



ADAPTATION FUND

PRE-CONCEPT FOR A REGIONAL PROJECT/PROGRAMME

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Title of Project/Programme:	Building resilience of coastal and small islands villages and their communities to climate change and extreme climate, through applying smart adaptive measures, improvement on policy and institutional coordination.
Countries:	INDONESIA
Thematic Focal Area ¹ :	Food security
Type of Implementing Entity:	National Implementing Entity
Implementing Entity:	Kemitraan (The Partnership for Governance Reform)
Executing Entities:	The Ministry of Environment and Forestry
Amount of Financing Requested:	9,845,280 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

Project / Programme Background and Context:

Indonesia is an archipelagic country with 13.487 islands (Topomini, 2010). Most of population is living in the six largest islands, which are Sumatera, Java, Sulawesi, Kalimantan, Bali, Nusatenggara, and Maluku. Java Island is most populated island, where 59 percent of total 254 million Indonesia's population is living on the islands. It is the main source of staple food and location for most of industrial sector. Java, Bali, and Sumatera, known as the western part of Indonesia are well developed in comparison to other part of Indonesia. There are thousands of small islands which are relatively under-developed, poor infrastructure and have limited access to basic service (drinking water, sanitation, education, electricity, health). More than 60 percent of Indonesian population is living in coastal area in the six largest islands (MMAF, 2011). Coastal communities living on highly populated islands such as Java and many small islands have similar adaptation issues. However the locations differentiate significantly regarding impact of climate change for example coastal inundation, due to increasing sea level rise and extreme rainfall.

The proposed program will support development and implementation of adaptation strategy and actions. The intention of the strategy and action of coastal and small community is to adjust their natural and human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli. This includes the effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities. The proposed program is focusing on reducing vulnerability of coastal and small island communities in the face of **coastal inundation and erosion and extreme climate events by applying innovative adaptation measures for community livelihood and strengthening capacity of local government in developing climate adaptation plan and program mainstreaming.**

Climate Scenario in Indonesia

¹ Thematic areas are: Food security; Disaster risk reduction and early warning systems; Transboundary water management; Innovation in adaptation finance.

ICCSR (2009) had stated that increasing sea surface temperature (SST) will reach 0.6°C to 0.7°C by 2030 and 1°C to 1.2°C by 2050 relative towards the average SST on year 2000. It continue to increase up to 1.6°C to 1.8°C in 2080 and will reach 2°C to 2.3°C by 2100. The global warning as results of the effects of greenhouse gases had brought impacts towards raise of sea levels. Highest sea level rise (SLR) occurred in Indonesia, facing the Pacific Ocean on the north part of Papua, which has reached 1cm/year, while the lowest sea level rise occur in the south Java Sea that reached only 0.2cm/year to 0.4cm/year. The increase of SLR by 2030 will reach 6 - 30cm, with an average increase for the entire Indonesian regions ranging between 15cm to 18cm. By 2050, the SLR will rise up to 10-50cm with average increase of 25-30cm. The SLR differences between the Pacific and the Indian Ocean contributed to the change of ocean current Indonesian through Flow (ITF) characteristics, which could change regional climate patterns in Indonesia. The increase intensities of ITF could result in changes of local rain patterns in regions within Indonesia. Not only changing the current patterns, but the SLR could also cause increase of erosions, changes of coastal lines and reduction of wetland areas along the coasts.

Coastal erosion and inundation

Climate changes contributed to real and significant impacts to Indonesian coastal community, especially coastal ecosystems with low land elevation. Although impact of climate change to the increasing sea level in Java is expected to be lower than other part of Indonesia, the impacts on the highly populated urban areas is substantial. Several coastal areas in Central Java, Jakarta and East Java Province are experiencing regular sea water inundation reaching hundreds meters from coastline. Several coastal areas in Central Java Province are considered to be the worse cases of coastal inundation during high tide, known locally as 'rob event'. Semarang, Pekalongan and several sub-districts are regularly experiencing inundation, which could last several weeks in a year. With land subsidence rate as much as 2cm/year in Semarang (Hirose et al, 2001 in ICCSR, 2009), and the increase of sea level as high as 1meter/century, along with the impacts of tidal waters as results of the increase in sea level rise, Semarang is vastly affected, up to 6 kilometers from coastal line. A similar situation applies to its neighbors Pekalongan and Demak Districts. Hundreds of coastal residents in Sayung Sub-District of Demak have chosen to be relocated, while other thousands households frequently being evacuated during high tide. Coastal inundation take place on villages protected with mangroves and river bank buffer vegetation.

Several small islands in Indonesia have also totally and partially been inundated and numbers are growing. Indonesia Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries reported that since 2005 Indonesia at least has lost 24 of its small islands. It is predicted by 2030 Indonesia could lose an additional thousands of small islands with low elevation in Maluku, Riau, and West Sulawesi Province if no significant preventive measures are taken. Unfortunately local governments and communities in these areas usually have limited human and financial capacity to save the islands.

Impact to coastal and small island communities

Changing in seasonal climate has impact to livelihood activities, especially on fishing and sea farming. Coastal communities have been observing changes in natural climatic cycles and traditional knowledge on 'weather calendar' is not fully reliable anymore. Fishermen are facing greater risk at sea and costly fishing. Changing in seasonal climate and sea current has impact to seas farming as well. Seaweed farming and fishing which have been the main income sources for small island communities for the last two decades has experienced frequent failure in recent years. Cultivating seaweed in a season where temperature, salinity and sea current are extreme usually cause total failure. Communities are also face similar climatic problems with their land farming (staple food and fish farming). Every year Indonesia reports that thousands of hectares

of rice and cornfield are either having water deficits or flood. However, there is no study available to demonstrate long-term economic loss of inundated land nor concrete policy and plan to manage un-avoided abandoned inundated land for another economic and ecosystem opportunity. There will be a food security issues in the near future should there is no action taken by the Government accordingly.

Seasonal and daily climate forecast information have potential role in reducing the impact of this extreme climate variability for farmers and fishers. The information has been introduced and is available on a government website for decades. However, access to internet and translating the forecast information into *lay people language* is the main challenge to use it for livelihood activity (Boer, et al 2003; Siregar, 2009). The challenge is greater to communities living in small and remote islands in eastern part of Indonesia.

Government Plan, Coordination and Limitation

Indonesia has produced RAN API (National Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation to be guidance for climate adaptation actions in Indonesia. In general there are two lines of actions are being implemented by government and NGOs with coordination of BAPPENAS (Ministry of National Development Planning). First are supporting concrete adaptation measures on affected sectoral stakeholders in agriculture, marine and fisheries, health, and public work and water) at field level. Second is on development adjusted spatial plan and development plan at regional level. In collaboration between BAPPENAS, KLHK (Ministry of Environment and Forestry) and CSOs, vulnerability assessment (VA) and climate adaptation strategy (CAS) at district and city level are being conducted in 15 district and cities out of 514 districts and cities in Indonesia. KLHK is leading agency in developing method and tools for climate VA.

While climate VA is being conducted KLHK, other methods and tools on assessing disaster risk are being used by BNPB (National Disaster Management Agency), including climate related disaster. Knowing that these two separate methods and tools actually are using similar data for measuring capacity in most of their variables, efficiency in planning and implementation can be achieved if there is a convergence of the two methods and tools. For local government with limited human and financial resource, conducting two separate processes for climate VA and disaster risk are inefficient and costly. Framework for convergence of the two methods and tools has been produced recently in 2016 after a long series of consultations and workshops between relevant government offices and NGOs. Ministry of Home Affairs, as line supervisor to regional government, will play significant role in introducing this method to regional government (provincial, district and city level) in the future, while KLHK and BNPB provide the technical assistance on conducting the convergence method and tools.

Program Locations

The program will be conducted on two different administrative levels in two significantly different regions of Indonesia:

1. Districts and cities in large islands of Indonesia, particularly in Java, with highly populated inundated coastal communities located. There are thousands of coastal communities which experience regular sea inundations throughout the year resulting relocations and evacuation for communities affected. On this type of locations, program supports activities at district/city and village level. The program will mainly work on districts/cities that haven't conducting VA assessment and development CAS. Convergence method and tools will be used to assess climate risk.
2. Small islands, particularly in eastern part of Indonesia where coastal erosions occur, in which livelihood activities, food production and transportation are severely disrupted by climate

changes and extreme climate. On this type of locations, program supports activities at district/city and village level. The program will mainly work on villages, in which its district/cities already have VA assessment and CSA. This program will make use of the available climate scenario and data on capacity at district-city level to be downscaled at sub-district /village level. It will provide model on approach and methods for vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning at village level as sequence process of district/city level.

Project / Program Objectives: to strengthen adaptation and resilience of coastal and small island communities to the impacts of climate change and climate extremes on economic, social and ecosystem, through strengthening village resilience with concrete and innovative adaptation measures and strengthening capacity of local government in developing and implementing adaptation strategy and actions.

The program strategy is to strengthen village resilience of climate affected coastal and small island with concrete and innovative adaptation measures on livelihood, environment management and climate information (component 1), to develop and implement structural and non-structural adaptation actions to reduce further impact of climate change and climate-related disaster (component 2), and supporting research activities and knowledge management (component 3). The three proposed components are in line with National Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation (RAN API), especially on Cluster 1, 2 and 3, and with National Mid-Term Development Plan and with Law Number 32 year 2009 on Regional Government. Indicative activities are explained below. More details explanation on activities will be developed during project preparation.

Component 1: to strengthen village resilience of climate affected coastal and small islands.

The program strategy is to strengthen village resilience of climate affected coastal and small islands with concrete and innovative adaptation measure on livelihood, environment management and climate information. The proposed program will be conducted in highly populated inundated coastal communities in Java Island and small islands in eastern part of Indonesia where coastal erosion occurs. Livelihood, food productions and transportation are also severely disrupted by climate changes and extreme climate in these areas.

This component will focus on introducing and implementing adaptation measures to respond to impacts to coastal inundation and erosion, fishing and farming activities. Adaptation measures to prevent coastal erosion will be emphasized on coastal ecosystem-based restoration and when necessary with local-based structural intervention. Strengthening local livelihoods on sea farming will be emphasized such as improving methods for sea weed farming and other marine-culture activities existing in the areas, and introduction seasonal climate information for decision making in farming, fishing activities and anticipate climate extreme.

Three lines of work under this component will be developed (1) innovative adaptation measures on livelihood activities for communities in inundated coastal and in continued erosion of small islands and, (2) climate related disaster risk reduction and (3) strengthen resilience of coastal villages with ability to manage and utilize their environment and its ecosystems.

The proposed program under this component will produce two intended outcomes; (1) strengthen capacity of village community in reducing impacts of climate changes towards the economy, social cultural and environment, (2) strengthen capacity of village community and village administrative in reducing climate related disaster risks.

The first outcome, **strengthen capacity in economy, social cultural and environment**, will be achieved through development innovative methods and strategies of coastal and small Islands in fishing and sea farming, in health (particularly on malaria and dengue) and water management, and providing information on seasonal and daily forecast. The environmental and social safeguard program on coastal resilience village will be produced.

The second outcome, **strengthen capacity in reducing climate-related disaster risks**, will be achieved through development of systems and infrastructures for climate-related early warning systems in coastal and small island villages, gender-inclusive disaster preparedness groups, child-safe and gender-inclusive contingency plan and simulation, action plans in reducing climate-related disaster risks and village level-spatial planning, implementation of several climate related resilient housing. Seasonal and daily weather forecast will be applied to achieve both outcome 1 and 2.

The third outcome, **strengthen resilience of coastal village**, will be achieved through development village-level action plans on adaptation, maximize local resource for productive and healthy lifestyle, developing indicators for Coastal Resilient Villages to be model of Indonesia. Technical assistances in applying technology to prevent worse coastal inundation and coastal erosion through ecosystem restoration and/or cost efficient and sustainable structure will be given. When structure to prevent coastal erosion is needed, it will prioritize locally-based resource and emphasize on community-own resources.

Component 2: to develop and implement structural and non-structural adaptation actions to reduce impact of climate change and climate-related disaster.

The program strategy is to increase capacity of local government in developing climate vulnerability assessment, climate adaptation strategy, mainstreaming them into local development plan, and implementation adaptation measures at regional and village level. The proposed program will be conducted in highly populated inundated coastal communities in Java Island and small islands in eastern part of Indonesia.

Two lines of work will be developed (1) capacity building of regional government (district and city level) in developing VA assessment, including convergence method and tools, climate adaptation strategy and action plan, and adjustment on regional plan and spatial map, (2) developing policy on utilization of inundated coastal, identification technology and needed research, policy and regulation on land right of inundated lands.

The proposed program under this component will produce two intended outcomes; (1) synchronized adaptation planning into local development plans, (2) developed policy and coordination arrangement at district/city level and lower levels on un-avoided inundated coastal and small islands.

The first outcome, **synchronized adaptation planning into local development plans**, will be achieved through capacity building of regional government and local stakeholder (especially universities and independent researchers) in developing projection of sea level rise at district/city level and downscale it (if possible) to sub-district/small island level, in conducting climate vulnerability assessment (especially on convergence method and tools), in producing climate risk disaster map, in developing regional climate adaptation strategy and action plans, in mainstreaming them into regional development plan and budget plan, and in engaging relevant government units to synchronize programs for climate adaptation outcomes. The adaptation plan is reflected through synchronized programs at village level to reduce impact of climate change.

By producing baseline data to synchronize climate adaptations strategies on economic, social and climate change and village resilience.

The program will introduce converging methods and tools on climate vulnerability assessment and on disaster risk assessment. Up to date, the framework for convergence had recently been produced through collaborations of numbers of CSOs, KLHK, Bappenas, BNPB and SCDRR-UNDP Program. The proposed program will introduced the converging methods and tools to regional government. Partnership with Ministries of Internal Affairs, as well as KLHK and BNPB and university, will be developed for this process. The convergences of the two different and separated methods and tools is encouraged in the latest IPCC report, will avoid overlapping and inefficiencies of funding, program planning and implementation.

The second outcome is **developed policy and coordination arrangement at district/city level and lower levels for unavoidable inundated coastal and small islands**. For unavoidable coastal inundation in district villages a CAS to be mainstreamed in development policy and plans for inundated coastal and small islands. Up to date, response from local government and communities for inundated coastal areas and its impact to their settlement and livelihood is for short term and less systematic.

The outcome will be achieved through conducting comprehensive analysis on long-term economic cost of living in inundated coastal versus relocation should be produced by the program. Addition to that, a feasibility study and pilot project on management of inundated area for productive activities (aqua-culture, tourism) or ecosystem function will be produced. The program will also produce a legal framework on land right of inundated coastal land, detail plan on options for relocation, and dispute settlement over inundated land. The prioritized project site for this component is most affected inundated coastal land that is covering more than one village. The outputs of this component could be the first reference for government to respond to similar problems of inundated coastal and small islands in other parts of Indonesia in the near future. Knowledge and learning exchange to other regions in Asia on these outputs are also possible.

Component 3 to support research activities and knowledge management

The program strategy is to support government and research entity to conduct research on impact of climate change in marine and fishery. Under this component, the program will manage knowledge and learning of overall program interventions and share with relevant and broader audience. Two lines of work will be developed (1) support in conducting research on impact and adaptation measure, (2) Knowledge management of overall program

The proposed program under this component will produce two intended outcomes; (1) referred research product on impact of climate change and climate extreme and adaptation measures, and (2) well responded knowledge management and learning exchange, (3) well documented achievement on program indicators and targets.

The first outcome, **referred research product**, will be achieved through supporting study on impact of climate change and various options of adaptation measures. Study will range from topic of fishing ground, sea farming, and aqua-culture, feasibility of inundated coastal land for aquaculture and other productive activities and feasibility and effectiveness of various options on adaptation measures. Session to present the study to relevant audience will be organized. A panel of experts will be invited to identify relevant and urgent topic prior starting the study.

The second outcome, **knowledge management and learning exchange**,

will be achieved through facilitating establishment of stakeholder forum at regional and village level involving relevant regional government units and stakeholders (university, NGO, expert), developing media outreach on program activities, results and learning, and supporting development of knowledge exchange forum. At national level, program management will be engaged with existing knowledge exchange platform, named Indonesian Climate Alliance, and organizing, at minimum, annual learning exchange event. Program management team will be key persons responsible in managing program knowledge and organizing knowledge exchange.

The third outcome, **documented achievements on program indicators and targets**, will be achieved through the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation unit within program management, developing program indicator measurement plan, report template and collecting regular updates from projects grantee. Each intervention will be accompanied by pre-and post-test measurement as valid means to measure outcomes and impact of the interventions.

Project/Programme Components	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Countries	Amount (US\$)
1.Comp: strengthening village resilience				3,871,000
CS1.1. innovative adaptation measures on livelihood activities	strengthen capacity in economics, social cultural and environment	-innovative methods and strategies -disseminated forecast information.	Districts/cities in Java, small island in eastern part of Indonesia	1,271,000
CS1.2 climate related disaster risk reduction	strengthen capacity in reducing climate-related disaster risks	-climate-related early warning -gender-inclusive and child safe disaster preparedness groups and contingency plan - action plans	Districts/cities in Java, small island in eastern part of Indonesia	1,300,000
CS1.3Strengthen resilience of coastal villages with ability to manage and utilize their environment and its ecosystems.	strengthen resilience of coastal village	- village-level action plans -indicators for Coastal Resilient Villages -technology to prevent worsen coastal inundation and coastal erosion.	Districts/cities in Java, small island in eastern part of Indonesia	1,300,000
2. Comp: to develop and implement structural and non-structural adaptation actions				3,000,000

	synchronized adaptation planning into local development plans	--capacity building for regional government --projection of sea level rise and others --convergence methods and tools	Districts/cities in Java, small island in eastern part of Indonesia	1,500,000
	developed policy and coordination arrangement on unavoidable inundated coastal and small islands	-comprehensive analysis on long-term economic cost of inundated coastal --feasibility study and pilot project on management of inundated area --knowledge and learning exchange		1,500,000
3.Comp:support research activities and knowledge management				2,000,000
CS 1.1 support in conducting research on impact and adaptation measure,	referred research product	--study on impact of climate change and adaptation measures. - Panel of expert.	Districts/cities in Java, small island in eastern part of Indonesia	1,200,000
CS 1.2 Knowledge management of overall program	well responded knowledge management and learning exchange	--stakeholder forum --media outreach --knowledge exchange forum	Jakarta	400,000
	well documented achievement on program indicators and targets	--monitoring, and evaluation unit --program indicator measurement plan, -regular updates report --pre&post-test measurement	Jakarta	400,000
4. Project/Programme Execution cost				245,000
5. Total Project/Programme Cost				8,871,000
6. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (8 %)				729,280
Amount of Financing Requested				9,845,280

Project Duration: 3 years (36 months)

PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

(Provide a brief description of the proposed regional project/programme including, as a minimum², the following aspects:

- *The project / programme components, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities, how these activities would contribute to climate resilience, and how they would build added value through the regional approach, compared to implementing similar activities in each country individually.*

The proposed program will strengthen policy environment of regional government through technical assistance. Technical assistance will focus on conducting climate vulnerability assessment, in developing adaptation strategy and action. As a basis for developing necessary policy and plan, especially for inundated coastal and erosion on small islands. This will enable regional government to produce and implement cost efficient and effective adaptation measures. Similarly the program will also be conducted at the village level and develop pilots on innovative adaptation measures on livelihood activities and ecosystem restoration. Through this approach communityresilience in economic, social and environment aspects are strengthened.

- *How the project would promote new and innovative solutions to climate change adaptation, such as new approaches, technologies and mechanisms.*

The proposed program will promote recently produced framework for convergence climate vulnerability assessment and disaster risk study, develop tools and formula for the convergence method, develop and promote policy and plan for inundated coastal and small islands which could be the main reference for regional government in Indonesia in near future, and promoting new and innovative adaptation measures to restore ecosystem and coastal erosion, to improve livelihood activities (fishing, sea farming and aquaculture) and including promoting application of climate forecast as input to livelihood and daily activities. (are we using apps, drones, other devices, promoting on web)

- *The cost-effectiveness of the proposed project / programme, explaining how the regional approach would support cost-effectiveness.(using local resources – why ? how is this more effective – it empowers locals increases, local capacity and leads to sustainable initiatives because local resources can carry on after project cycle ends)*

- *(How the project / programme would be consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, including, where appropriate, national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications, or national adaptation programs of action, or other relevant instruments, where they exist. If you wish and if applicable, you can also refer to regional plans and strategies where they exist)*

The proposed program is developed based on objective of Indonesian National Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation (RAN API) especially on Marine and Coastal Sector, also in-line with National Mid-Term Development Plan year

² Please note that subsequent proposal stages (concept and fully-developed proposal) would require further information on these criteria, as well as additional criteria.

2015-2019, and Law Number 23/2014 on Regional Government, following latest progress on government climate adaptation program, and with endorsement from Ministry of Environment and forestry as Indonesian Designated Authority for Adaptation Fund application and in consultation with relevant ministry and civil society organizations.

- The learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned.

The proposed program has an embedded Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, assigned role for knowledge management and learning exchange within program team, organized learning exchange event and outreach, and conducting pre and post-test survey on given interventions for evaluation purpose. Program management team will engage with existing learning platform on climate, named Indonesian Climate Alliance, and plan to reach association of regional government for broader audience.

- The consultative process, planned to be undertaken during project preparation, with particular reference to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund. (First the project team trained on ESP and gender 2) the implementing organizations trained on ESP and gender 3) stakeholder consultation mainly with vulnerable groups during the planning stage)

Program Management Team will apply call for proposal for funded-program. Consultation with potential beneficiaries and relevant stakeholders is part of requirement of proposal application. Further confirmation will be conducted prior to proposal approval and kick-off meeting of funded projects. Project should demonstrate gender inclusive and child-safe intervention and program team will carefully ensure they are fulfilled

- How the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes would be taken into account when designing the project / programme.)(the sustainability will be done by empowering the local stakeholders- ensuring the knowledge stays in the community – high commitment in ownership by gov and community – which can lead to future gov budget commitments)

The funded program mainly provides technical assistance, tools and knowledge for regional government and village community while program implementation at district level will mainly be funded from regional budget. Funded pilot project to improve livelihood at village level is integrated with existing livelihood activities. Improved livelihood will naturally continue from community own resource as it provide long-term economic benefit. Mainstreaming climate adaptation action to regional development means that existing programs should be adjusted to achieve goal of reducing impact of climate change, it does not necessary a new program.

(You may also want to provide brief information on the following aspects:

- How the project / programme would provide economic, social and environmental benefits, with particular reference to the most vulnerable communities, and vulnerable groups within communities, including gender considerations, and how it would avoid or mitigate negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.(economic – farming and fishing practices are more efficient, social – ESP and Gender included in local government planning documents, environmental – more sustainable farming and fishing practices, coastal communities more resilient to floods ..ect)

The objective of the proposed program actually is to improve on economic, social and environment condition of coastal community from further impact of climate change. Approach and method should be feasible and accepted by community, regional government and scientifically recommended by expert. Consultation with village community and neighbouring community (non-program beneficiaries) and regional government preceded program planning and implementation in an area.

Climate projection and climate risk assessment will provide better tools to plan region spatial planning and development plan, therefore under-adaptation or over adaptation measure can be avoided, especially in anticipating the impact of sea level rise to coastal community. Convergence method and tools on climate risk assessment will produce a more cost efficient and well coordinate planning and implementation for regional government to adapt to climate change and climate disaster risk.

- *How the project / programme would meet relevant national technical standards, where applicable, such as standards for environmental assessment, building codes, etc., and comply with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund. **The program will mainly emphasize on non-structural measures. When needed, innovative structural measures to prevent coastal erosion and/or fast flood, when needed, will follow existing national environment regulation, building codes and the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund. Technical expert for proposed program in consultation with program team and authority ensure relevant standards and regulation unfulfilled relevant stakeholder and authorities will be consulted prior to project planning and implementation.***
- *Duplication of project / programme with other funding sources. **Proposed program will only fund project activities, outcomes and sites that have never been funded by other funding sources. (we will map to identify other funding sources to avoid overlapping activities – data collection – donor coordination)***
- *Justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning. **The proposed program will work on locations where community already have significant impact of climate change while sufficient long-term adaptation measures are not in place. Regions and small island will be supported with proposed program have limited resource and capacity to plan and start implement adaptation measures from their own source. It requires external support to start. Indonesian government budget is limited to support large number of district and cities affected by climate change.***
- *The environmental and social impacts and risks identified as being relevant to the project / programme.) (this is actually a risk assessment – should have risk matrix) **Proposed program is considered will have no or less significant environmental and social impact. Specific attention will be given to ecosystem restoration and /or other type preventive measures on coastal erosion. It will carefully consulted with expert and community to avoid any significant environment and social impacts.***

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

(At the pre-concept stage, this section should only briefly explain which organizations would be involved in the proposed regional project/programme at the regional and national/sub-national level, and how coordination would be arranged. The involvement of national institutions, and when possible, national implementing entities (NIEs), partnering in the project should be explained.)

On program governance: Management Team of funded program (NIE) will coordinate and inform Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), as Designated Authority, work plan on program selection and selected funded program. Input will be taken on updated progress on relevant climate adaptation policies and programs from KLHK, as well as from BAPPENAS and other national agencies.


On Program Implementation: At regional level, funded-projects will build partnership with regency/major and at village level with village administrative and local leader. A working group consist of key regional agencies, relevant stakeholders (including local university, expert) will be established to provide advice and to be partner with grantees (sub-award) in implementing funded-projects. University, civil society organization and private entity are eligible to apply proposal and execute funded projects. Along with that there will be a several consultants and sub-contractors recruited by NIE to support a particular part of funded project and program management. Committee of experts with various relevant backgrounds will be established to provide input on identifying most vulnerable location and communities, urgent funded projects, selection of funded proposal, and provide input on technical challenges and emerging issues during implementation of a project.

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENTS AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government³ *Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement for each country participating in the proposed project/programme. Add more lines as necessary. The endorsement letters should be attached as annexes to the project/programme proposal.*

<p>Dr. Ir. Nur Masripatin M.For. Sc <i>Director General for Control of Climate Change</i></p>	<p>Date: July, 28, 2016</p>
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B. Implementing Entity certification *Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Provide also the project/programme contact person's name, telephone number and email address*

<p>I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (President Decree No. 16 year 2015; P.13/Menlhk/Setjen/OTL.0/1/2016; P.33/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/3/2016; Indonesia Intended Nationally Determined Contribution/INDC; COP 21 Paris Agreement signed by Government of Indonesia; Book and Map of Information System of Vulnerability Index Data (SIDIK); Permen-KP No. 2 year 2013; Climate Change Adaptation National Action Plan) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, <u>commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund</u> and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this programme.</p>	
<p> Monica Tanuhandaru <i>Executive Director of Partnership for Governance Reform in Indonesia (Kemitraan)</i> Implementing Entity Coordinator</p>	
<p>Date: July, 28, 2016</p>	<p>Tel. and email: +62-21-7279 9566; Monica.Tanuhandaru@kemitraan.or.id</p>
<p>Project Contact Person:</p>	<p>Dewi Rizki</p>
<p>Tel. And Email:</p>	<p>+62-21-7279 9566; Dewi.Rizki@kemitraan.or.id</p>

³ Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.



KEMENTERIAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP DAN KEHUTANAN

Letter of Endorsement by Government

Our Ref: S. 252 / PPI / SET / PPI. 0 / 7 / 2016

Jakarta, 28 July 2016

To: The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Subject: Endorsement for "*Building resilience of coastal and small islands villages and their communities to climate change and extreme climate, through applying smart adaptive measures, improvement on policy and institutional coordination*"

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Indonesia, I confirm that the above national programme proposal is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in the vulnerable regions in Indonesia.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above programme proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the programme will be implemented by Partnership for Governance Reform in Indonesia (Kemitraan) and executed by the Government of Indonesia through the designated Directorate General for Climate Change Control at the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in Indonesia.

Sincerely,

Dr. Ir. Nur Masripatin M.For. Sc

Director General for Climate Change Control