather, high tides, and tidal flooding disrupted construction activities at the ecotourism sites. This highlighted the importance of adaptive scheduling and site-specific construction methods. 3. Involving relevant technical government agencies from the early stages of planning, implementation, and monitoring increased their sense of ownership and created opportunities to continue technical assistance and activities through official government mechanisms. 4. Despite the engagement of an event organizer, the National Seminar required substantial attention and energy from the PMU, temporarily reducing its focus on other implementation activities. Clearer delegation and stronger technical event support are therefore needed for major outreach events. 5. The reduction of facilitators towards project completion required a transition strategy that strengthened the independence of Pokja PI Kelurahan. Pokja PI members were increasingly encouraged to coordinate activities, support community groups, conduct field monitoring, and engage government agencies independently. 6. To support

		the sustainability of mangrove restoration, the Programme established KTH Rimba Degayu and a mangrove nursery. Reliable seedling availability and intensive monitoring during the early planting stage are critical. Although mangrove survival rates have improved, site conditions remain challenging, requiring continued restoration guided by the Pekalongan City Mangrove Restoration Roadmap 2026–2030. 7. While awaiting the completion of facilities, early agreement on group legality, roles, responsibilities, benefit-sharing mechanisms, and management arrangements is essential to prevent internal conflict and strengthen accountability, operational readiness, and sustainability.
--	--	---

Has the project already reached mid term or project completion?(yes/no).

Yes

Climate Resilience Measures	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing climate adaptation measures that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?	Positive lessons include the value of integrating coastal protection, mangrove restoration, inclusive sanitation, and institutional strengthening. Participatory planning with community groups and the City Government strengthened local ownership and prospects for continued support. A three-year timeframe did not fully reflect the time required for participatory planning, to permit, procuring, constructing, and capacity building. Future projects should provide sufficient time for commissioning and post-construction mentoring to ensure facilities can be independently managed by communities.
What is the potential for the climate resilience measures undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?	
Readiness Interventions (Applicable only to NIEs that received one or more readiness grants)	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in accessing and implementing climate	Not applicable

finance readiness support that would be relevant to the preparation, design and implementation of future concrete adaptation projects/programmes?	
How have the outputs (such as manuals, guidelines, procedures or the experience from providing peer support, etc) from employing readiness grants been used to inform institutional capacity needs, gender issues, and environmental and social aspects in developing and implementing concrete projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?	Not applicable
Concrete Adaptation Interventions	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing concrete adaptation interventions that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future projects/programmes implementing concrete adaptation interventions?	Positive lessons show that coastal resilience is stronger when physical protection, ecosystem management, local institutions, local planning, and resilient livelihoods are implemented as an integrated approach. Community consultation also improved the technical and social relevance of interventions. Negative lessons include limited consultation between proposal design and implementation, lengthy permitting and procurement processes, and limited facilities after construction. Future projects should conduct updated feasibility assessments, engage communities early, and allocate sufficient time for commissioning and post-construction monitoring.
What is the potential for the concrete adaptation interventions undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?	Pokja PI Kota and Pokja PI Kelurahan can be replicated as mechanisms linking community planning, monitoring, and resource mobilisation. RAD-API, the SIDIK Handbook, and the 2026–2030 plan can support replication by other coastal cities. Adaptive MCK, ecological building, mangrove nurseries, and community-based waste management can also be scaled up where technical capacity, financing, and market demand are confirmed.
Knowledge Management	
How has existing information/data/knowledge been used to inform project development and implementation? What kinds of information/data/knowledge were used?	The programme used SIDIK indicators, RAD-API, city planning documents, BMKG weather data, land information, soil and water testing, mangrove-survival data, MCK monitoring, beneficiary surveys, focus group data, group assessments, and community knowledge. This information informed the recruitment of participants, selection, safeguards, livelihood planning, infrastructure rehabilitation, and integration with other programmes.
Has the existing information/data/knowledge been made available to relevant stakeholder? If so, what channels of dissemination have been used?	Yes. Information was disseminated through KIBAS, Pokja PI meetings, Musrenbang, community visits, the national seminar, the SIDIK Handbook, programme publications, podcasts, video, quarterly and annual reports, and TRACY. Knowledge products were also documented and shared by the team at KEMITRAAN's Home Office.

used?	
Please list any knowledge products generated and include hyperlinks whenever possible (e.g. project videos, project stories, studies and technical reports, case studies, training manuals, handbooks, strategies and plans developed, etc.)	1. Video YouTube 1: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EDt2zzeLAh0 YouTube 2: https://www.youtube.com/live/w2KpURLvH74 3. Video YouTube 3: https://youtu.be/vf8EROEFS1A Video YouTube 4: [https://youtu.be/lhoB5t9p6o4](https://youtu.be/lhoB5t9p6o4?si=uq...) Program Adaptation Fund Pekalongan: [kemitraan.or.id](https://kemitraan.or.id/program-adaptation-fund-pekalongan-2/) 6. Instagram KEMITRAAN Indonesia: [@kemitraan_ind](https://www.instagram.com/kemitraan_ind) Instagram KOBAR Pekalongan: [@kobarpkalongan](https://www.instagram.com/kobar_pekalongan) Air: [YouTube](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-D7yS2kWAT8) 9. Peta Intervensi: [My Maps](https://www.google.com/maps/d/u/0/viewer?ll=-6.868166133079413%2C109.69983173880114&z=13&mid=1SnhQuP3seAvKPi5Lnn0KTH Rimba Degayu: [@kthrimbadegayu](https://www.instagram.com/kthrimbadegayu) Sahabat Alam Nusantara: [@sahabatalamnusantara2024](https://www.instagram.com/sahabat_alam_nusantara2024) Instagram Pokja PI Padukuhan Kraton: [@pokjapi_pdk](https://www.instagram.com/pokja_pi_padukuhan_kraton) Krapyak: [@pokja_pi_krapyak](https://www.instagram.com/pokja_pi_krapyak/) 14. In: [Batikekologispekalongan](https://www.instagram.com/batikekologispekalongan/) 15. kibas.pekalongankota.go.id
If learning objectives have been established, have they been met? Please describe.	Yes, largely. The programme generated three main lessons. First, participatory planning to existing government systems. Engaging communities, Climate Working Groups, and through monitoring strengthened the relevance of interventions, while sustainability im were linked to government mandates, programmes, workplans, and networks. Second, s requires more than productive assets and training. Community groups need continued b product quality and consistency, and stronger access to market networks and buyers. Go initial entry points through existing programmes and mentoring, while wider market ac collaboration with private-sector/CSR actors, youth, local communities, and market act emerging because the integration of livelihood initiatives through ecotourism, restauran yet completed a full operational cycle. Lessons on business sustainability and market se be captured during the final stage of implementation. Third, programme experience sho effectively strengthened by combining physical, ecosystem-based, institutional, and eco implementing them in isolation.
Describe any difficulties there have been in accessing or retrieving existing information (data or knowledge) that is relevant to the project. Please provide suggestions for improving access to the relevant data.	No significant difficulties were encountered in accessing data from national or municip Government commitment, formalised through cooperation agreements, facilitated comm However, KEMITRAAN should strengthen its internal data and knowledge management standardised documentation, regular updates, and systematic knowledge transfer to sup
Has the identification of learning objectives contributed to the outcomes of the project? In what ways have they contributed?	Yes. Learning contributed to programme outcomes by informing adaptive management sustainability. In climate governance, lessons from implementation were translated into the RAD API, Climate Working Group workplans, cooperation agreements (PKS) with with existing government programmes. This strengthened local government ownership continued monitoring, technical support, and resource mobilisation. For livelihoods, lea strengthening production towards business development and market access, including li programmes, the Livelihood House, restaurants, ecotourism, and wider market actors. T sustainability of alternative livelihoods, although the full effect will be assessed once th operational.
Innovation	
Describe any innovative practices or technologies that figured prominently in	Innovation was mainly reflected in how different adaptation approaches were integrated protection, combining breakwater construction, mangrove rehabilitation, and strengthen Participatory climate governance, through the RAD API and City/Kelurahan Climate W

this project.	risks and priorities with government planning. 3. An integrated livelihood and market-linkage approach to community capacity development with product development, business mentoring, market access, government, private-sector/CSR actors, youth, communities, and potential buyers. 4. Innovative climate change adaptation interventions with existing government mandates, programmes, and networks. 5. Interventions that depend solely on project structures. These practices demonstrate that innovation can also be achieved by connecting infrastructure, ecosystems, institutions, communities, and markets within an integrated approach.
---------------	---

Complementarity/ Coherence with other climate finance sources

Has the project been scaled-up from any other climate finance? Or has the project build upon any other climate finance initiative?	No
If you answered yes, kindly specify the name of the Fund/Organization.	

Results Tracker

Goal: Assist developing-country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting the costs of concrete adaptation projects and programmes in order to implement climate-resilient measures.

Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change.

Is this the mid-term or terminal project performance report? After Midterm

Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change

Core Indicator: No. of beneficiaries				
		Total	% of female beneficiaries	% of Youth beneficiaries
Baseline information	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	0	0.00	0.00
Baseline information	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	0	0.00	0.00
Baseline information	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0.00	0.00
Target performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	10477	50.20	24.00
Target performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	98534	48.91	14.94
Target performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	109011	49.55	19.47

Performance at mid-term	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	119659	48.00	20.51
Performance at mid-term	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	15786	44.00	15.47
Performance at mid-term	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	135445	46.00	17.99
Performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0.00	0.00

Outcome 1: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats

Indicator 1: Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis

	Number of targeted stakeholders - Total	Number of targeted stakeholders - % of female targeted	Hazards information generated and disseminated	Overall effectiveness
Baseline information	0	0.00	Coastal flooding	2: Partially effective
Target performance at completion	220	30.00	Coastal flooding	3: Moderately effective
Performance at mid-term	742	42.00	Coastal flooding	3: Moderately effective
Performance at completion				

Output 1.1 Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated

Indicator 1.1: No. of projects/programmes that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments

	No. of projects/programmes that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments	Sector	Scale	Status
Baseline information	0	Coastal management	Local	3: Risk and vulnerability assessments completed or updated
Target performance at completion	1	Coastal management	Local	3: Risk and vulnerability assessments

				completed or updated
Performance at mid-term	1	Coastal management	Local	3: Risk and vulnerability assessments completed or updated
Performance at completion				

Output 1.2 Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems

Core Indicator 1.2: No. of Early Warning Systems

	No. of adopted Early Warning Systems	Category targeted	Hazard	Geographical coverage	Number of municipalities
Baseline information	0	3: Dissemination and communication	Coastal flooding	Local	1
Target performance at completion	0	3: Dissemination and communication	Coastal flooding	Local	1
Performance at mid-term	0	3: Dissemination and communication	Coastal flooding	National	1
Performance at completion					

Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses

Indicator 2: Capacity of staff to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events from targeted institutions increased

	Number of staff targeted - Total	Number of staff targeted - % of female targeted	Sector	Capacity level
Baseline information	0	0.00	Coastal management	2: Low capacity
Target performance at completion	143	40.00	Coastal management	3: Medium capacity
Performance at mid-term	205	42.00	Coastal management	3: Medium capacity
Performance at completion				

Output 2.1 Strengthened capacity of national and sub-national centres and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events

Indicator 2.1.1: No. of staff trained to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events

	Total staff trained	% of female staff trained	Type
Baseline information	0	0.00	Public

Target performance at completion	143	30.00	Public
Performance at mid-term	205	0.00	Public
Performance at completion			

Indicator 2.1.2: No. of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks

	Type	Scale	Sector	Capacity Level
Baseline information	Public	Local	Coastal management	2: Low capacity
Target performance at completion	Public	Local	Coastal management	3: Medium capacity
Performance at mid-term	Public	Local	Coastal management	3: Medium capacity
Performance at completion				

Output 2.2. Increased readiness and capacity of national and sub-national entities to directly access and program adaptation finance

Indicator 2.2.1: No. of targeted institutions benefitting from the direct access and enhanced direct access modality

	Number of beneficiaries	Scale	Sector	Capacity Level
Baseline information	0	Local	Coastal management	2: Low capacity
Target performance at completion	40	Local	Coastal management	3: Medium capacity
Performance at mid-term	10	Local	Coastal management	3: Medium capacity
Performance at completion				

Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes

Indicator 3.1: Increase in application of appropriate adaptation responses

	Percentage of targeted population applying adaptation measures	Sector
Baseline information	0.00	Coastal management
Target performance at completion	50.00	Coastal management
Performance at mid-term	50.00	Coastal management
Performance at completion		

Output 3.1: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities

Indicator 3.1.1: Percentage of targeted population awareness of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses

	No. of targeted beneficiaries	% of female participants targeted	Level of awareness
Baseline information	0	0.00	2: Partially not aware
Target performance at completion	4359	43.00	3: Partially aware
Performance at mid-term	2049	44.00	3: Partially aware
Performance at completion			

Output 3.2: Strengthened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning

Indicator 3.2.1: No. of technical committees/associations formed to ensure transfer of knowledge

	No. of technical committees/associations	% of women represented in committees/associations	Level of awareness
Baseline information	0	20% to 39%	2: Partially not aware
Target performance at completion	136	40% to 60%	3: Partially aware
Performance at mid-term	75	40% to 60%	3: Partially aware
Performance at completion			

Indicator 3.2.2: No. of tools and guidelines developed (thematic, sectoral, institutional) and shared with relevant stakeholders

	No. of tools and guidelines	Type	Scale
Baseline information	0	Handbooks	National
Target performance at completion	1	Handbooks	National
Performance at mid-term	1	Handbooks	National
Performance at completion			

Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development sector services and infrastructure assets

Indicator 4.1: Increased responsiveness of development sector services to evolving needs from changing and variable climate

	Project/programme sector	Geographical scale	Response level
Baseline information	Coastal management	Local	2: Partially responsive (Lacks most elements)
Target performance at	Coastal management	Local	3: Moderately responsive

completion			(Some defined elements)
Performance at mid-term	Coastal management	Local	3: Moderately responsive (Some defined elements)
Performance at completion			

Core Indicator 4.2: Assets produced, developed, improved or strengthened

	Sector	Targeted asset	Changes in asset (quantitative or qualitative)
Baseline information	Coastal management	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened)	2: Somewhat improved
Target performance at completion	Coastal management	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened)	4: Mostly Improved
Performance at mid-term	Coastal management	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened)	4: Mostly Improved
Performance at completion			

Indicator 4.1.1: Vulnerable development sector services and infrastructure assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability

Indicator 4.1.1: No. and type of development sector services to respond to new conditions resulting from climate variability and change

	Number of services	Type	Sector
Baseline information	0		Coastal management
Target performance at completion	3		Coastal management
Performance at mid-term	7		Multi-sector
Performance at completion			

Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress

Indicator 5: Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress

	Natural resource improvement level	Sector	Type
Baseline information	2: Partially effective	Coastal management	Biological assets
Target performance at completion	3: Moderately effective	Coastal management	Biological assets
Performance at mid-term	3: Moderately effective	Coastal management	Biological assets
Performance at completion			

Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability

Core Indicator 5.1: Natural Assets protected or rehabilitated

	Natural asset or Ecosystem (type)	Total number of natural assets or ecosystems protected/rehabilitated	Unit	Effectiveness of protection/rehabilitation
Baseline information	Mangroves	6	km rehabilitated	2: Partially effective
Target performance at completion	Mangroves	3	ha rehabilitated	3: Moderately effective
Performance at mid-term	Mangroves	1	ha rehabilitated	2: Partially effective
Performance at completion				

Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas

Indicator 6.1: Increase in households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets

	No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	Improvement level
Baseline information	0	0.00	2: Limited improvement
Target performance at completion	173	20.00	3: Moderate improvement
Performance at mid-term	229	6.00	2: Limited improvement
Performance at completion			

Indicator 6.2: Increase in targeted population's sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods

	No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	% increase in income level vis-à-vis baseline	Alternate Source
Baseline information	0	0.00	From 0 to 0.5%	Other
Target performance at completion	2164	30.00	From 20% to 30%	Other
Performance at mid-term	762	4.00	From 5% to 10%	Cultivation
Performance at completion				

Output 6 Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability

Indicator 6.1.1: No. and type of adaptation assets created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies

	Number of Assets	Type of Assets	Sector	Adaptation strategy
Baseline information	0	Physical capital	Urban development	Supporting livelihoods
Target performance	4	Physical capital	Urban development	Supporting

at completion				livelihoods
Performance at mid-term	33	Physical capital	Urban development	Supporting livelihoods
Performance at completion				

Core Indicator 6.1.2: Increased income, or avoided decrease in income

	Number of households (total number in the project area)	Income source	Income level (USD)
Baseline information	0	Agricultural-related	190.00
Target performance at completion	430	Other	200.00
Performance at mid-term	508	Agricultural-related	187.00
Performance at completion			

Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures

Indicator 7: Climate change priorities are integrated into national development strategy

	Integration level
Baseline information	2: Most not integrated
Target performance at completion	3: Some
Performance at mid-term	4: Most
Performance at completion	

Output 7: Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans

Indicator 7.1: No. of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks

	No. of Policies introduced or adjusted	Sector	Scale	Type
Baseline information	0	Coastal management	Local	Public policy
Target performance at completion	2	Coastal management	Local	Public policy
Performance at mid-term	3	Coastal management	Regional	Public policy
Performance at completion				

Indicator 7.2: No. of targeted development strategies with incorporated climate change priorities enforced

	No. of Development strategies	Regulation	Effectiveness
Baseline information	0	2: Partially not enforced (Most elements not implemented)	1: Ineffective
Target performance at	1	3: Partially enforced	2: Partially effective

completion		(Some elements implemented)	
Performance at mid-term	0	4: Enforced (Most elements implemented)	4: Effective
Performance at completion			

Outcome 8: Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies

Indicator 8: Innovative adaptation practices are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated at regional, national and/or subnational level

	Sector of innovative practice	Geographic Scale	Type
Baseline information	Urban adapt	Regional	Innovation rolled out
Target performance at completion	Urban adapt	Regional	Innovation rolled out
Performance at mid-term	Urban adapt	Regional	Innovation rolled out
Performance at completion			

Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out, scaled up, encourages and/or accelerated

Indicator 8.1: No. of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled-up and/or replicated

	No. of innovative practices/ tools technologies	Sector	Status	Effectiveness
Baseline information	0	Urban development	Undertaking innovative practices	2: Partially effective
Target performance at completion	4	Urban development	Undertaking innovative practices	4: Effective
Performance at mid-term	3	Urban development	Undertaking innovative practices	3: Moderately effective
Performance at completion				

Indicator 8.2: No. of key findings on effective, efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies generated

	No. of key findings generated	Type	Effectiveness
Baseline information	0	Innovative practice	1: Ineffective
Target performance at completion	4	Innovative practice	4: Effective
Performance at mid-term	2	Innovative practice	3: Moderately effective
Performance at completion			