



## ADAPTATION FUND

AFB/PPRC.21/10  
26 September 2017

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Adaptation Fund Board  
Project and Programme Review Committee  
Twenty-First Meeting  
Bonn, Germany, 10-11 October 2017

Agenda Item 6 f)

### **PROPOSAL FOR INDONESIA (6)**

## Background

1. The Operational Policies and Guidelines (OPG) for Parties to Access Resources from the Adaptation Fund (the Fund), adopted by the Adaptation Fund Board (the Board), state in paragraph 45 that regular adaptation project and programme proposals, i.e. those that request funding exceeding US\$ 1 million, would undergo either a one-step, or a two-step approval process. In case of the one-step process, the proponent would directly submit a fully-developed project proposal. In the two-step process, the proponent would first submit a brief project concept, which would be reviewed by the Project and Programme Review Committee (PPRC) and would have to receive the endorsement of the Board. In the second step, the fully developed project/programme document would be reviewed by the PPRC, and would ultimately require the Board's approval.
2. The Templates approved by the Board (Annex 5 of the OPG, as amended in March 2016) do not include a separate template for project and programme concepts but provide that these are to be submitted using the project and programme proposal template. The section on Adaptation Fund Project Review Criteria states:
 

*For regular projects using the two-step approval process, only the first four criteria will be applied when reviewing the 1st step for regular project concept. In addition, the information provided in the 1st step approval process with respect to the review criteria for the regular project concept could be less detailed than the information in the request for approval template submitted at the 2nd step approval process. Furthermore, a final project document is required for regular projects for the 2nd step approval, in addition to the approval template.*
3. The first four criteria mentioned above are:
  - (i) Country Eligibility,
  - (ii) Project Eligibility, (iii) Resource Availability, and (iv) Eligibility of NIE/MIE.
4. The fifth criterion, applied when reviewing a fully-developed project document, is: (v) Implementation Arrangements.
5. It is worth noting that since the twenty-second Board meeting, the Environmental and Social (E&S) Policy of the Fund was approved and since the twenty-seventh Board meeting, the Gender Policy (GP) of the Fund was also approved. Consequently, compliance with both the ESP and the GP has been included in the review criteria both for concept documents and fully developed project documents. The proposals template was revised as well, to include sections requesting demonstration of compliance of the project/programme with the ESP and the GP.
6. In its seventeenth meeting, the Board decided (Decision B.17/7) to approve "Instructions for preparing a request for project or programme funding from the Adaptation Fund", contained in the Annex to document AFB/PPRC.8/4, which further outlines applicable review criteria for both concepts and fully-developed proposals. The latest version of this document was launched in conjunction with the revision of the Operational Policies and Guidelines in November 2013.

7. Based on the Board Decision B.9/2, the first call for project and programme proposals was issued and an invitation letter to eligible Parties to submit project and programme proposals to the Fund was sent out on April 8, 2010.
8. According to the Board Decision B.12/10, a project or programme proposal needs to be received by the secretariat no less than nine weeks before a Board meeting, in order to be considered by the Board in that meeting.
9. The following project concept document titled “Improving community's resilience and government policy response for climate change adaptation in West Papua Province of Indonesia” was submitted by Kemitraan (The Partnership for Governance Reform), which is a National Implementing Entity of the Adaptation Fund.
10. This is the first submission of the proposal using the two-step submission process. It was received by the secretariat in time to be considered in the thirtieth Board meeting. The secretariat carried out a technical review of the project proposal, assigned it the diary number IDN/NIE/Rural/2017/1, and completed a review sheet.
11. In accordance with a request to the secretariat made by the Board in its 10th meeting, the secretariat shared this review sheet with Kemitraan, and offered it the opportunity of providing responses before the review sheet was sent to the PPRC.
12. The secretariat is submitting to the PPRC the summary and, pursuant to decision B.17/15, the final technical review of the project, both prepared by the secretariat, along with the final submission of the proposal in the following section. In accordance with decision B.25.15, the proposal is submitted with changes between the initial submission and the revised version highlighted.
13. Lastly, Kemitraan has submitted a Project Formulation Grant Request, which is also available as an addendum to this document.

## Project Summary

Indonesia – Improving community's resilience and government policy response for climate change adaptation in West Papua Province of Indonesia

Implementing Entity: *Kemitraan*

Project/Programme Execution Cost: USD 76,760

Total Project/Programme Cost: USD 924,760

Implementing Fee: USD 75,240

Financing Requested: USD 1,000,000

### Project Background and Context:

The project objective is to create a pathway of change which leads to a sustainable Kabupaten Wondama. The project aims to combine capacity building, adaptation needs and policy design, as well as interactive groundwork for developing and strengthening community's actions which complies with Adaptation Fund sectors such as disaster risk reduction, coastal zone management, urban development, rural development, as well as forest and agriculture.

Component 1: Capacity building: Knowledge, Awareness and Skill (USD 340,874).

This component will be focused on building capacity of:

- Community of policy makers and advocates at provincial (West Papua), kabupaten (Teluk Wondama) and village levels for developing climate change adaptation policy;
- Community members in one coastal (fishing) village and one terrestrial (forestry/agroforestry/agriculture) village in Kabupaten Teluk Wondama for developing adaptation strategy and actions at the community level.
- Community members and government officers as local trainers that will be equipped not just with the knowledge on adaptation policy and activities, but also with the skill of training, communication, and engagement, preparing them to be efficient and effective trainers.

Component 2: Adaptation need analysis and policy design (USD 294,665).

This component will support evidence based policy making in the coastal and marine sector at the provincial level. The topic of the analysis will be decided together with all relevant partners and stakeholders, and the result will contribute directly to policy making.

Component 3: Interactive groundwork for developing and strengthening community actions (USD 249,222).

This component will aim to strengthen community's resilience to climate change. The groundwork activities are targeted at the community level in Kabupaten Teluk Wondama, focusing on practical ways of adaptation in agriculture and fishery.



## ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

ADAPTATION FUND

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY: Regular-sized Project Concept

Country/Region: **Indonesia**

Project Title: **Improving community's resilience and government policy response for climate change adaptation in West Papua Province of Indonesia**

AF Project ID: **IDN/NIE/Rural/2017/1**

IE Project ID:

Reviewer and contact person: **Bradley Hiller**

Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars): **US\$1,000,000**

Co-reviewer(s): **Ming Yang** IE Contact Person: **Christy Desta Pratama**

Review Criteria	Questions	Comments on 17 August 2017	Comments on 17 September 2017
Country Eligibility	1. Is the country party to the Kyoto Protocol?	Yes. Ratification: 23 Aug 1994 Entry into force: 21 Nov 1994	
	2. Is the country a developing country particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?	Yes, Indonesia is a developing country, comprising many islands, which are vulnerable to various adverse effects of climate change.  In the project area of West Papua, communities based on artisanal fisheries or small-scale farming activities often have poor access to the formal economy and depend on access to natural resources for their livelihoods. Potential climate impacts include ecosystem disruption, disease and loss of agricultural and/or fisheries production.  Factors contributing to vulnerability to climate change in the project area/s include low local community awareness, high risks of disaster (exposure), lack of policies and low government capacities.	

Review Criteria	Questions	Comments on 17 August 2017	Comments on 17 September 2017
Project Eligibility	1. Has the designated government authority for the Adaptation Fund endorsed the project/programme?	Yes, An endorsement letter signed by the Director General of Climate Change (April 7 <sup>th</sup> 2017).	
	2. Does the project / programme support concrete adaptation actions to assist the country in addressing adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change and build in climate resilience?	Yes, Many households in local communities of the province of West Papua of Indonesia, are artisanal fisheries or small scale farmers. With limited access to modern tools, machines, and infrastructure, these households highly depend on natural resources and climate for their survival. In the meantime, these households or communities are not aware that they are not resilient to the changing climate. This project is designed to build capacity by training and to enhance the resilience of communities of West Papua Province, Kabupaten Teluk Wondama including two villages, one in the coastal area and another in the terrestrial area.  The concept note also outlines a 'theory of change', which links activities to outcomes, as provided in the Adaptation Fund template.	The concreteness of the proposed activities is questionable (see CR1 below). The concept document should be more explicit on the tangible adaptation measures to address climate threats/risks in the agriculture and fisheries sectors at the village level. Such measures should have a more important portion of the budget.
	3. Does the project / programme provide economic, social and environmental benefits, particularly to vulnerable communities, including gender considerations, while avoiding or mitigating negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social	Not completed at this time.  Also, this section does not make reference to the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund. (For proponents to note)  There is no explicit presentation of economic, social or environmental benefits. There is mention of gender but no explicit strategies described. Please briefly address these issues in one or two paragraphs. <b>CAR1</b>	<b>CAR1:</b> Addressed.

Review Criteria	Questions	Comments on 17 August 2017	Comments on 17 September 2017
	Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?		
	4. Is the project / programme cost effective?	<p>Not completed at this time.</p> <p>The budget has been planned to achieve projected results with minimum budget for all components. More than 80% of the budget is allocated for capacity building, policy analysis, and groundwork project.</p> <p>Staff costs and travel costs are planned accordingly with the expected qualification and activities, respectively. Overheads and other operational costs are planned to be as efficient as possible. We will keep a detailed record to satisfy both reporting requirements and financial audits.</p> <p>Most of the budget is for capacity building (333k) and policy analysis (US\$287k), with less for groundwork projects (US\$241k). Piloting of activities are subcomponents of the groundwork project budget. Hence, one question is if the balance of project components, as proposed, provides adequate budget for tangible asset investment that is for necessary adaptation measures. Please also justify how the operation of the tangible asset investment will be sustained during and after the proposed project implementation. <b>CR1</b></p> <p>We have added information on investment on tangible asset and sustainability post-project.</p> <p>In the Table on pages 8 and 9, please indicate the number of government officers to be trained, and the</p>	<p><b>CR1:</b> Not addressed. The statements are quite vague and it is not clear what the adaptation measures are.</p> <p><b>CR2:</b> Addressed.</p>

		number of training workshops or seminars to be conducted (see output from component 1). <b>CR2</b>	
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<b>Review Criteria</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Comments on 17 August 2017</b>	<b>Comments on 17 September 2017</b>
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		Please consider training the local trainers who will further train the local government officers and households in climate adaption at the levels of the province and the villages. <b>CAR2</b>	<b>CAR2:</b> Addressed.
	5. Is the project / programme consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications and adaptation programs of action and other relevant instruments?	<p>Yes. The project is consistent with the National Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation (RAN-API) and with the West Papua Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) 2017-2022. It will also support West Papua's Conservation Province initiative by providing technical and analytical assistance through capacity building and analysis.</p> <p>The project is expected to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Build Adaptation Capacity in communities through training in adaptation strategies (both economic and community organization) and in local stakeholders, including government, through technical training in policy design and implementation;</li> <li>2. Design Adaptation Policies, including adaptation action plan, through a landscape level analysis of the economic and ecology needs at provincial, district and village levels that will support regional adaptation processes; and</li> <li>3. Develop and Implement Individual Community Adaptation Plan and Strategies through technical assistance to one coastal village and one terrestrial village.</li> </ol> <p>The above activities are consistent with Indonesia's national and West Papua Province's sustainable economic development and poverty reduction</p>	

Review Criteria	Questions	Comments on 17 August 2017	Comments on 17 September 2017
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		strategies and plans.	
	6. Does the project / programme meet the relevant national technical standards, where applicable, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund??	<p>Not completed at this time.</p> <p>Per the proposal, the project will use standards and codes from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry for the groundwork component at the village level (stated on page 15), which is compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the AF.</p> <p>However, there is no reference given to the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy, nor any national technical standards which may apply higher up than the village level. <b>CR3</b></p>	<b>CR3:</b> Addressed.
	7. Is there duplication of project / programme with other funding sources?	<p>Not completed at this time.</p> <p>The concept note states that there are no duplications with other CSF projects from other funding sources.</p> <p>There is no reason not to believe the statement above, however, clarification from the proponents that there is no overlap with NGO programs, other multilaterals, bilaterals, etc. operating in the project area would be appreciated. <b>CR4</b></p>	<b>CR4:</b> Addressed.
8. Does the project / programme have a learning and knowledge management component to capture and feedback lessons?	<p>Not completed at this time</p> <p>The project has an internal and external dissemination strategy:  Internal – disseminate information and project updates and progress between partners and from the project management committee to the steering committee or vice versa, as well as from the project to the province of</p>		

Review Criteria	Questions	Comments on 17 August 2017	Comments on 17 September 2017
		<p>West Papua. External – CSF and other partners’ media outlet to disseminate information, project updates, and progress to people outside of the project. This will include institutions’ website, blogs, social media, as well as through print and electronic media outlets.</p> <p>However, this section refers to dissemination, but learning and knowledge management components for target communities should be included here. Recommend that the proponents include a paragraph or two on outlining learning and knowledge management components in this section. <b>CR5</b> We have added detailed explanation on the knowledge management approach that we are proposing.</p> <p>In addition, please consider distributing brochures in climate change adaptations to avoid losses due to damage and health risks in local schools and libraries. Please also consider using local media such as TV, radio and newspaper to disseminate climate change adaptation throughout the country during the whole project implementation period. <b>CR6</b></p>	<p><b>CR5:</b> Not addressed. Although there is an explanation of a proposed knowledge management and learning approach, this is not reflected in the project’s activities. All Adaptation Fund projects should include a KM and learning component.</p> <p><b>CR6:</b> See above.</p>
	<p>9. Has a consultative process taken place, and has it involved all key stakeholders, and vulnerable groups, including gender considerations in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy</p>	<p>Not completed at this time.</p> <p>A consultation process with relevant stakeholders has been conducted by the members of the Steering Committee and the Project Management Committee. The stakeholders consulted include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government officials (men and women) from relevant agencies (Forestry Agency, Fishery Agency, Regional Development Planning Agency, Provincial Research and Development Agency) at the Provincial</li> </ol>	

Review Criteria	Questions	Comments on 17 August 2017	Comments on 17 September 2017
	of the Fund?	<p>level.</p> <p>2. Representations of the Kabupaten Teluk Wondama government institutions (male and female member of the academics and officials of relevant agencies).</p> <p>3. Representations of community groups, including indigenous communities and representations of women and youth in the communities.</p> <p>4. Representation of coastal and terrestrial villages.</p> <p>However, the concept note does not show any consultation results. Please briefly show some results of the consultation workshops or meetings.</p> <p><b>CAR3</b></p>	<p><b>CAR3:</b> Not addressed. The consultation process should be further demonstrated, including the results of the consultation meetings.</p>
	10. Is the requested financing justified on the basis of full cost of adaptation reasoning?	<p>The project purports cost effectiveness and has taken account of staffing, travel, and operational costs, as well as monitoring and evaluation and dissemination costs.</p> <p>The project is focused on capacity building and policy analysis (utilizing experts from CSF, RCCC UI, PKSPL IPB, and University of West Papua (UNIPA)), which aims to enable the project to improve the capacity and knowledge of West Papua government officials in producing better policies on climate change adaptation.</p>	
	11. Is the project / program aligned with AF's results framework?	<p>Not completed at this time.</p> <p>The concept note outlines how the project's results framework aligns with the Adaptation Fund's framework. A table compares the project objectives and project objective indicators with Adaptation Fund outcomes and Adaptation Fund outcome indicators. The table also outlines the grant amount allocated for each of the project objectives.</p> <p>However, in the Table please consider adding the</p>	

Review Criteria	Questions	Comments on 17 August 2017	Comments on 17 September 2017
		<p>number of people to be trained in the local communities and/or the government.</p> <p><b>CAR4</b></p>	<p><b>CAR4:</b> Somewhat addressed.</p>
	<p>12. Has the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes been taken into account when designing the project?</p>	<p>Not Completed at this time.</p> <p>The concept note states that project collaborative partners (including CSF and PKSPL IPB, RCCC UI, and UNIPA) have worked and will continue to work in West Papua. The knowledge and capacity improvements from the project – particularly for partners who will continue to operation in the project areas, such as UNIPA and provincial and kabupaten governments – will remain in the province for future use, reference, improvements and policymaking. This seems to bode well for ongoing efforts after project closure.</p> <p>The project aims to prepare written documentation and guidelines on all project activities so that they can be replicated by others.</p> <p>To make this project more sustainable, it is suggested that the project consider training trainers who are from local schools or universities or libraries. After the training, they will be able to train other local people. The training materials should be available as public goods to local households, schools and libraries.</p> <p>Beyond the elements of institutional sustainability outlined above, there is no reference given to economic, social, environmental, or financial sustainability. The proponents could include one or two paragraphs to address those.</p> <p><b>CAR5</b></p>	<p><b>CAR5:</b> Not addressed.</p>

Review Criteria	Questions	Comments on 17 August 2017	Comments on 17 September 2017
	<p>13. Does the project / programme provide an overview of environmental and social impacts / risks identified, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?</p>	<p>The project provides a checklist of environmental and social principles and identifies whether or not further assessment is required for compliance. Potential impacts and risks are outlined where deemed appropriate. Only for 'compliance with the law' and 'indigenous peoples' are specific actions outlined beyond what is included in the core project.</p> <p>The project has been categorized as C. However, the justifications regarding ESP risks are mostly statements of facts without substantiation. This includes on natural habitats, indigenous groups and gender. Most activities relate to capacity and awareness building. ESP aspects should be given an explicit role in this, in all its aspects/principles. <b>CR7</b></p> <p>As a result of such exercise, please consider revising the categorization. <b>CR8</b></p> <p>Under Gender equity, there are some statements that contradict the Gender Policy: p.21, ESP principle of gender equity, this states that "(...) designed to reflect the gender balance of community in the target region in a fair and equitable way." This is contrary to the Gender Policy that strives for gender equality. Please revise accordingly. <b>CR9</b></p>	<p><b>CR7, CR8, CR9:</b> Not addressed. A proper risk assessment and categorization has not been done, especially when the types of activities are not clearly described.</p>
Resource Availability	<p>1. Is the requested project / programme funding within the cap of the country?</p>	<p>Yes. Requested funding is US\$1 million.</p>	
	<p>2. Is the Implementing Entity Management Fee at or below 8.5 per cent of the total project/programme</p>	<p>Yes, the Implementing Entity Management Fee (US\$75,240) is approximately 8.1 percent of the total project budget (US\$924,760) before the fee (and the West Papua Liaison Officer and Running Cost).</p>	

Review Criteria	Questions	Comments on 17 August 2017	Comments on 17 September 2017
	budget before the fee?		
	3. Are the Project/Programme Execution Costs at or below 9.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget (including the fee)?	Yes, the project execution costs are listed as 8.3 percent (US\$76,760) of the total project cost (US\$924,760).	
Eligibility of IE	4. Is the project/programme submitted through an eligible Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board?	Yes, Kemitraan is a National Implementing Entity accredited to the Adaptation Fund Board.	
Implementation Arrangements	1. Is there adequate arrangement for project / programme management, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund?	Not required at concept stage.	
	2. Are there measures for financial and project/programme risk management?	Not required at concept stage.	
	3. Are there measures in place for the management of for environmental and social risks, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?	Not required at concept stage.	
	4. Is a budget on the Implementing Entity	Not required at concept stage.	

	Management Fee use included?		
	5. Is an explanation and a	Not required at concept stage.	
<b>Review Criteria</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Comments on 17 August 2017</b>	<b>Comments on 17 September 2017</b>
	breakdown of the execution costs included?		
	6. Is a detailed budget including budget notes included?	Not required at concept stage.	
	7. Are arrangements for monitoring and evaluation clearly defined, including budgeted M&E plans and sex-disaggregated data, targets and indicators, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund?	Not required at concept stage.	
	8. Does the M&E Framework include a break-down of how implementing entity IE fees will be utilized in the supervision of the M&E function?	Not required at concept stage.	
	9. Does the project/programme's results framework align with the AF's results framework? Does it include at least one core outcome indicator from the Fund's results framework?	Not required at concept stage.	



	10. Is a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones included?	Not required at concept stage.	
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Technical	The project objective is to create a pathway of change which leads to a sustainable Kabupaten Wondama. The project aims to combine capacity building, adaptation needs and policy design, as well as interactive groundwork
Summary	<p>for developing and strengthening community's actions which complies with Adaptation Fund sectors such as disaster risk reduction, coastal zone management, urban development, rural development, as well as forest and agriculture.</p> <p>The initial review found that although the concept note included completion of many project components which were not required at this stage of the submission process (e.g. budget, M&amp;E framework, disbursement schedule, etc.), indicating that there had been some forethought put into project planning and design, there remained a number of issues that needed to be addressed, including the lack of information on and the low budget for the tangible activities foreseen as part of the project. Also, some sections of the proposal template were not adequately filled with a minimum of information, to demonstrate economic, social and environmental benefits of the project, or its lack of duplication with other initiatives, etc. lastly, compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund was not adequately demonstrated.</p> <p>The final technical review of the revised document finds that most of the requests have not been adequately addressed. The proponent, when resubmitting the concept, should address the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The concept document should be more explicit on the tangible adaptation measures to address climate threats/risks in the agriculture and fisheries sectors at the village level. Such measures should have a more important portion of the budget;</li> <li>b) The proposed knowledge management and learning approach of the project should be reflected in the project's activities;</li> <li>c) The consultation process should be further demonstrated, including the results of the consultation meetings;</li> <li>d) The concept document should provide adequate explanation of how the sustainability of the project outcomes has been taken into account in the project design;</li> <li>e) The identification process of the environmental and social impacts / risks and overall compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund should be better explained, and adequate categorization of the project should be done accordingly.</li> </ul>
Date:	17 September 2017



## ADAPTATION FUND

# REGIONAL PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

### PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Title of Project/Programme:	Improving community's resilience and government policy response for climate change adaptation in West Papua Province of Indonesia
Countries:	Indonesia
Thematic Focal Area <sup>1</sup> :	Disaster Risk Reduction
Type of Implementing Entity:	National Implementing Entity
Implementing Entity:	KEMITRAAN
Executing Entities:	YAYASAN STRATEGI KONSERVSI INDONESIA (CSF INDONESIA)
Amount of Financing Requested:	1,000,000 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

### Project Summary:

West Papua is one of the most vulnerable provinces with respect to climate change impacts in Indonesia. Awareness on climate change happening, causes and impacts are low among the communities of policy makers and village dwellers, as well as other stakeholders. The community is facing many high risks such as: (i) disasters due to ecosystem changes, (ii) loss of incomes due to both climate induced disasters and changes in the ecosystem; and (iii) health, especially malaria. In the meantime the level of resilience is very low in the community. At the moment no adaptation policy is available at the sub-national level and the capacity for developing climate change adaptation policy is very low. West Papua Province, Kabupaten Teluk Wondama and two of its villages (one coastal and one terrestrial, to be selected later) will be the geographical area for this work.

This project is set up to take up those challenges by proposing the following intervention: (i) capacity building through policy course for policy development, and through community training for preparing community to develop its adaptation strategy and actions; (ii) analysis of adaptation need at provincial, kabupaten (district) and village level that will be used for developing adaptation policies for respective levels; (iii) interactive ground works with communities at one coastal village and one terrestrial (agriculture/forestry/agroforestry) village in which community will develop its adaptation strategy through learning and developing strategy and implementing actions to improve its resilience against impact of climate change.

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

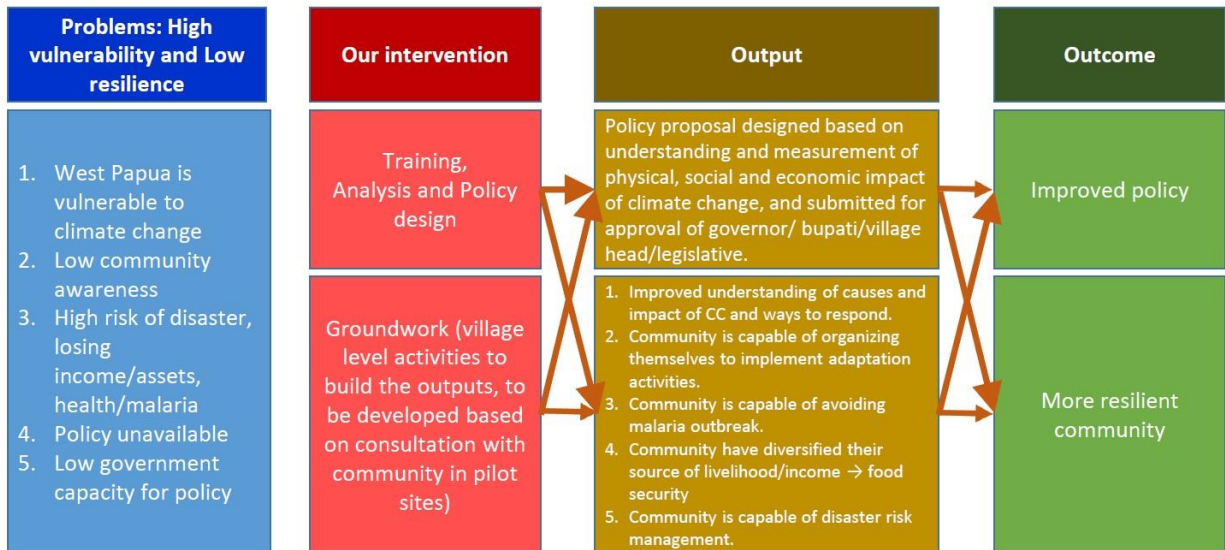


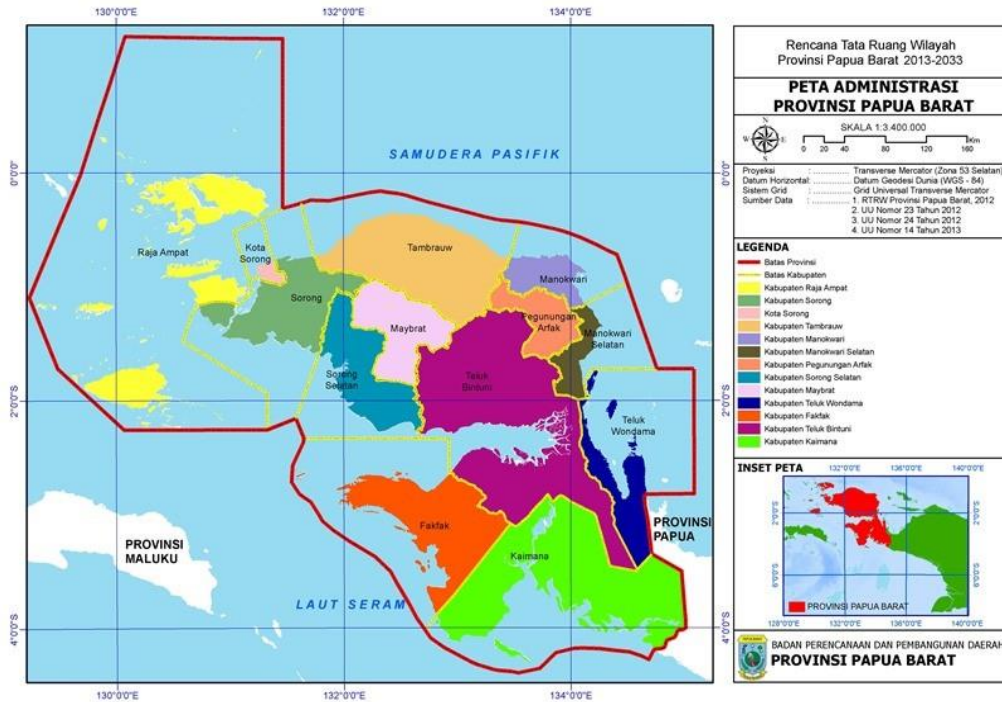
Figure 1.0 CSF West Papua Adaptation Project Framework

## Project / Programme Background and Context:

### 1. Geographical context:

West Papua Province is geographically located at 124°-132° East Longitude and 0°-4° South latitude, just below the equator at an altitude of 0-100 meters above sea level. West Papua Province area is shaped in land by 120,777.02 km<sup>2</sup>. West Papua Province consists of 7.95% is the peak of the mountain, 18.73% were in the valley. Entire districts/cities in West Papua is bordered by the sea, only 37.04% of the villages are located in coastal areas. Other villages area not bordering the sea (not coastal), amounting to 62.96%.

In 2015, West Papua Province is divided into twelve regencies and one city, namely Fakfak, Kaimana, Teluk Wondama, Teluk Bintuni, Manokwari, Sorong Selatan, Sorong, Raja Ampat, Tambrau, Maybrat, Manokwari Selatan, and Pegunungan Arfak, serta Kota Sorong. Territorial boundaries of West Papua Province in northern area bordered by Pacific Ocean, in eastern bordered by Papua Province, in southern by Banda Sea, Maluku Province, and in western bordered by Seram Sea, Maluku Province (West Papua Province figures 2016).

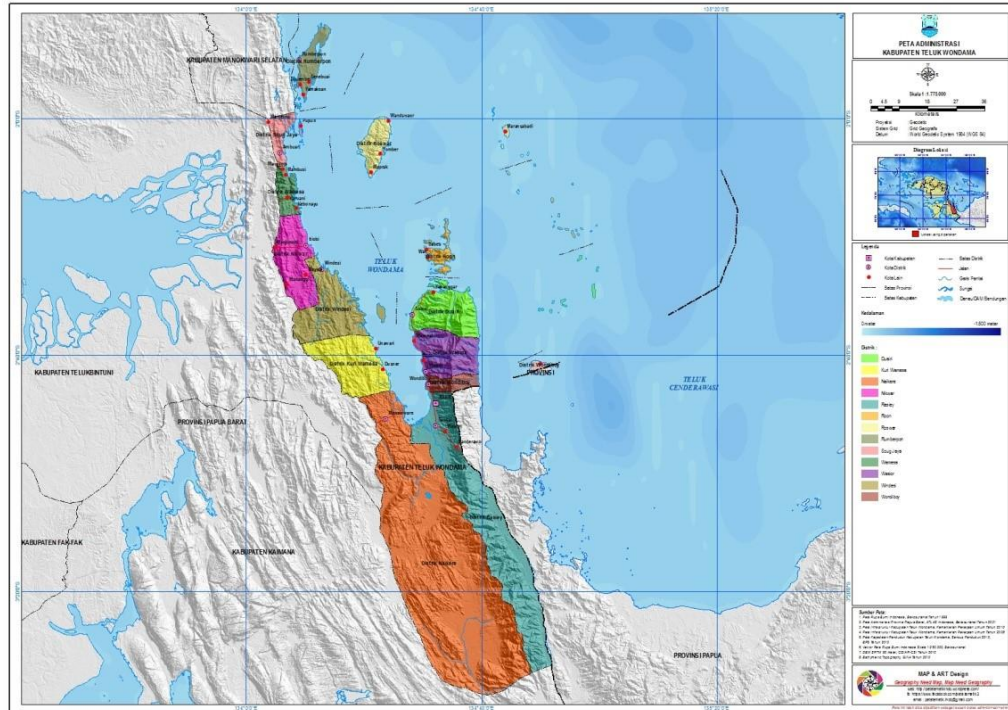


Source: (<http://papuabarprov.go.id>)

Figure 1.1 Administration Map of West Papua Province

Much of West Papua is under forest cover – 90.1% of its land area are forests in 2011, decline 2.4% from 92.5% in 2000. The main vegetation types in West Papua is 70.52% of primary forest and 29.48% logged over forest (West Papua Province GCF). Topography of West Papua Province varies greatly extends from the lowlands to highlands swamp, with land cover types such as tropical rain forests, meadows and grasslands. Altitude area in West Papua Province varied from 0 to > 1000 m. Most of the territory of West Papua Province has a slope grade >40% in the form of hills region (Regional Development Plan of West Papua Province 2016).

With a high risk of climate change impacts and without resilience nor having an adaptation program, West Papua Province will be very vulnerable to climate change. Our program site will focus on Teluk Wondama. Kabupaten Teluk Wondama is one of vulnerable kabupaten in West Papua Province. Kabupaten Teluk Wondama consist of 13 districts, 75 villages, and 1 sub-district. In terms of geographic position, Teluk Wondama Regency has boundaries as follows, north side : Ransiki District, Kabupaten Manokwari and Cendrawasih Gulf, south side: Yaur District, Kabupaten Nabire, west side: Kuri District and Idoor District, Kabupaten Teluk Bintuni, East Side : Yaur District, Kabupaten Nabire and Cendrawasih Gulf (Kabupaten Teluk Wondama Figures 2016).



Source: (<https://petatematikindo.wordpress.com/>)

Figure 1.2 Administration Map of Kabupaten Teluk Wondaman

## 2. Climate Change and Variability context:

Generally, the climate in Indonesia is affected by the monsoon circulation that controls the annual pattern of rainfall in most of the region. A monsoon is a large scale atmospheric circulation system that is linked to the difference in thermal traits or by the warming between continent and oceans. The monsoon system that occurs between the Asian continent and ocean areas and the surrounding seas is the largest and most complex monsoon system. In addition, there is a link between the Asian monsoon and the Australian monsoon and the role of local atmospheric circulation above the islands in Indonesia and its surroundings that is known as the Maritime Continent. All these together form the Asian-Australian monsoon system that is essential in regulating the water cycle and the thermodynamic energy in the Earth's climate system.

Rainfall is deemed to be the most important climate element in Indonesia, because as an equatorial tropical region, the annual variation of surface temperature in the Indonesia regions is not too significant and it is more determined by an artificial change of the position of the sun that moves between 23.5° NL and 23.5° SL. In contrast to the surface temperature, the rainfall in Indonesia is much varied in spatial and temporal terms. There are generally annual and bi-annual cycles in the seasonal patterns of rainfall in Indonesia (Chang and Wang, 2005). Several studies have attempted to categorize the rainfall seasonal patterns in various regions in Indonesia, on the basis three types of rainfalls, namely the monsoonal, the equatorial, and the local (Boerema, 1938; Aldrian and Susanto, 2003). The climate characteristics of the Indonesia region be affected by Indonesian Through Flow (ITF) pattern through the heat-transfer mechanism between Pacific Ocean and Indonesian Seas.

Global warming resulted from the atmospheric buildup of greenhouse gases has an important effect on sea level. In general, the gradual increase of sea level caused by global warming is one of the most complicated aspects of the global warming effect, as its acceleration rate is a function of the intensification of global

warming. Sea level rise is affected by the addition of water mass, which results from the melting of glaciers and ice sheet in the Greenland and the Antarctica, as well as from the increase in water volume due to thermal expansion of the upper mixed layer (with fixed water mass), which is caused by the rising water temperature.

### **3. Economic and social context:**

The main economic sectors in West Papua Province is agriculture -- with its two major subsectors of fisheries and forestry --, mining, oil and gas, and construction sector. Contribution of agricultural sector in GDP 2013 amounted to 11.65%, with 48.71% of the population working in the agricultural sector. Fisheries production in 2013 reach 121,773.5 ton, with highest production in Regency/City are Sorong City (38,143.6 ton), Manokowari (23,217 ton) and Fakfak Regency (14,253.5 ton). And in forestry subsector, West Papua is still has great potential to develop value added from productions of forest product withoutignoring environmental sustainability.

In GDP growth, West Papua Province, both in terms of gross value added as well as sectoral contributions have contributed to national GDP about 0.64% in 2012, which means the capacity of the region's economy is still limited to the local level only. The absolute value of the West Papua GDP (constant 2000 prices) in 2012 amounted to IDR 13,780.12 billion, up to IDR 15,061.52 billion in 2013. This increase is very positive and shows significant changes in West Papua Province development (Regional Development Plan of West Papua Province 2016).

Related to the level of prosperity, although the GDP of West Papua Province has a fairly good growth rate, the poverty level percentage of West Papua Province is the second highest nationally. Various factors influence the high level of poverty such as energy policy, price policy, the flow of goods, natural conditions and others (Regional Development Plan of West Papua Province 2016). Based West Papua statistic, poverty and public health of community still looming West Papua Province. Climate change is expected to affect the economic and public health conditions.

### **4. Development context:**

West Papua Province comprises of the Bird's Head and the surrounding area including Raja Ampat, and therefore consists of terrestrial mainland ecosystem, island ecosystem, and marine ecosystem. To terrestrial ecosystem, climate change gives an abrupt change from sea-level rise in the coastal area to increasing temperature which impacted the distribution of biodiversity including mosquito which is the vector of malaria.

Malaria has become one of the deadliest diseases in the West Papua Province (15%). Every year an estimated 51,000 people in West Papua have been suffered from malaria. In 2010 there were 64 patients per 1,000 populations. This figure is very high and is considered as high prevalence to malaria because of more than 5 cases of malaria per 1,000 populations. Pregnant women will experience anemia resulting row of the deaths. Anemia that occurs in pregnancy may lead to sub-optimal fetal development, resulting in miscarriage, premature birth, stillbirth or low birth weight. In infants and children under 9 years, anemia causes nutritional disorders (malnutrition) and growth disturbance, which -if not addressed- will cause death.

West Papua Province consists of a complex ecosystem, from mainland to islands, from mountains to coastal areas, all needs different methods in building resiliency. A multi-function provincial landscape management will provide an integrated adaptation measure for West Papua Province. Linkages between

the high risks of malaria incidence, land-use including coastal zones, and deforestation therefore needs to be integrated across different sectors in building resiliency to climate change.

In marine and fisheries, according to Diposaptono *et al* (2009), there are four impact occurs on fisheries sector due to climate change. One impact is the decline of fisherman business due to increasing time and operating costs for fishing caused by migration of fish and habitat loss and changing fishing ground. Meanwhile, in the aquaculture business, the impact of climate change can directly alter the fish physiology, behavior and growth of fish, reproduction capability, increase mortality and aquaculture productivity. While indirectly, climate change can also alter aquatic ecosystem as a habitat for fish, fish stock and supply, rising prices of goods and services cost in aquaculture.

From Based Information System on Vulnerability Index (SIDIK), Directorate for Climate Change Adaptation - Ministry of Environment and Forestry (2015), the vulnerability of villages in West Papua to climate change are as follows: 80 villages are very vulnerable, 184 villages vulnerable, 537 villages are quite vulnerable, and 277 villages are rather vulnerable, as well as 361 villages are not vulnerable. In Kabupaten Teluk Wondama, there are 76 villages with the following status: 3 villages are very vulnerable, 5 villages are vulnerable, 25 villages are quite vulnerable, and 22 villages are rather vulnerable, as well as 21 villages not vulnerable.

There are mitigation and adaptation efforts that need to be taken at the community level in addition to enabling policies and provisions on the government side. People have become an important actors in the success of adaptation and mitigation. The adaptation to climate change requires a proper treatment in order to reduce the negative impact of climate change by taking appropriate action. Various measures can be developed and taken by communities to deal with climate change if the communities are informed of the risks and empowered to take actions.

## 5. Policy Context

Government of Indonesia (GOI) fully realized that our country is both contributing and vulnerable to the impact of climate change. GOI is committed to improve overall development policy by adopting a series of policies in the area. Some of notable policies are:

- (i) Adoption of National Action Plan for GHG Emission Reduction, known as RAN-GRK, in 2011.
- (ii) Adoption of National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change, known as RAN API, in 2014
- (iii) Instruction to sub-national governments to develop their own emission reduction and adaptation action plans. All provinces already have Emission Reduction Action Plan, but not yet Adaptation Action Plan.
- (iv) Mainstreaming the government program and actions through development planning and budgeting, concretely known as ‘Budget Tagging Policy’ that allows tracking of government expenditures for climate change mitigation and adaptation, starting 2014.
- (v) Development of various sectoral adaptation measures and investment such as Localized energy production for electrification, Risk reduction for climate induced natural disasters (like mangrove planting and planting of trees in land slide-prone areas); Field climate school for farmers, and Climate Village Program as a way to integrate development planning and promote climate friendly development at village level
- (vi) From decentralization perspective, after a wide swing of authority from central to Kabupaten government in early 2000s, the GOI is now implementing Law no. 23/2014 that reconsolidate decentralization authority to provincial level, and Law no.6/2016 that push the development implementation from Kabupaten down to village. Any new policy development will need to take into account these recent changes in government authority structure.

This project aims at supporting the development of Adaptation Policy for the Province of West Papua, for its District/Kabupaten Teluk Wondama, as well as for one of its coastal village and one terrestrial village. Adaptation policy for Kabupaten and Village level can be seen as prototyping exercise of which the results and lessons learnt can be replicated and referred to elsewhere.

**Project / Programme Objectives:**

- (i) **Support the development/design of adaptation policy to climate change** at the Province of West Papua, its Kabupaten Teluk Wondama, one of its Coastal Village, and one of its Terrestrial Village **based on sound analysis of physical science of climate change (causes, impacts, vulnerability, risk) and sound economic analysis.**
- (ii) **Support the improvement of community resilience in pilot sites of one Coastal Village and one Terrestrial Village in Kabupaten Teluk Wondama**
- (iii) **Extract lessons learn from (i) and (ii) for replication in and reference** for other Kabupatens and Villages in West Papua Province and beyond.

<b>Project/Programme Components</b>	<b>Expected Concrete Outputs</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>(US\$) Amount</b>
1. Capacity building: Knowledge, Awareness and Skill	<p>Government officials have improved awareness and skills for policy design and community has improved capacity for taking adaptation actions</p> <p><b>For each landscape and coastal capacity building, we will train:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 12 provincial officials</li> <li>- 8 kabupaten officials</li> <li>- 6 village officials/leaders</li> <li>- 4 CSO policy advocates</li> </ul> <p>In total there will be at least one intensive and interactive raining at every level (province, kabupaten, village).</p>	<p>(i) Government officials at multiple scales have improved awareness and skills for policy design. (ii) Adaptation policy adopted and functioning, and implemented with government budget support; (iii) Community adaptation actions developed and adopted</p>	340,874



2. Adaptation need analysis and policy design	(i) Thorough understanding of adaptation need at the provincial, kabupaten and village levels (iv) Policy design based on sound science and economic analysis submitted for enactment at three levels	Adaptation policy adopted and functioning, and implemented with government budget support	294,665
3. Interactive groundwork for developing and strengthening community's actions	(i) Improved understanding of climate change impacts and ways to respond (ii) Community is capable of avoiding losses due to damage and health risks (iii) Community have begun implementing systematic adaptation strategy and actions	(i) Community has improved capacity for taking adaptation options. (ii) Community resilience improved	249,222
4. Strategy engagement (Advisory committee and other engagement)			25,000
5. M&E (mid-term review)			15,000
6. Project/Programme Execution cost			76,760
7. Total Project/Programme Cost			924,760
8. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)			75,240
<b>Amount of Financing Requested (Total proposal)</b>			<b>1,000,000</b>

**Projected Calendar:**

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	July 1, 2017
Mid-term Review	July 2018
Project/Programme Closing	June 30, 2019
Terminal Evaluation	Dec 2019

**PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION**

**A.** Describe the project / programme components, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities of the project, and how these activities contribute to climate resilience. For the case of a programme, show how the combination of individual projects will contribute to the overall increase in resilience.

The project is a collaboration between CSF, PKSPL IPB, RCCC UI, and UNIPA. CSF is leading the project, working with the other partners in delivering the results of all components. The project has three components:

**Component 1:**  
**Capacity building: Knowledge, Awareness and Skill**

This component will be focused on building capacity of:

- (i) community of policy makers and advocates at provincial (West Papua), kabupaten (Teluk Wondama) and village levels for developing climate change adaptation policy;
- (ii) community members in one coastal (fishing) village and one terrestrial (forestry/agroforestry/agriculture) village in Kabupaten Teluk Wondama for developing adaptation strategy and actions at the community level.
- (iii) Community members and government officers as local trainers that will be equipped not just with the knowledge on adaptation policy and activities, but also with the skill of training, communication, and engagement, preparing them to be efficient and effective trainers.

Lead: CSF

Supporting: IPB, UI, UNIPA

**Activity 1.1: Climate Change-related Development Policy Course.**

Act.1.1.1: Coastal/marine oriented policy

Act.1.1.2: Landscape (forestry/agroforestry/agriculture) oriented policy

Type: Three Day Intensive Training

Objective:

To build knowledge, awareness and skill for developing climate change adaptation policy at province, kabupaten (district), and village levels.

Participants for each Act 1.1.1. and Act 1.1.2:

- 12 provincial officials
- 8 kabupaten officials
- 6 village officials/leaders
- 4 CSO policy advocates

Potential course contents (to be finalized during the course design stage)

1. Climate change and development (causes, impacts, policy linkage, risk, disasters, sustainability)
2. National climate change policies (mitigation and adaptation frameworks)
3. Measurements of climate risk and vulnerability as basis of local adaptation policy and actions
4. Adaptation strategies and mainstreaming approach into development planning and government budgeting
5. Coastal and landscape adaptation options
6. Economics of climate change and ecosystem services
7. Economic instruments and tools of policy analysis
8. Coastal and fishery specific topics
9. Landscape and agriculture/forestry/agroforestry specific topics

Timing:

First semester : preparation

Second semester : implementation

## **Activity 1.2: Community organization/enterprise development training to strengthen adaptation actions at pilot villages**

1.2.1: Training for community members of pilot coastal village

1.2.2: Training for community members of pilot terrestrial village

Type:

2-3 days community training workshops as first step prior to series of interactive process of ground works to build local adaptation capacity to improve community resilience.

Objectives:

- (i) To prepare pilot community for a journey to improve local adaptation resilience during the course of the project
- (ii) To share and build knowledge and awareness on relevant climate change issues;
- (iii) introduce climate change issues relevant to government development efforts at village level
- (iv) Introduce ways to gauge local vulnerability and risk; (v) Introduce ways to develop local actions; (vi) Introduce ways to mainstream it into annual and medium term village development plan.

Timing:

First semester: preparation

Second semester: implementation

## **Component 2:**

### **Adaptation Need Analysis and Policy Design for Coastal/Fishery and Landscape Adaptation**

This component will support evidence based policy making in the coastal and marine sector at the provincial level. The topic of the analysis will be decided together with all relevant partners and stakeholders, and the result will contribute directly to policy making.

Lead: PKSPL/IPB for Coastal/Fishery Analysis and Policy  
RCCC/UI for Landscape Analysis and Policy

Supporting: CSF and UNIPA

Analysis and policy development will be done for three levels:

- (i) Provincial level
- (ii) District (Kabupaten)
- (iii) Village

Objectives:

- (i) Build thorough understanding of the extent of climate change, risk and vulnerability, and options for adaptation specific to the Province, Kabupaten and Village in West Papua
- (ii) Develop adaptation policies at three levels based on (i) and sensible economics analysis
- (iii) Build stakeholders support and buy-in to the results through local multi-stakeholders interactive process, especially at village level

Timing:

First semester: Preparation, start analysis

Second Semester: Analysis

Third and fourth semester: Policy design

Act 2.1.1: Coastal/Fishery Adaptation

Act.2.1.2: Terrestrial Adaptation

Content of analysis:

- a. Climate change situation and outlook
- b. Measuring vulnerability, risk, and adaptive capacity
- c. Identification and understanding of the dynamics of environmental changes due to CC and impacts (health, food, disaster)
- d. Economic analysis
- e. Social and Institutional analysis

**Activity 2.2. Policy design**

Act 2.2.1: Coastal//Fishery Adaptation Policy

Act 2.2.2: Landscape/Terrestrial Adaptation Policy

Policy options on:

- Landscape/Seascape spatial planning and management
- Food security, health, ecosystem and disaster risk
- Feasibility assessment of the suitable economic activity
- Insitutional arrangement
- Modeling social resilience

**Component 3:**

**Interactive Groundwork for Developing and Strengthening Community's Actions**

Groundwork support for strengthening community's resilience to climate change.

The groundwork activities are targeted at the community level in KabupatenTeluk Wondama, focusing on practical ways of adaptation in agriculture and fishery.

Lead: UNIPA

Supporting: CSF and PKSPL/IPB for coastal/fishing village

CSF and RCCC/UI for terrestrial village

Objectives:

- (i) To build community's capacity to adapt to climate change through interactive process of learning and doing in developing strategies and actions at village level
- (ii) To develop community's strategy and actions of adaptation
- (iii) To facilitate the process of diversification of community's income sources
- (iv) To facilitate the actions for building protection against climate-induced disasters and disease outbreak

### 3.1. Coastal/fishery groundworks

- a. Making available climate change relevant information system in coastal/fishing villages.
- b. Mapping of local resources, institution, social capital, and ecosystem services.
- c. Mapping of high risk and vulnerable coastal locations that have direct and indirect impact to environmental damage and livelihood.
- d. Piloting activities according to local resource and opportunities to adapt. These will be a facilitated participatory project, with decisions made by the community, including on investment on tangible assets and sustainability of maintaining those assets.
- e. Piloting relevant activities of Climate Village Program menu.

### 3.2. Landscape groundworks

- a. Making available climate change relevant information system in villages.
- b. Mapping of local resources, institution, social capital, and ecosystem services.
- c. Mapping of high risk and vulnerable landscape around the village that have direct and indirect impact to environmental damage and livelihood.
- d. Piloting activities according to local resource and opportunities to adapt. These will be a facilitated participatory project, with decisions made by the community, including on investment on tangible assets and sustainability of maintaining those assets.
- e. Piloting relevant activities of Climate Village Program menu.

**B. Describe how the project / programme provides economic, social and environmental benefits, with particular reference to the most vulnerable communities, and vulnerable groups within communities, including gender considerations. Describe how the project / programme will avoid or mitigate negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.**

The project will directly influence stakeholders and policy makers to achieve:

1. Better adaptation policies due to improved capacity in policy making tools at the province and kabupaten level.
2. Better adaptation activities at the ground (kabupaten and village level) due to improved awareness and knowledge on adaptation practices that most suited for the local context.
3. Better coastal and marine policy due to improved knowledge and better understanding of the problem through analysis and policy design activities.
4. Better landscape policy due to improved knowledge and better understanding of the problem through analysis and policy design activities

By having better capacity, better policies, and better adaptation activities, the benefits to economic, social and the environment are:

1. Economic benefits to the government of West Papua and Kabupaten Teluk Wondama, in terms of more efficient and effective adaptation strategy, lowering costs of adaptation activities while having larger impacts.
2. Economic benefits to the communities include lower costs of adapting to climate change, in terms of time and money, meaning that people can focus on making their living instead of worrying about the future due to climate change. In turn, this will result in improving welfare of the community.
3. Social benefits include better community collaboration and knowledge, due to participating in our adaptation pilot projects at the village level. The collaboration and knowledge are social assets that can be retained and improved for future adaptation plan of the community.

4. Environmental benefits include better condition of the environment due to communities making careful choices in term of livelihood as part of their adaptation plan. Better policies also mean better planning and harmonization between adaptation and mitigation strategies, resulting in better environmental condition.

In compliance to the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy, the project will make sure of the followings:

1. Equal participation of community groups and gender representation. The project's capacity building and village level activities are designed to give equal opportunities for women and men to participate. This include, but not limited to:
  - a. Criteria for participants of capacity building (training, workshop) is open for both gender.
  - b. Encouraging heads of institutions to send women participants to the training/workshops.
  - c. Choosing the best time for community meetings that can accommodate both men and women in the community. If this is not possible, there will be separate meetings, to make sure that both men and women have their voices heard.
2. Respect to culture and tradition of communities. We are going to allocate adequate time to learn about local culture and community relationship to make sure that local culture and tradition are well respected.
3. Reducing negative impact to vulnerable groups such as children and women by empowering them (for women) and making sure that the adaptation pilot activities do not limit parents-children time at home. At the same time, the economic benefits of the program to the community, benefits women and children as well.

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

Most of the budget is allocated for capacity building and policy analysis, with groundwork projects (which include piloting of activities) having less allocation. The project is doing with the argument that capacity is the biggest challenge in designing and implementing proper adaptation strategy and activities in West Papua Province and Kabupaten Teluk Wondama. By having better capacity within the province, kabupaten, or village, they will be able to better adapt to the changing in the environment due to climate change.

In terms of investment in tangible assets for necessary adaptation measures, the project will allocate adequate amount of funds to invest in these tangible assets, considering the needs and the village's choice of adaptation measure. This will be an initial investment only, but will cover the whole pilot villages

By having improved capacity within the policy makers and the community, these initial investment will be retained and used sustainably. Furthermore, more investments in tangible assets for adaptation measures will be allocated in the provincial or kabupaten budget (APBD) as well as in the village budget through money from the ADD (Village Fund Allocation).

The budget has been carefully planned in order to achieve projected results with minimum budget for all components. More than 80% of the budget is allocated for capacity building, policy analysis, and groundwork project.

Staff costs and travel costs are planned according to the expected qualification and activities, respectively. Overheads and other operational costs are planned to be as efficient as possible. We will keep a detailed record to satisfy both reporting requirements and financial audits.

**D.** Describe how the project / programme is consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, including, where appropriate, national or subnational development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications, or national adaptation programs of action, or other relevant instruments, where they exist.

The project consulted with and is relevant to the National Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation (RANAPI). This project also support West Papua conservation province initiative by providing technical and analytical assistance through capacity building and analysis. The project consulted and is relevant to West Papua Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) 2017-2022.

In addition to that, the project is also relevant to the following national sustainable development documents:

1. The National Action Plan for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction (RAN-GRK).
2. The West Papua Province Action Plan for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction (RAD-GRK).
3. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry Proklam (Climate Village) Program.
4. The National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Management 2015-2019.

Furthermore, the project is relevant with the following Sustainable Development Goals: Goal 2, 3, 11, 13, 14, and 15.

**E.** Describe how the project / programme meets relevant national technical standards, where applicable, such as standards for environmental assessment, building codes, etc., and complies with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

For the groundwork project and the village level piloting activities, the approach that this project is using is based on the Program Kampung Iklim (Climate Village Program) from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, and all standards that apply with that program.

At the higher level, we comply with national standards such as:

- REDD+ safeguards.
- Building codes, particularly earthquake proof houses, from the Ministry of Public Works.
- Labor and employment standards, at the ministerial, provincial, and kabupaten level.
- Environmental standards, such as the KLHS, AMDAL, from the Ministry of Forestry and the Environment,

We also use as reference the two documents from Adaptation Fund Board: 1) Environment and Social Policy; and 2) Guidance document for Implementing Entities on Compliance with the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy.

**F.** Describe if there is duplication of project / programme with other funding sources, if any.

While this project may have similarities in topics with other projects, we believe that our approach, which consists of capacity building, analytical work, and groundwork piloting, is not a duplication of other projects. Furthermore, we believe that this project will contribute directly or indirectly to other projects working on the same topic, and/or working in West Papua.

As far as we are aware of, this project has no overlap or duplication with other NGO programs, other multilaterals, bilaterals, etc. During the preparation of the proposal, CSF has spoken with the local governments and WWF-ID that works in Teluk Wondama. It actually was designed to strengthen the existing initiatives both at the local government policy development and the groundwork along side with WWF in Wondama. The proposed activities will also support and coordinated with other climate change program in West Papua such as SAMDHANA, APIK/USAID.

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

Learning and knowledge management are key elements in making sure that relevant stakeholders receive the information they needed and to be able to make good decisions based on that information. There is a need to capture, collect, store, document and disseminate lesson learned, and most significant changes stories so that learning happens about what is valued. Knowledge products of lesson learned, smart practices, and stories from the field will be critical legacies of this program. This would increase replication and encourage improvements in methods and approaches in spatial planning and low carbon development. This is also to enhance the replicability, scalability, and sustainability beyond the program's lifetime.

The process of capturing, collecting, storing, documenting, and disseminating knowledge to be carried out by the project will involve its extensive networks, media and knowledge exchange activities that are able to reach local and national government in a way that allows for the information to be more easily adopted at national and local levels, enhancing the understanding of the National Government, local governments, members of parliament, academics, non-government organizations, community groups, international development partners, private sector and media. This process will encourage development actors to transform based on accurate knowledge. We believe that this will have an impact on creating policies for better adaptation.

Knowledge that has been collected relating to adaptation policy and piloting activities will be repackaged and disseminated in variety of ways, both online and offline. All knowledge products that have been collected and repackaged under this program will be disseminated through networks, events and media platforms and also through various media where we already have a good relationships (Kompas, Mongabay).

The project will involve reformers (champions) that have been incorporated into our networks. These reformers belong to local government and national government circles, academics, members of parliament, non-government organizations/civil society organizations, and journalists. Such an approach proves to create a strong sense of ownership, as well as successful and continuous knowledge flow

As part of the knowledge management, the dissemination strategy are as follows:

1. Internal dissemination – this is a way for us to disseminate information and project updates and progress between partners and from the project management committee to the steering committee or vice versa, as well as from the project to the province of West Papua.
2. External dissemination – we will use CSF and other partners' media outlet to disseminate information, project updates, and progress to people outside of the project. This will include our institutions' website, blogs, social media, as well as through print and electronic media outlets.
3. Locally targeted dissemination – this will include distribution of brochures on adaptation, including the impact of climate change to health and damage, in local schools and libraries. The project will also build



network and relationship with local newspaper, TV and radio for better coverage and better learning media for the local communities.

- H. Describe the consultative process, including the list of stakeholders consulted, undertaken during project preparation, with particular reference to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.**

Project management will include the following:

1. A Steering Committee consisting of Papua Barat province officials (Sekda and Head of Balitbangda) and academics.
2. A Project Management Committee, led by CSF and consisting of representatives from PKSPL IPB, RCCC UI, and UNIPA.

Each of the partners mentioned above have underwent a consultation process with relevant stakeholders, including indigenous communities, coastal and forest communities, kabupaten/province officials, both men and women, prior to writing the proposal. The consultation with the government and community of Kabupaten Teluk Wondama is conducted by RCCC UI and UNIPA, both have project sites in the region.

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

The budget for the project is the most cost effective to achieve its goals, according to our view. The numbers in the budget have included all the necessary staffing, travel, and operational costs, as well as monitoring and evaluation and dissemination costs.

Focusing on capacity building and policy analysis meaning intensive use of highly qualified human resources, in this case researchers and community development experts from CSF, RCCC UI, PKSPL IPB, and UNIPA. The expertise and capacity of these institutions will enable the project to invest in improving capacity and knowledge of West Papua government officials in producing better policies on climate change adaptation.

- J. Describe how the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes has been taken into account when designing the project / programme.**

1. This project is a collaboration between CSF and PKSPL IPB, RCCC UI, and UNIPA. All three partners have worked and will continue to work in West Papua. Particularly for UNIPA (University of West Papua), meaning that the knowledge and capacity improved from doing this project will stay in the province.
2. The provincial and kabupaten government and academics will be our partner, meaning that the improved capacity and knowledge from this project will stay in West Papua and will be able to be used for future policy making.
3. We plan to prepare written documentation and guidelines on all of our activities in this project, so that they are easily replicated by others.

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

<b>Checklist of environmental and social principles</b>	<b>No further assessment required for compliance</b>	<b>Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance</b>
<i>Compliance with the Law</i>	Need to identify local rules as a reference	The project is in compliance with local as well as traditional rules, national laws and international laws.
<i>Access and Equity</i>	No need	The project activities targeted to both policymaker and member of community. In policy maker targeted there is no equal access and it will be very depend to the government leader, while in community the project are aimed at vulnerable group in both coastal and terrestrial area, with a special focus based on households. All participating households have an equal chance and opportunity of gaining from the adaptation activities promoted by the project
<i>Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups</i>	No need	The one of project targeted is vulnerable households – women, girls, the elderly, people living with HIV/AIDS, people living with disability – who are exposed to negative climate change impacts and living close to or below the poverty line. The project will build the resilience and reduce the vulnerability of marginalized and vulnerable groups engaged in program developed by introducing climate change knowledge and adaptation methods which increase yields and create adaptive economic benefits in the form of surplus for marketing.
<i>Human Rights</i>	No need	The project does not violate human rights. It is in line with human right, project encourages and promotes the rights of the public in obtaining security in life and be free from threats that can disrupt human safety.
<i>Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment</i>	No need	Woman group as well as vulnerable group will not be excluded due to the structure of society. The project will ensure that woman is has chance in a fair and equitable way similar with male people, to be empowered, at least 30% of the beneficiaries will be woman group  Women group will receive equal chance as the target communities for all level of activities within this program. Particularly on the ground works, consultation to women group will be held in separate forum to enhance their participation and their inputs during the meeting compared to combining women group into larger group with male participants.
<i>Core Labour Rights</i>	No need	The project is in line with domestic and national labor Law as well as rights as espoused by the International Labour Organisation
<i>Indigenous Peoples</i>	No need	No potential negative impact to indigenous people. Indeed, the project will develop the capacity of local community members through capacity building program and structuring villages, while maintaining local customs and rules that exist. There have been attempts to change the behavioral /habits of the local people in villages related to better condition in livelihood, health, and sanitation hygienic.  The project is ensure in line with the rights and responsibilities as set forth in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and other applicable international instruments relating to indigenous peoples.
<i>Involuntary Resettlement</i>	No need	The project does not include any aspect of resettlement.
<i>Protection of Natural Habitats</i>	No need	The project is will apply principles of sustainable development strategies into development planning in coastal area. It involves best management practices related to natural resources management and other practices, which will contribute to biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources. Small scale field activities related to sustainable natural resources use will be done

<i>Conservation of Biological Diversity</i>	No need	The project is designed to address conserve natural resources to in combination with the farming of indigenous cereal and legume species. It does not adversely affect biodiversity in any way and it does not support introduction of invasive species.
<i>Climate Change</i>	No need	
<i>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	No need	Associated with the project, the potentially trigger of pollution prevention aspect, is the use of materials on demonstration plots such as remain of the materials for build demoplot and operating demoplot if using machines or chemicals. For it project will anticipate by preparing Guidelines/ Manual in the care and use of material
<i>Public Health</i>	No need	The one of project aims is to improve public health status by focusing on building resilience people affected by climate change such as the breeding of mosquitoes due to climate change, so this project clearly will improve health status of the community.
<i>Physical and Cultural Heritage</i>	No need	The project is designed not intend to alter, damage or remove any <i>Physical and Cultural Heritage</i> , cultural sites or sites with unique cultural value. It will not interfere with existing access and use of such physical and cultural resources.
<i>Lands and Soil Conservation</i>	No need	

## PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

### A. Describe the arrangements for project / programme implementation.

The project will be implemented over two years in order to achieve full up-scaling and realisation of all outcomes and will commence in July 2017 and completed in December 2019. The program components that will be run are capacity building (knowledge, awareness and skill), adaptation need analysis and policy design, and interactive groundwork for developing and strengthening community's actions.

The project will be overseen at the provincial level, by the Agency for Research and Development of the West Papua Province. Implementation project will be undertaken through the support and efforts of the following entities:

- Executing Entity – Yayasan Strategi Konservasi Indonesia / Conservation Strategy Fund (CSF) - Project Advisory Committee (PSC)

- Project Coordinator (PC), Project Financial Accountant and Project Administrative Assistant, who will be positioned at Yayasan Strategi Konservasi Indonesia / Conservation Strategy Fund (CSF) - Executing Partners:

- Research Center for Climate Change – Universitas Indonesia (RCCC-UI)
- Center for Coastal and Marine Resources Studies/Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Science – Bogor Agricultural University (PKSPL/FPIK IPB)
- Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Science and Faculty of Forestry – University of Papua (UNIPA)

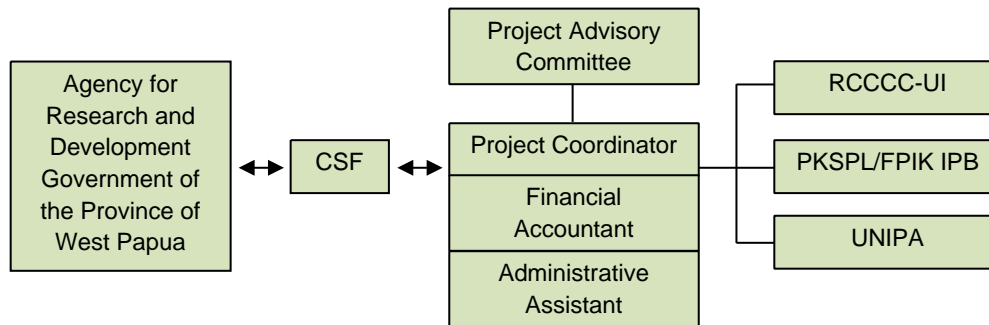


Figure 3.1. Project management consortium and reporting structure

### **Conservation Strategy Fund (CSF)/Yayasan Strategi Konservasi Indonesia**

Conservation Strategy Fund is an institution with specialty in providing capacity building and economic analyses to government and community on climate change, environment, and natural resource use issues, using economics as tools of analysis. In Indonesia, CSF was established as Yayasan Strategi Konservasi Indonesia.

We are leading the project as a whole, and will also lead the capacity building aspect of the project. We will also oversee the policy analysis and design, as well as the groundwork effort of this project.

### **Research Center for Climate Change – Universitas Indonesia (RCCC-UI)**

RCCC UI is a research institution within the University of Indonesia with the experience in climate change research using applied quantitative methods. They have special interest on the impact of climate change to community, economic development, health, and change in land use. That interest and experience is substantial in their role of leading the policy analysis and design for the landscape aspect.

### **Center for Coastal and Marine Resources Studies/Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Science – Bogor Agricultural University (PKSPL/FPIK IPB)**

PKSPL-IPB is a research institution within IPB that focuses on coastal and marine issues, including socio-economics, climate change impact, coastal livelihoods, and adaptation. They will provide their expertise and technical knowledge by leading the policy analysis and design for the marine and coastal aspects of this project.

### **University of Papua (UNIPA) (Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Science and Faculty of Forestry)**

The Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Science and The Faculty of Forestry of UNIPA are two leading academic institutions on West Papua landscape, marine and coastal, and socio-cultural themes. They will take part in this project by leading our groundwork effort, as well as providing technical services in the policy analysis and design.

## **B. Describe the measures for financial and project / programme risk management.**

Monthly financial reports on the utilisation of funds statements will be produced and circulated to all members of the Project Advisory Committee. Quarterly financial and on-field activity reports will also be produced for appraisal and validation purposes, before submission to the National Implementing Entity.

In so far as project risk management is concerned, we are convinced that due to our experience in the management of similar and bigger projects, there is little or no risk that is envisaged to derail project implementation due to institutional capacity or lack of commitment toward project success.

Risk	Rating	Risk Management Measure
Financial	Low	Assuming that the project is receiving the full amount of grant, there are little financial risk because all the component of the project have been carefully planned and budgeted.  Also reducing the financial risk is the fact that the Project's design and methods are based upon nearly a decade of lessons learnt on best practices by the project partners and Executing Entities.
Institutional	Low	All of the Implementing and Executing Entities are legally registered entities in Indonesia (CSF, RCCC UI, PKSPL IPB) and West Papua (UNIPA). They each have the significant technical and financial expertise required to undertake implementation.
Environmental	Low	This project aims to create enabling conditions for better policy that will in turn provide benefits to the environment in West Papua.
Social & Cultural	Medium	The social context in West Papua is sensitive to promises from development projects. We are to be careful in presenting our goals and the pathway to achieve that goals while maintaining a proper expectation from our West Papuan stakeholders.
Social & Cultural: Low Participation of Women, Childern and Orphans	Medium	In West Papua, women participation is still among the lowest in the nation. We hope that the project can increase their participation in our activities while anticipating the challenges of asking women to get involved.
Political	Medium	West Papua has just finished the governor election in 2017. And in 2018, all of its kabupaten and city will have election too. This has the potential of providing delays in local policies being produced, supported, or approved by the executive and legislatives.
Co-funding	Low	We did not plan for any co-funding for this project.

**C. Describe the measures for environmental and social risk management, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.**

Risk / Class Category	Level	Risk Management
Compliance with the Law	Low	The project is in compliance with domestic and international laws
Access and Equity	Low	All participating communitis have an equal chance of gaining from the adaptation activities promoted by the project

Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups	Low	The project is inclusive of vulnerable farming and fishermen villages – who are exposed to negative climate change impacts, food insecurity and living close to or below the poverty line. The project aims to build the resilience and reduce the vulnerability of marginalized and vulnerable groups engaged in subsistence community by introducing adaptation methods which increase yields and create economic benefits.
Human Rights	Low	The project does not violate human rights. It is in line with, and promotes, international human rights
Gender Equity and Women’s Empowerment	Low	The project is designed to reflect the gender balance of community in the target regions in a fair and equitable way. Both women and men will have equal rights to receive / create social and economic benefits
Core Labour Rights	Low	The project is in line with domestic Labour Law as well as rights as espoused by the International Labour Organization
Indigenous Peoples	Low	The project is in line with the rights and responsibilities as set forth in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and other applicable international instruments relating to indigenous peoples
Involuntary Resettlement	Low	The project does not include any aspect of resettlement
Protection of Natural Habitats	Low	The project does not involve conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats. On the contrary, it addresses the reversal of soil degradation and promotes soil conservation. The project is in line with domestic Acts and Policies on the protection of natural habitats
Conservation of Biological Diversity	Low	The project is designed to address soil conservation in combination with the farming of indigenous cereal and legume species. It does not adversely affect biodiversity in any way and it does not support introduction of invasive species
Climate Change	Low	The project will in no aspect contribute to increased GHG emissions.
Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	Low	The project does not include any use of herbicides, pesticides, chemical fertilizers or any other pollutants. Nor will it produce any polluting waste.
Public Health	Low	The project will contain an aspects to public health of malaria. It aims to improve public health status by focusing on building resilience among fishing and agriculture villages.
Physical and Cultural Heritage	Low	The project is designed not to alter, damage or remove any physical cultural resources, cultural sites or sites with unique cultural value. It will not interfere with existing access and use of such physical and cultural resources
Lands and Soil Conservation	Low	For the landscape and agriculture and forest villages aspect of this project, there will be activities that have the potential of creating better land and soil conservation.

**D. Describe the monitoring and evaluation arrangements and provide a budgeted M&E plan.**

The project will be monitored through the following M&E activities, and the M&E budget is provided in the table below.

1. **Project Inception Workshop:** Held within the first month of project start that will involve all stakeholders in the project management committee and the advisory committee. The workshop will address the following issues:
  - a. Ensuring that all partners fully understand and take ownership of the project, detailing their respective roles, support services, and complementary responsibilities.
  - b. Agreement on work plan, project indicators, mechanism for reporting, monitoring and evaluation, and financial reporting.
2. **Internal Progress and Monitoring Report:** The Project Coordinator will collect narrative and data reports from all partner every months and prepare a quarterly report to all partners to ensure consistent monitoring and evaluation.
3. **Mid-Term Progress Report:** This will be provided mainly to the funders and the advisory committee in July 2018 as a way for them to monitor the overall progress and achievement of the project.
4. **End of Project Report:** This report will focus on the delivery of the project’s results as initially planned. The evaluation will look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental benefits/goals.

Type of Monitoring and Evaluation Activity	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Budget (USD)
Project Inception Workshop	CSF	Within the first month of project start.	15,000
Internal Progress and Monitoring Report	CSF	Monthly collection of data and information from partners. Quarterly report to partners.	
Mid-Term Progress Report	CSF	Half-way through project: July 2018.	
End of Project Report	CSF	Three months prior to End of Project.	

**E. Include a results framework for the project proposal, including milestones, targets and indicators.**

Project Objective/activity	Indicator	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks
<b>Component 1. Capacity building: Knowledge, Awareness and Skill Building</b>				
Outcome:	<i>Improved policy on adaptation in the sense that adaptation policy enacted, functioning and implemented with budget support government</i>			

Output:

1. Improved awareness and understanding of causes and impact of CC and ways to respond.
2. Improved skills for adaptation policy design
3. Policy proposal designed based on understanding and measurement of physical, social and economic impact, and submitted for approval of each level: governor/ bupati/head of village and/or supported by legislative body

Project Objective/activity	Indicator	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks
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**Activity 1.1:** Number of qualified The course will train: 1. Qualified 1. Interests from **Climate Change-** government officials, • 12 provincial government government **related** CSO representatives, officials official officials, CSOs,

<b>Development</b>	and community	• 8 kabupaten	participants	and community
representatives <b>Policy Course.</b>	advocates trained.	officials	verified by letter	will be high due
<b>Act. 1.1.1:</b>		6 village	of assignment by	to importance of
<b>Coastal/marine</b>	stating their 2. Since the seats <b>oriented policy</b>	• officials/leaders	superior officials	the topics.
<b>Act. 1.1.2:</b>		advocates	4 CSO policy qualification to	are limited, there
many <b>Landscape (forestry/agroforestry)</b>	2. Qualified CSO representations y/agriculture) and community from each group <b>oriented policy</b>		attend the course.	are risk of not having
representatives into the course. verified by	recommendation		from partners and advisory committee.	
			3. Number of person trained verified by attendance rosters.	
			4. There will also be a post-course evaluation to gauge the immediate results/impact from the course to the participants.	
<b>Activity 1.2:</b> Number of community leaders/advocates 1. 10 community representatives <b>prise</b>	of community The course will train: 1. 10 community roster. based on a pre-	villages and their	Attendance 1. Need to select <b>Community organization/enter</b> trained. leaders/advocates	to select <b>Community</b> leaders/advocates
<b>development</b> fishing/coastal	defined criteria, if the number of <b>training to</b> villages. villages exceed <b>strengthen</b>	<b>adaptation</b>	villages. villages exceed <b>strengthen</b> leaders/advocates	for the course.
2. 10 community <b>actions at pilot</b>	the allocated seat <b>adaptation</b> forest/agriculture			



villages.

**Component 2. Adaptation Need Analysis and Policy Design for Coastal/Fishery and Landscape Adaptation**

Outcome: 1.2. Improved policy on adaptation More resilient community

Output:

1. Improved awareness and understanding of causes and impact of CC and ways to respond.
2. Policy proposal designed based on understanding and measurement of physical, social and economic impact, and submitted for approval of each level: governor/ bupati/head of village and/or supported by legislative body.

Project Objective/activity	Indicator	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks
<p><b>Activity 2.1: Adaptation Need Analysis</b></p> <p>Act 2.1.1: Coastal/Fishery Adaptation</p> <p>Act.2.1.2: Terrestrial Adaptation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Research proposal/design indicating the problem and objective of the research. Primary and secondary data collected.</li> <li>2. Final report/analysis with results and recommendations.</li> </ol>	<p>The analysis will have the following elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Climate change situation and outlook</li> <li>b. Measuring vulnerability, risk, and adaptive capacity</li> <li>c. Identification and understanding of the dynamics of environmental changes due to CC and impacts (health, food, disaster)</li> <li>d. Economic analysis</li> <li>e. Social and Institutional analysis</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The research design will be compared to the target of analysis elements. The research results and recommendations will be compared to the target of analysis elements.</li> <li>2. The research results and recommendations will be compared to the target of analysis elements.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The scope and data needs for coastal/fishery and terrestrial research may differ, thus take different time length to run and complete.</li> </ol>

<p><b>Activity 2.2: Policy design</b></p> <p><i>Act 2.2.1: Coastal//Fishery Adaptation Policy</i></p> <p><i>Act 2.2.2: Landscape/Terrestrial Adaptation Policy</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Policy design should address the current problems/challenges faced in the region. Policy design should be based on the results/recommendations from the Adaptation Need Analysis.</li> <li>2.</li> </ol>	<p>The policy design should address the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Food security, health, ecosystem and disaster risk</li> <li>b. Feasibility assessment of the right economic activity</li> <li>c. Institutional arrangement</li> <li>d. Modeling social resilience</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The policy design will be compared to the result/recommendation of the Adaptation Need Analysis.</li> <li>2. The policy design will be checked to include the four important target elements.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The scope of the policy for coastal/fishery and terrestrial may differ, thus take different time length to complete.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Component 3. Interactive Groundwork for Developing and Strengthening Community's Actions</b></p>				
<p><i>Outcome:</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>More resilient community</i></li> </ol>			
<p><b>Project Objective/activity</b></p>	<p><b>Indicator</b></p>	<p><b>Target</b></p>	<p><b>Means of Verification</b></p>	<p><b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b></p>
<p><i>Output:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Improved understanding of causes and impact of CC and ways to respond.</i></li> <li>2. <i>Community is capable of organizing themselves to implement adaptation activities.</i></li> <li>3. <i>Community is capable of avoiding malaria outbreak.</i></li> <li>4. <i>Community have diversified their source of livelihood/income → food security</i></li> <li>5. <i>Community is capable of disaster risk management.</i></li> </ol>				

<b>Activity 3.1: Coastal and Fishery Groundwork</b>  <b>Activity 3.2: Landscape Groundwork</b>	1. Number of villages involved in starting a pilot project.	The groundwork will have the following elements:	1. List of villages started and completing the pilot project.	1. The scope and needs for coastal/fishery and landscape groundwork may differ, thus take different time length to run and complete.
	2. Map of village resource, institutions, social capital, and ecosystem services.		a. Making available climate change relevant information system in villages	
	3. Number of villages actually completed the pilot project.	b. Mapping of local resources, institution, social capital, and ecosystem services	3. Written statement of satisfaction/acceptance about the pilot project from village leader.	
	4. Benefits received by villages from the pilot project.	c. Pilot project according to local resource.		
		d. Pilot project on climate village.		

F. Demonstrate how the project / programme aligns with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund

Project Objective(s) <sup>2</sup>	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
1. Build the capacity to produce adaptation policy based on sound economic and technical analysis.	1. Number of qualified government officials, CSO representatives, and community advocates trained. 2. Number of community leaders/advocates trained. 3. Research proposal/design indicating the problem and objective of the research. 4. Primary and secondary data collected. 5. Final report/analysis with results and recommendations.	1. Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses 2. Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate	1. Output 2.1. No. and type of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks 2. Output 3.1. Percentage of targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of	340,874

<sup>2</sup> The AF utilized OECD/DAC terminology for its results framework. Project proponents may use different terminology but the overall principle should still apply

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Policy design should address the current problems/challenges faced in the region.</li> <li>7. Policy design should be based on the results/recommendations from the Adaptation Need Analysis.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development and natural resource sectors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. climate change, and of appropriate responses</li> <li>Output 4.1. Development sectors' services responsive to evolving needs from changing and variable climate</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Build community resilience.</li> <li>3. Take lessons for replication.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of villages involved in starting a pilot project.</li> <li>2. Map of village resource, institutions, social capital, and ecosystem services.</li> <li>3. Number of villages actually completed the pilot project.</li> <li>4. Benefits received by villages from the pilot project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level</li> <li>2. Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas</li> <li>Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Output 3.1. Percentage of targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses</li> <li>2. Output 6.1 Percentage of households and communities having more secure (increased) access to livelihood assets</li> <li>Output 6.2. Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient livelihoods</li> <li>Output 7. Climate change priorities are integrated into national development strategy</li> </ul>	543,887
<b>Project Outcome(s)</b>	<b>Project Outcome Indicator(s)</b>	<b>Fund Output</b>	<b>Fund Output Indicator</b>	<b>Grant Amount (USD)</b>

1. Improved policy on adaptation in the sense that	1. <i>Improved awareness and understanding of causes and impact of CC and ways to respond.</i>	1. Output 2.2: Targeted population	1. Output 2.1.2. Capacity of staff to respond to, and mitigate	924,760
adaptation policy enacted, functioning and implemented with budget support government 2. More resilient community	2. <i>Improved skills for adaptation policy design</i> 3. <i>Policy proposal designed based on understanding and measurement of physical, social and economic impact, and submitted for approval of each level: governor/ bupati/head of village and/or supported by legislative body</i>	2. groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems Output 3: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction 3. awareness activities Output 6: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability 4. Output 7: Improved integration of climate resilience strategies into country development plans	impacts of, climate-related events from targeted institutions increased 2. Output 3.1.1 No. and type of risk reduction actions or strategies introduced at local level 3. Output 6.1.2. Type of income sources for households generated under climate change scenario Output 4. 7.1. No., type, and sector of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks	

**G.** Include a detailed budget with budget notes, a budget on the Implementing Entity management fee use, and an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs.

For detailed budget, please see attachment, particularly the 'Budget Note' tab in the Excel file.

**H.** Include a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones.

The following disbursement matrix provides a schedule for disbursements, which will be made upon the completion of time-bound project milestones

	Upon signature of agreement	End Year 1	Mid Year 2	End of project	Total (USD)

Scheduled Date	July 2017	June 2018	Dec 2018	July 2019	
Milestones	Start of project, contract signed.	Activities completed: 1. Activity 1.1: Climate Change-related Development Policy Course.	Activities completed: 1. Activity 1.2: Community organization/enterprise development training to strengthen adaptation actions at pilot villages 2. Activity 2.1: Adaptation Need Analysis	Activities completed: 1. Activity 2.2: Policy design 2. Activity 3.1: Coastal and Fishery Groundwork 3. Activity 3.2: Landscape Groundwork	
Project Funds (USD)	369,904	277,428	184,952	92,476	924,760
Percentage of budget	40%	30%	20%	10%	100%

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

**A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government<sup>3</sup>** *Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement. If this is a regional project/programme, list the endorsing officials all the participating countries. The endorsement letter(s) should be attached as an annex to the project/programme proposal. Please attach the endorsement letter(s) with this template; add as many participating governments if a regional project/programme:*

<i>Prof. Dr. Charlie D. Heatubun, S.Hut, M.Si Head of West Papua Research and Development Agency</i>	<i>Date: April 3, 2017</i>
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**B. Executing Agency certification** *Provide the name and signature of the Executing Agency Director and the date of signature. Provide also the*

<sup>6</sup>. Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.

***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 project/programme.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">   <i>Monica Tanuhandaru</i>  <i>Executive Director of Partnership for Governance Reform in Indonesia (Kemitraan)</i>  <i>Implementing Entity Coordinator</i> </p>	
Date: <i>July, 28, 2016</i>	Tel. and email: +62-21-22780580; <a href="mailto:Monica.Tanuhandaru@kemitraan.or.id">Monica.Tanuhandaru@kemitraan.or.id</a>
Project Contact Person:	Dewi Rizki
Tel. And Email:	+62-21-22780580; <a href="mailto:Dewi.Rizki@kemitraan.or.id">Dewi.Rizki@kemitraan.or.id</a>



**PEMBINA, PENGURUS DAN PENGAWAS  
YAYASAN STRATEGY KONSERVASI INDONESIA  
Board of Trustees  
Conservation Strategy Fund Indonesia (CSF Indonesia)**

**A. PEMBINA (ADVISORY BOARD):**

Ketua/Chair : Dr. RUSDIAN LUBIS  
Anggota/Member : Prof. Dr. TRIDOYO KUSUMASTANTO  
dr. DAVID MAKES  
JOHN WINFIELD REID

**B. PENGURUS (EXECUTIVE BOARD):**

Ketua/Chair : Dr. MUBARIQ AHMAD  
Sekretaris/Secretary : Prof. Dr. JATNA SUPRIATNA  
Bendahara/Treasurer : Dr. ARIO DAMAR

**C. PENGAWAS (SUPERVISORY BOARD):**

Ketua/Chair : Prof. Dr. HARIADI KARTODIHARDJO  
Anggota/Member : SCOTT ERNEST EDWARDS

Ditetapkan di (Decided in) Jakarta  
Tanggal (Date) 21 Maret 2016

**Pembina/Chair of Advisory Board**

  
**Dr. Rusdian Lubis**  
Ketua





**PEMERINTAH PROVINSI PAPUA BARAT**  
**BADAN PENELITIAN DAN PENGEMBANGAN DAERAH**

Jalan. Brigjen (Purn) Abraham. O. Atururi Arfai Manokwari Kode Pos 98315 Telp , email: office@balitbangdapabar.id

Manokwari, 3th April, 2017


Number : 0710/ 28 /BPPD-PB/IV/2017  
Attachment : -  
Subject : Endorsement for The Project "Improving Community Resilience  
And Government Policy Response for Climate Change Adaptation  
In West Papua"  
  
To : The Adaption Fund Board  
c/o. Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat  
email : Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org

In my capacity as Head of Research and Development Agency of The Government of The Province of West Papua in Indonesia. I Confirm that the above sub-national (provincial) level project/programe proposal is in accordance with the provincial government's priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in West Papua Province of Indonesia.

The Research and Development Agency of The Government of The Province of West Papua is tasked with coordinating all incoming initiatives in support of sustainable development in West Papua in the Framework of Conservation Province Initiative.

Accordingly, I am Pleased to provisionally endorse the above project/programme proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project/programme will be implemented by Kemitraan (as National Implementing Entity) and executed by Yayasan Strategi Kenservasi Indonesia (CSF Indonesia) in a partnership with ;(i) University of Papua in Manokwari, West Papua; (ii) Bogor Agriculture University's Research Center for Coastal and Marine Resources and Faculty of Fishery and Marien Sciences; and (iii) Univesity of Indonesia's Research Center for Climate Change.

Please note that endorsement is provinsional in nature because the Government of West Papua Province is currently in the middle of reviewing all ist partnerships. If Approved and funded, we requires this SDF;-ed consortium to start with coordination with the Agency for Research and Development of The Government of West Papua Province for final endorsement prior to the start of the project.

**On behalf of the Government of West Papua**  
Sincerely,  
  
**Prof. Dr. Charlie D. Heatubun, S.Hut, M.Si**  
Pembina  
NIP. 19731206 199802 1 001  
(Head, Agency for Research and Development  
Government of the Province of West Papua)



**KEPUTUSAN MENTERI HUKUM DAN HAK ASASI MANUSIA REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
NOMOR AHU-0021011.AH.01.04.Tahun 2016  
TENTANG  
PENGESAHAN PENDIRIAN BADAN HUKUM  
YAYASAN STRATEGI KONSERVASI INDONESIA**

- Menimbang : a Bahwa berdasarkan Permohonan Notaris HAMIDAH MEUTIASARI, SH., M.KN , sesuai Akta Nomor 01, Tanggal 07 April 2016 yang dibuat oleh Notaris HAMIDAH MEUTIASARI, SH., M.KN tentang Pengesahan Badan Hukum Yayasan STRATEGI KONSERVASI INDONESIA tanggal 15 April 2016 dengan Nomor Pendaftaran 5016041531102598 telah sesuai dengan persyaratan Pengesahan Badan Hukum Yayasan;
- b Bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam huruf a, perlu menetapkan keputusan Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia tentang Pengesahan Badan Hukum Yayasan STRATEGI KONSERVASI INDONESIA;

**MEMUTUSKAN :**

- Menetapkan :  
KESATU : Memberikan pengesahan badan hukum:  
YAYASAN STRATEGI KONSERVASI INDONESIA  
berkedudukan di KOTA ADMINISTRASI JAKARTA PUSAT sesuai Akta Nomor 01, Tanggal 07 April 2016 yang dibuat oleh Notaris HAMIDAH MEUTIASARI, SH., M.KN berkedudukan di KOTA ADMINISTRASI JAKARTA TIMUR.
- KEDUA : Keputusan ini berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan.

Ditetapkan di Jakarta, Tanggal 15 April 2016.

a.n. MENTERI HUKUM DAN HAK ASASI MANUSIA  
REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
DIREKTUR JENDERAL ADMINISTRASI HUKUM UMUM,

**DR. FREDDY HARRIS, SH, LL.M, ACCS.**



DICETAK PADA TANGGAL 18 April 2016

**DAFTAR YAYASAN NOMOR AHU-0021885.AH.01.12.Tahun 2016 TANGGAL 15 April 2016**

Keputusan Menteri ini dicetak dari SABH





**STRUKTUR ORGANISASI YAYASAN  
STRATEGI KONSERVASI INDONESIA  
(CONSERVATION STRATEGY FUND/CSF INDONESIA)**

**A. PEMBINA (ADVISORY BOARD):**

Ketua/Chair : Dr. Rusdian Lubis  
Anggota/Member : Prof. Dr. Tridoyo Kusumastanto  
Dr. David Makes  
John Winfield Reid

**B. PENGURUS (EXECUTIVE BOARD):**

Ketua/Chair : Dr. Mubariq Ahmad  
Sekretaris/Secretary : Prof. Dr. Jatna Supriatna  
Bendahara/Treasurer : Dr. Ario Damar

**C. PENGAWAS (SUPERVISORY BOARD):**

Ketua/Chair : Prof. Dr. Hariadi Kartodihardjo  
Anggota/Member : Scott Ernest Edwards

**D. MANAJEMEN YAYASAN (FOUNDATION MANAGEMENT):**

Direktur Program/Program Director : Dr. Mubariq Ahmad  
Koordinator Program/Program Coordinator : Christy Desta Pratama, M.E  
Asisten Program/Program Assistant : Adil Mahfudz Firdaus, M.Si

**STRUKTUR ORGANISASI  
CONSERVATION STRATEGY FUND INDONESIA**

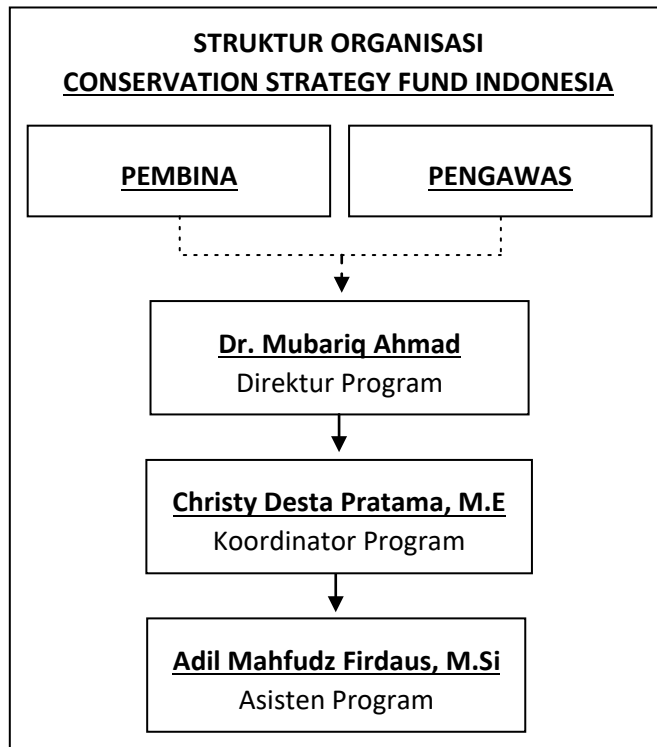
**PEMBINA**

**PENGAWAS**

**Dr. Mubariq Ahmad**  
Direktur Program

**Christy Desta Pratama, M.E**  
Koordinator Program

**Adil Mahfudz Firdaus, M.Si**  
Asisten Program





# MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Mangala Wanabakti Building Block VII 12<sup>th</sup> Floor, Jl. Gatot Subroto – Senayan, Jakarta 10270  
Phone +62 21 5730144 Fax. : +62 21 5720194

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

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

Jakarta, April 7, 2017

Ref : 5.100/PP1/MSAR/PP1-3/4/2017

Enc :

Subject : Letter of Endorsement

To The Adaptation Fund Board

c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat

Email: [secretariat@adaptation-fund.org](mailto:secretariat@adaptation-fund.org)

Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Dear Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat,

I'm writing to you in my capacity as National Designated Authority for the Adaptation Fund in Indonesia. We have received request for endorsement of the following proposals for Adaptation Fund:

1. The Mitigation and Adaptation to Support Sustainable Livelihood for Local Communities in Mangrove Ecosystem in the Mahakam Delta, East Kalimantan executed by Yayasan Mangrove Lestari;
2. Improving Community's Resilience and Government Policy Response for Climate Change Adaptation in West Papua Province of Indonesia executed by Yayasan Konservasi Strategy Indonesia;
3. Developing Community Resilience to Adapt Climate Change in Maratua executed by JAVLEC;
4. Build and Strengthen Resilience of Coastal Community Againsts Climate Change Impacts by Perempuan Inspirasi Perubahan Pesisir (PINISI) or Women Inspiration for Coastal Change in Bulukumba District executed by Forum Lingkungan Mulawarman ;
5. Community Adaptation for Forest Food Based Management in Saddang Watershed Ecosystem executed by Konsorsium Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dan Lingkungan ;
6. Development of Sustainable Seaweed and Fishery Management for Entrance Community Prosperity and Climate Change Adaptation of Coastal and Small Island of Nusa Tenggara Barat Province executed by Yayasan Cides.

We see that the proposals are in accordance with the national priorities in implementing adaptation programmes and activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in the vulnerable regions in Indonesia.

With this consideration, we strongly recommend the six proposals to be granted support from the Adaptation Fund. The programs will be implemented by Partnership for Governance Reform in Indonesia (Kemitraan) and executed by each Executing Agency.

Thank you for your kind consideration.

Yours sincerely,

**Dr. Nur Masripatin**

Director General of Climate Change

Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Indonesia/

National Focal Point for UNFCCC