



## ADAPTATION FUND

AFB/PPRC.21/7  
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 c)

### **PROPOSAL FOR INDONESIA (3)**

## 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 “Developing Community Resilience to Adapt to Climate Change in Maratua” 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/DRR/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 – Developing Community Resilience to Adapt to Climate Change in Maratua

Implementing Entity: *Kemitraan*

Project/Programme Execution Cost: USD 75,492

Total Project/Programme Cost: USD 872,154 Implementing

Fee: USD 74,133

Financing Requested: USD 946,287

### Project Background and Context:

The goal of this project is to develop a scheme of community climate change adaptation and resilience, focused on small islands. The project objectives are: (1) increasing the ability of the community to adapt to climate change in small island, (2) improve the availability of plans and budget for climate resilience, (3) improve multi-stakeholder support for climate resilience, and (4) improve knowledge management and information systems on climate resilience. Those four objectives are addressed to realize community resilience on facing climate change and disaster risk rise. To realize those objectives, the community which will be facilitated through this project must have institutional resilience, social and economy resilience, landscape resilience, and the availability of disaster information service.

Component 1: Developing community resilience plans (USD 76,365).

This component will seek to strengthen institutional resilience by developing different plans, such as: study of vulnerability and Disaster Risk Reduction, a Disaster Management Plan, a Community Action Plan, and a Document of Village Contingency Plan.

Component 2: Developing Capacity of Community Resilience (USD 22,154).

This component will seek to strengthen community socio-economic resilience, by increasing local people adaptive capacities to climate change and to disaster risk management.

Component 3: Developing District Resilience Plan (RAD - Rencana Aksi Daerah) (USD 22,700).

This component will aim to develop a district resilience plan

Component 4: Developing Community Based Information System (USD 67,169)

This component will aim to improve weather/climate information system, and early warning system.

Component 5: Developing Livelihood Adaptation (USD 490,223).

This component is focused on building a mini reservoir, and on supporting the establishment of community based natural tourism, in order to diversify livelihoods and source of income of local communities.

Component 6: Developing Knowledge Management and Information System (USD 40,258). This component will seek to develop literatures of small island adaptation, a documentary film, and to regularly collect information on adaptation best practices.

Component 7: Monitoring and Evaluation (USD 77,792).

Through this component, a baseline of natural habitats and biological diversity will be established, in addition a document of monitoring and evaluation will be developed.



ADAPTATION FUND

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

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY: SMALL-SIZE REQUEST

Country/Region: **Indonesia**

Project Title: **Developing Community Resilience to Adapt to Climate Change in Maratua**

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

IE Project ID:

Reviewer and contact person: **Bradley Hiller Tanuhandaru**

Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars): **US\$946,287**

Co-reviewer(s): **Paul Hartman** IE Contact Person: **Monica**

Review Criteria	Questions	Comments on 14 August 2017	Comments on 16 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 an island nation that is exposed to different aspects of with climate change.  The concept note states that the majority of historical and recent disaster events in Indonesia have been climate-related (as opposed to being geological or human). Adaptive capacities are reported to be low and disaster vulnerabilities remain high. The project focal areas are rated highly on a disaster risk index.  The communities on the project area islands are highly reliant on natural resources, such as coastal fisheries, coral reefs, mangrove forests and seagrass meadows. They are also vulnerable to climate-related changes such as	

Review Criteria	Questions	Comments on 14 August 2017	Comments on 16 September 2017
		sea level rise, storm surges, extreme weather events, ocean acidification and temperature increases. The communities also face challenges accessing fresh water, which is threatened by some of the aforementioned climate-related events.	
Project Eligibility	1. Has the designated government authority for the Adaptation Fund endorsed the project/programme?	Yes, letter of endorsement from the Director General of Climate Change (7 <sup>th</sup> April 2017) is provided as part of the submission.	

	<p>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?</p>	<p>Unclear.</p> <p>The project aims to develop a scheme of community adaptation resilience of climate change, focused on four small islands. The project objectives are: (1) increasing the ability of the community to adapt to climate change, (2) improve the availability of plans and budget, (3) improve multi-stakeholder support, and (4) improve knowledge management and information systems.</p> <p>The project objectives outlined are quite vague, but the outputs and outcomes are more specific.</p> <p>While there are some sound adaptation strategies, including climate/weather information systems, early warning systems and planning at various levels, the adaptation benefits of the alternative livelihood schemes is unclear. Additionally, it is unclear where the 2 target villages in the Maratua islands rank in on the government vulnerability scale or how future climate will impact the area. For example,</p>	
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<b>Review Criteria</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Comments on 14 August 2017</b>	<b>Comments on 16 September 2017</b>
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		<p>building a mini reservoir is proposed to help deal with fresh water shortages without any indication if rainfall patterns will increase or decrease in the future as a result of climate change. The reservoir is also intended to serve as a resource for an ice cube making plant, which may place additional stresses on the community's clean water resources during periods of drought.</p> <p>The tourism promotion and fish farming with net cages proposed seem to be purely economic development activities with no adaptation benefit other than diversifying income. Both of these activities could pose significant risks to natural resources if not managed well.</p> <p><b>CR1:</b> Please further explain or demonstrate the adaptation benefits of the project's expected outcomes.</p> <p><b>CR2:</b> Please clarify where the 2 target villages in the Maratua islands rank in on the government vulnerability scale or how future climate will impact the area.</p>	<p><b>CR1:</b> Not addressed. Response is still unsatisfactory. For example, the first component of the project objectives in the resubmission, i.e. "Increasing the ability of the community to adapt to climate change in small island" is too vague. Objectives should be specific and perhaps elaborate a little on how they could be achieved. For example, increasing the ability of community X to adapt to climate change through x &amp; y.</p>
	<p>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 Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?</p>	<p>The estimated number of beneficiaries is around 350 households, 200 students, and the Berau District government. While the language in the concept note is not always clear, it appears the project can provide economic, social and environmental benefits to vulnerable communities.</p> <p>However, it appears that no gender considerations are built in the project design.</p>	



Review Criteria	Questions	Comments on 14 August 2017	Comments on 16 September 2017
		<p><b>CR3:</b> Please clarify how the proposal has been designed taking into account gender considerations.</p>	<p>Addressed.</p>
	<p>4. Is the project / programme cost effective?</p>	<p>Not demonstrated. Half of the proposed budget is targeted toward livelihood activities the description of which is very limited. It is unclear what these funds will pay for. These activities also appear to be the least related to adaptation of any in the project.</p> <p>This section requires revision to communicate cost effectiveness of project more clearly. <b>CAR1</b></p>	<p><b>CAR1</b> - More detailed description of the items the proponents outline in the table needs to be provided. For example, what does 'developing community resilience plans' and 'developing capacity of community resilience' entail? Components of each budget item need to be outlined.</p>
	<p>5. Is the project / programme consistent with national or subnational sustainable development strategies, national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications and adaptation programs of action and other relevant instruments?</p>	<p>It is not clear whether the project is consistent with national and/or sub-national strategies based on the information outlined below.</p> <p>The project aims to synergize adaptation and development at a national scale through: "a. Action plan of food resilience sub field on cluster (5) innovative technology development and communication (climate and technology), cluster (6) the development of information and communication system, and cluster (7) the supporter program. b. Action plan of housing sub field on cluster (3) community empowerment effort.</p>	

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Review Criteria	Questions	Comments on 14 August 2017	Comments on 16 September 2017
		<p>c. Action plan of infrastructure sub field on cluster (6) the improvement of the support infrastructure for climate change adaptation.</p> <p>d. Action plan of ecosystem resilience field on cluster (2) management and usage of sustainable productive area, and</p> <p>e. Action plan of coastal and small islands in all clusters.”</p> <p>Please clarify whether the action plans identified above are national plans. Would be helpful for this to be clarified. <b>CR4</b></p>	<b>CR4:</b> Addressed.
	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>This section does not refer to any specific national technical standards. <b>CAR2</b></p> <p>This section does not refer to compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund. <b>CAR3</b></p>	<p><b>CAR2:</b> Addressed.</p> <p><b>CAR3:</b> Addressed.</p>

	7. Is there duplication of project / programme with other funding sources?	<p>No information is provided in this section in the concept note.</p> <p>There is no demonstration of awareness of other actors or programs being undertaken which this proposal may duplicate. <b>CAR4</b></p>	<b>CAR4:</b> Addressed.
	8. Does the project / programme have a learning and knowledge management component to capture and feedback lessons?	<p>Not demonstrated. The project proposal contains very limited information on any knowledge capture other than reporting and use of websites.</p> <p>The activities, such as producing a documentary and a climate change book, are quite vague. Perhaps the proponents could elaborate on these outputs. <b>CAR5</b></p>	<b>CAR5:</b> Addressed.

<b>Review Criteria</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Comments on 14 August 2017</b>	<b>Comments on 16 September 2017</b>
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	<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 of the Fund?</p>	<p>No consultative process is reported. <b>CAR6</b></p> <p>However, the project outlines intention to engage in a multi-stakeholder process, particularly with local governments on development plans. The project intends to host workshops on climate change adaptation, focus group discussions and workshops at the village level, meetings, training and presentations, and public consultations. Other stakeholders to be engaged, include community, village government, school, subdistrict government, lodging house and hotels entrepreneur, district government (head of district, SETDA, BAPPEDA, Environment office, local spatial office, construction office), province government of Kalimantan Timur (BP DAS, Fishery and marine office, forestry office)</p> <p>The concept notes states that “one of the assurance of the project sustainability can be continued by the government because of some limitations”. This assumption of continuity automatically being provided by the government seems presumptuous and the project should outline further how it will help to support continuity and sustainability of its interventions. <b>CR5</b></p> <p>No gender considerations are outlined specifically, nor is any reference to Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy. <b>CAR7</b></p>	<p><b>CAR6</b> - A consultative process including focus group discussions is reported although no consultative process was recorded in the original submission.</p> <p><b>CR5</b> - Discussion of government allocation / agreement for budget for ongoing maintenance and operation of project activities would be helpful to promote sustainability.</p> <p><b>CAR7</b> - Increased gender awareness and strengthening is outlined, and needs to be integrated across project implementation through the SGIP Assessment.</p>
	<p>10. Is the requested financing justified on the basis of full cost</p>	<p>The information provided under this heading in the concept note does not clearly indicate that</p>	<p><b>CAR8:</b> Addressed.</p>

Review Criteria	Questions	Comments on 14 August 2017	Comments on 16 September 2017
	of adaptation reasoning?	the requested financing is justified on the basis of full cost of adaptation reasoning. <b>CAR8</b>	
	11. Is the project / program aligned with AF's results framework?	<p>The concept note states that project monitoring and evaluation plan will be related to the indicators of Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund.</p> <p>However, there are no other references to the Adaptation Fund's results framework in the concept note. <b>CR6</b></p>	<b>CR6:</b> Addressed.
	12. Has the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes been taken into account when designing the project?	<p>The project states that sustainability will be promoted by preparing the community in managing assets developed by the project. It proposes that this will overlap with local government responsibilities. The private sector is also mentioned. However, no specific outlining of roles for these stakeholders is provided. <b>CR7</b></p> <p>No aspects of environmental, economic, cultural sustainability are outlined in this section. <b>CAR9</b></p>	<p><b>CR7:</b> Addressed.</p> <p><b>CAR9</b> - A lot of weighting is put on the future ESMS and SGIP - both of which are yet to be conducted. Hence, it is imperative that those are well implemented / supervised and then their results thoroughly assessed before moving forward.</p> <p>Given that this project is quite high potential impact (constructing a reservoir and disrupting streamflow, fishery with associated pollution), there does need to be clarity on the environmental, social and technical risks. The revisions provide more</p>

			information than the original submission, but
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<b>Review Criteria</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Comments on 14 August 2017</b>	<b>Comments on 16 September 2017</b>
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			<p>some concerns remain outstanding. For example, on page 21, the report says "Water reservoir construction will directly contribute to freshwater scarcity problem, while net floating karamba and community based ecotourism directly make a way to a vulnerability of the threatened of community livelihood source." Such statements are concerning.</p>
	<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>Yes, the concept note provides a checklist of environmental and social issues, compliance status, and potential impacts and risks.</p> <p>Outlining of further assessment and management required for compliance and to manage potential impacts and risks: fish culture, construction of a rainwater retention/ groundwater recharging structure ('mini-lake') and eco-tourism is not elaborative or specific, as the main activities of this project do carry ESP risks. The risks have not been adequately identified or assessed, which can and needs to be done during project formulation, as the environmental sensitivity is high. <b>CR8</b></p>	<p><b>CR8</b> - The table added seems to catalogue 'actual' impacts rather than identify and manage risks.</p> <p>Also, the proposal of construction of aquaculture cages and a water storage pond that will both provide drinking water and feed an 'ice cube factory' has the potential to be maladaptive. There is high potential that</p>

Review Criteria	Questions	Comments on 14 August 2017	Comments on 16 September 2017
			these activities will negatively impact the environment in the area if not expertly managed.
Resource Availability	1. Is the requested project / programme funding within the cap of the country?	Given that the request is small-sized, I understand that the it is within the cap for Indonesia.	
	2. Is the Implementing Entity Management Fee at or below 8.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget before the fee?	Yes, the Implementing Entity Management Fee is 8.5% (US\$74,133) of the total project budget before the fee (US\$872,154).	
	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 8 percent (US\$75,492) of the total project budget (including the fee) (US\$946,287).	
Eligibility of IE	4. Is the project/programme submitted through an eligible Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board?	Need to confirm that Kemitraan (The Partnership for Governance Reform) is an accredited entity.	
Implementation Arrangements	1. Is there adequate arrangement for project / programme management, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund?	Not required at Project Concept stage.	



	2. Are there measures for financial and project/programme risk management?	Not required at Project Concept stage, however the concept note contains a matrix for financial, environmental, social and institutional risks: -financial: low cost efficiency; and inaccuracy/tardiness of project fund transfer process risks. -environmental: waste from tourists; and impact	
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Review Criteria	Questions	Comments on 14 August 2017	Comments on 16 September 2017
		of construction development risks. -social: construction development; and nonproject village potential social conflict risks -institutional: multi-stakeholder involvement; and breakdown of implementation consortium risks.	
	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 Project Concept stage, however the concept note addresses each of the Adaptation Fund's 15 principles contained in its Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy.  The concept note states that the project will commence with an Environmental and Social Management System study to produce an environmental and social management plan for implementation during the project. Nevertheless, based on the slight screening-environment and social risk management which predicted will happen-in line with the environmental and social policy of adaptation fund-is as seen on the table below:	
	4. Is a budget on the Implementing Entity Management Fee use included?	Not required at Project Concept stage, however there is a detailed project budget provided as an Excel attachment.	

	5. Is an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs included?	Not completed in submission (not required at Project Concept stage).	
	6. Is a detailed budget including budget notes included?	Not required at Project Concept stage, however a detailed budget is provided as a separate Excel sheet.	
	7. Are arrangements for monitoring and evaluation clearly defined, including budgeted M&E plans and sex-	Not required at Project Concept stage, however the concept note states that periodic M&E will be undertaken once every three months by an expert visiting the project sites. Other forms of	
<b>Review Criteria</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Comments on 14 August 2017</b>	<b>Comments on 16 September 2017</b>
	disaggregated data, targets and indicators, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund?	<p>monitoring, such as monthly reporting or threemonthly reporting, project publication, etc. are also proposed to be used for M&amp;E.</p> <p>The concept note states that the project M&amp;E plan will be related to the indicators of Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund—as registered on Part III.F.</p>	
	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?	<p>Not required at Project Concept stage, however breakdown is provided of how the implementing fees will be utilized in the supervision of M&amp;E.</p> <p>However, a budget is outlined for M&amp;E (US\$77,792).</p>	
	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 Project Concept stage, however a results framework is provided in a separate Excel spreadsheet. It links indicators, outcomes, outcome indicators and funding amounts.	

	10. Is a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones included?	Not required at Project Concept stage, however a project timeline is provided in a separate Excel spreadsheet. However, the disbursement schedule doesn't seem to be linked to timebound milestones.	
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Technical Summary	<p>The project aims to develop a scheme of community adaptation resilience of climate change, focused on four small islands in Indonesia. The project objectives are: (1) increasing the ability of the community to adapt to climate change, (2) improve the availability of plans and budget, (3) improve multi-stakeholder support, and (4) improve knowledge management and information systems.</p> <p>The initial technical review found that there was significant information that needed to be clarified and corrective actions taken before this proposal could be considered for endorsement. As a fundamental, the project objectives, which are quite generic, needed to be made more specific to help target the project and its activities.</p>
	<p>The language used in the concept note was often unclear, making it difficult to assess some of the technical aspects of the proposal. Additionally, the concept note did not provide adequately detailed information on some aspects of the project to provide the required levels of confidence for implementation nor sustainable impacts.</p> <p>A number of clarification requests (CRs) and corrective action requests (CARs) were made.</p> <p>The final technical review of the revised document finds that although the proposal has addressed some of the issues, there are still major concerns regarding the expected adaptation benefits of the project and the potential environmental and social risks inherent to the proposed activities. The following observations are made, to be addressed when resubmitting the concept:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The proposal should further explain or demonstrate the adaptation benefits of the project's expected outcomes, providing more detail and clarity on those expected outcomes;</li> <li>b) The proposal should clearly identify environmental and social risks associated with this project, given its high potential impact, including through the construction of a reservoir, the disruption of streamflow, fishery activities with their associated pollution, or the construction of aquaculture cages and a water storage pond that will both provide drinking water and feed an 'ice cube factory'.</li> </ul>
Date:	16 September 2017



## ADAPTATION FUND

# PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL TO THE ADAPTATION FUND

### PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Project/Programme Category:	Small-sized Project/Programme
Country/ies:	Indonesia
Title of Project/Programme:	Developing Community Resilience to Adapt to Climate Change in Maratua
Type of Implementing Entity:	National Implementing Entity
Implementing Entity:	Kemitraan
Executing Entity/ies:	Yayasan JAVLEC Indonesia (JAVLEC Indonesia Foundation) Pokja REDD Berau (REDD Working Group of Berau)
Amount of Financing Requested:	USD 946,287 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

### Project / Programme Background and Context:

Global warming has caused climate change phenomenon all over the world-which can not easy to be estimated. On the other side, climate and its changes are the most factors that give impact toward the occur of disasters-whether from the case frequency side (quantity) and from disaster risk level (quality). BNPB recorded that the disasters triggers since 1815 until 2016 are dominated by factors which relate to climate condition-that is about 94 %, the rest is geological disasters and caused by human. Flood is in the first position-that is 35 %, then followed by hurricane (24 %), landslide (20 %), and drought (9%).

As a developed country, the Indonesian community adaptation ability level has not satisfied. The less of the community adaptation ability will contribute toward the increase of disaster risk which felt. Beside the capacity of adaptation, disaster vulnerability is also caused by indicators which influence level of exposure and level of sensitivity. Those indicators relate to the biophysics condition, environment, and social&economy condition.

According to SIDIK (Sistem Informasi Indeks Kerentanan-Vulnerability Index Information System)-which issued by Ministry of Forestry and Environment (KLHK) in 2015. East Kalimantan is a quite vulnerable province. This province has 44 villages with very vulnerable category or 5.0 %. Based on disaster risk index which issued by BNPB in 2013, Berau-as the project site target-is a district/city in East Kalimantan that has the highest disaster risk indexthe score is 202.

<sup>1</sup> Source: [www.bnpb.go.id](http://www.bnpb.go.id) –access date : December 19, 2016.

<sup>2</sup> Direktorat of Cilimate Change Adaptation –Direktorat General of Climate Change.

The number of villages based on the vulnerability level of East Kalimantan province and District/city of project target

Province/District/City	Level of Vulnerability					TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	
East Borneo	84	610	139	3	44	880
Berau	8	87	14	-	3	112

Processed from: The Ministry of Forestry and Environment (2015)

Disaster Risk Index of Berau District – East Kalimantan

Disaster Risk Index	TOTAL	Risk Level
<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>High</b>
1 Flood	36	High
2 Earth quake	22	High
3 Tsuname	11	Moderate
4 Landslide	24	High
5 Extreme wave and abrasion	24	High
6 Land and forest fires	36	High
7 Extreme weather	14	Moderate
8 Dryness	36	High

Processed from: BNPB - Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana /National Body for Disaster Management (2013)

This project will be focused on 2 (two) villages in Maratua island – Berau District – East Kalimantan-that is Alulu Bay and Harapan/Bohekubat Bay. Maratua is an outer small island which bordering with Malaysia and Philippine-and lived by Bajau and Sulu tribe-which still have blood relationship with the Phillipines. While, most of the comer community who lives in this islands is from Buton and Bugis. Although the community is heteregenous, the generalsocial life in this region is running well. The origin people and the foreigners live togetherwithout any social conflicts. The community system is formed by a strong kinship relationship as a social unit in each island. Kinship relationship can be seen through mutual

assistance habit on doing the daily activities-where the head of village and public figures have a role as motivator.

The total population in the two target villages-according to BPS of Berau (2016)-is 1,847 consist of 937 male and 910 female. The total household is 351-with the average people is 5.26 per household. As the sub-district capital, Bohekubat or Harapan Bay is the most densely village-of the four villages in Maratua island. Both of the villages which become the project sites-Harapan/Bohekubat bay and Alulu Bay-dominate 52 % of inhabitant in Maratua island which the total population is 3,555 people. In 2014-2015, the population growth in Maratua island was 4.5 %.

The demography situation in the project target villages

Village	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Number of Population				
		Person			Household	Density (person/km <sup>2</sup> land)
		Male	Female	TOTAL		
Teluk Alulu/Alulu Bay	53.33	365	359	724	141	100.42
Bohebukut/Teluk Harapan	203.37	572	551	1,123	210	40.91
	<b>256.70</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>1,847</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>70.67</b>
Maratua Island	4,119.54	1,835	1,720	3,555	691	9.25

Processed from: Central Statistics Body/Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) Berau (2016)

Fishery sector becomes the main source of economy activity in Maratua. Most of the population it is estimated around 80 %-their livelihood is as a fisherman. The kinds of fish that caught and traded are Pelagis and Karang. Beside sold in local market for self consumption and tourism needs, fish is also sold in Tanjung Redeb, Surabaya, cities outside the province-even sometimes it is exported. According to BPS of Berau (2016), the total infrastructure of piscatorial marine fishing in Maratua island is 258 units-which consist of 5 boats, 69 units of fixed-motorboats, and 184 units or motorboats. To catch fish, the equipments which often used are pocket dragnet, gills dragnet, lifted dragnet, fishhook, dragnet, ring dragnet, and traps. Beside as a fisherman, the community livelihood also covers plantation sector-especially coconut, tourism, and trading.

In environmental context, Maratua island always relates to the landscape of Derawan island which-typically-has coral reef ecosystem, seagrass-meadows, and mangrove forest. As part of coral triangle region, the coral reef wide spreads all over the island and of which exists in Derawan islands landscape. The types of coral reef are edge coral, barrier coral, and atoll. Atoll in this landscape is located in Kakaban about 19 km<sup>2</sup>, Maratua 690 km<sup>2</sup>, and Muaras 288 km<sup>2</sup>. It can be found around 470 species. Coral reef ecosystem in Derawan islands is the richest biodiversity-after Raja Ampat islands.

While, seagrass-meadows is also found all over the landscape-with the various coverage condition-between 10 % - 80 %. Ecologically, seagrass-meadows has a function as the main source of primary productivity, food source for organism, stabilize the soft base, take cover of

organism from predator, the growth place of fish species, current-damper, and cover from sun shine for the inhabitant. The survey of P20 LIPI and TNC found 8 species of lamun-which consist of *Halodule univervis*, *Halodule pinifolia*, *Cyamodocea rotundata*, *Syringodium isoetifolium*, *Enhalus acoroides*, *Thalassia hemprichii*, *Halophila ovata*, and *Halophila ovalis*. There are at least 85 types of 34 fish family live in seagrass-meadows ecosystem in Derawan islands.

Beside ranges on littoral of Berau district-from Sulaiman Bay until Batu Bay, mangrove forest also spreads on Derawan island-such as Panjang island about 417.38 ha, Semama island 77.15 ha, and Maratua island 369 ha. Ecologically, the ecosystem in mangrove forest has a function for breeding place of fish and shrimp, protecting the beach from abration current and wave, supplying nutrient for the environment. There are at least 26 types of 16 family grow in the ecosystem of mangrove forest in Derawan islands-and dominated by Perepat or White Pidada (*Sonneratia alba*), Black Mangrove (*Rhizophora mucronata*), Oil Mangrove (*Rhizophora apiculata*), and Red Mangrove (*Rhizophora stylosa*).

Landscape climate in Derawan islands is very influenced by Pasific ocean situation and-in general-it is divided into dry season and rainy season. Rainy season is from October until May with the average rainy days number is around 15 – 20 days per month and the most rain falls is in the end or in the beginning of rainy season. While, dry season is in July until September-with the less rain fall is in July. The average temperature is around 19 – 23.2 °C and the maximum temperature is around 32 – 35.6 °C. The average daily temperature does not show a significant fluctuation between day and night-with the difference of maximum and minimum temperature is around 10 – 12 °C.

As a small island, Maratua faces a high vulnerability toward climate change which causes the increase of the sea water surface, the change of temperature of sea water surface, the change of sea water acidity, the increase of frequency and intensity of extrim climates. Those trends can cause the death of coral reef life, the obstruction of mangrove growth, seagrass meadows becomes stress, the death of phytoplankton that can reduce the fish production, the scarcity of fresh water because of sea water intrusion. Specifically, this project will target several main problems which really felt by Maratua's community-which are the scarcity of fresh water, there is often extrim weather, and the livelihood source is endangered.

Fresh water is one of scarce source in Maratua island. Fresh water is only met as shallow groundwater-with the deep is around 1.8 – 2.3 m. The water quality is quite well and the quantity is quite constant-if the users are not over. Free ground water can be met in Maratua because the material of island shaper is in the result of destroyed coral reef which is porus and permeable. The rain water which falls will infiltrate into the sand and burden the sea water under-so that it is recessived under. The decrease of ground water surface-as the impact of the excessive usage causes the existence of salt water cone or it is called sea water intrusion into the fresh water aquifer. At the recent day, climate change also supports the case of sea water intrusion which makes fresh water to be more scarce in Maratua. The making of mini lake will be carried out in this project to catch rain water and save it in dry months. The mini lake will be placed in Alulu Bay as the most vulnerable village toward fresh water needs. Moreover, the existence of mini lake also will be connected to ice cube factory which will be made in that village this year. Ice cube is very needed by the majority of the fishermen in this island-moreover, with the increase of extreme weather frequency which makes the fishermen's effective time is lessen to look for fish as their main livelihood source

The increase of frequency and intensity of extreme weather cases really annoy the life of fishermen community-as the dominant livelihood in Maratua island. Extreme weather causes the fishermen difficult to sail to look for fish-which sometimes also relates to the boat which is not quite strong to face high wave. Climate change also has caused the fishermen experiences and knowledge on the estimation of time and the location of fish-especially, high quality fish-often do not precise. This project will facilitate fishermen community to develop climate/weather information system as the effort to support the improvement of knowledge relates to the catchment time prediction and the the right position of the fish. Moreover, this system will also be used by tourism sector to give trusted information for the tourists and the operator of tourism services. Extreme weather also causes high wave which can threatened the safety of the fishermen and the tourists. This project also will develop SOP of safety awareness. Moreover, it is hoped that the application of the procedures which based on the real awareness of the agentable to realize behaviour as behaviour based safety.

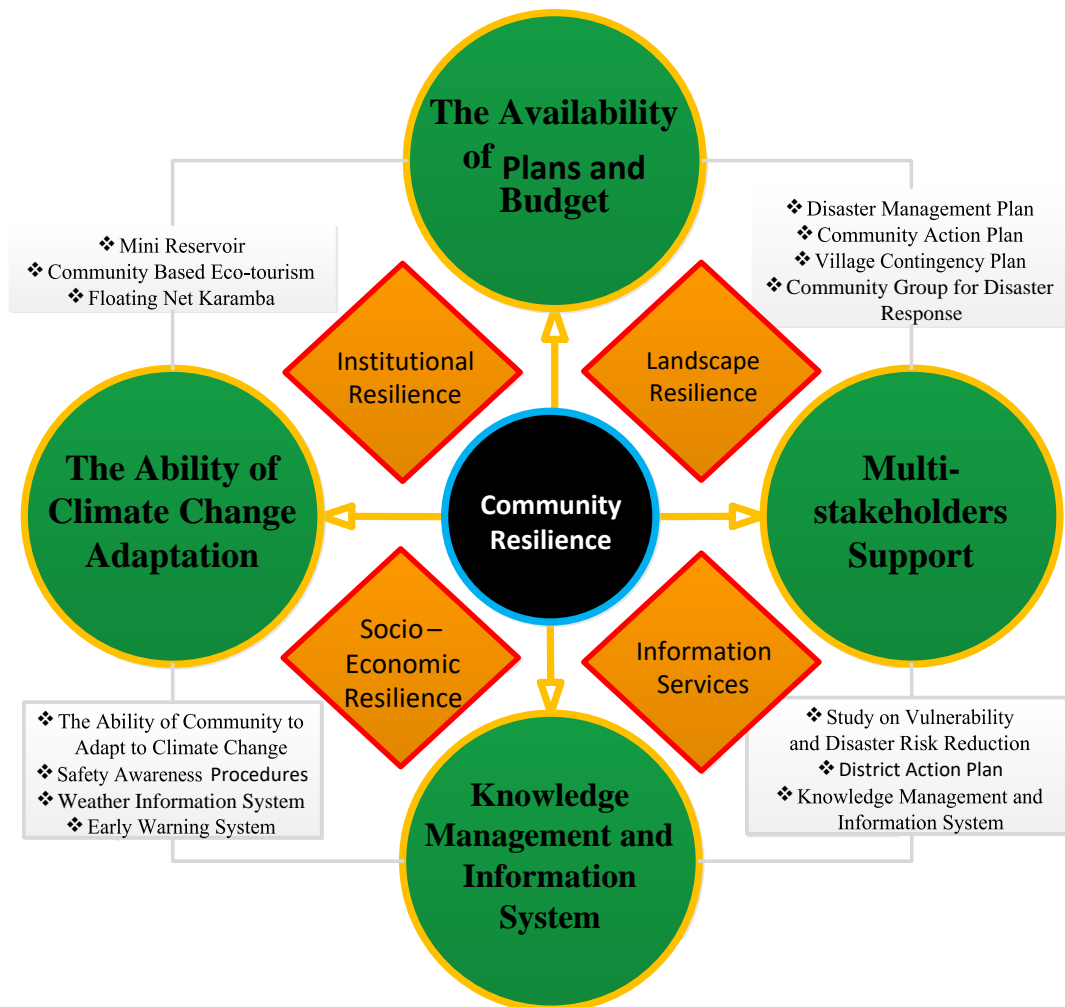
Whereas, the various threats and influences which begin to run as the impact of climate change-



obligate the community-especially fishermen-as soon as possible get the other livelihood source which more safe and more sustainable. This project will carry out a facilitation of developing community based natural tourism-which will be focused on Harapan Bay village. Although the tourism has been developed, natural tourism has not been felt significantly by the local people. Moreover, there are many people outside the island who own the land which make natural tourism chance as one of the livelihood source is lessen. In addition, the effort to farm fish also will be developed to give a certainty and sustainability of their income from fishery sector. Fish farm will be realized in floating net karamba.

## Project / Programme Objectives:

In general, the project proposed by Consortium JAVLEC Indonesia has an goal to develop community resilience to adapt to climate change and its disaster risk. For reach that goal, community have to institutional resilience, socio – economic resilience, landscape resilience, and disaster information services. As for, objectives expected from this project are (1) the increasing of ability of community to adapt to climate change, (2) the availability of plans and budget, (3) the availability of multi-stakeholders support, and (4) the availability of knowledge management and information system.



Project Design

While, the expected concrete outputs of this project are:

1. Document of study of vulnerability and Disaster Risk Reduction,
2. Document of Disaster Management Plan,
3. Document of Community Action Plan,
4. Document of Village Contingency Plan,
5. Document of District Action Plan,
6. The ability of community to adapt to climate change,
7. The availability of community group for disaster response,
8. Mini reservoir,
9. The establishment of community based natural tourism,
10. Floating net karamba,
11. The procedures of safety awareness,
12. Weather/climate information system,
13. Early warning system, and
14. The availability of knowledge management and Information system.

The project that will be run by JAVLEC Indonesia Foundation and REDD working group will be held for 24 months-with total cost is USD 946,287 (nine hundreds forty six thousands and two hundreds eighty seven dollar).

**Project / Programme Components and Financing:**

<b>Project/Programme Components</b>	<b>Expected Concrete Outputs</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Amount (US\$)</b>
1. Developing community resilience plans	2. Document of study of vulnerability and Disaster Risk Reduction, 3. Document of Disaster Management Plan, 4. Document of Community Action Plan, 5. Document of Village Contingency Plan,	The availability of plans and budget.  (Institutional Resilience)	<b>76,365</b>
2. Developing Capacity of Community Resilience	1. The ability of community to adapt to climate change, 2. The availability of community group for disaster response	The increasing of ability of community to adapt to climate change.  (Socio – Economic Resilience)	<b>22,154</b>
3. Developing District Resilience Plan (RAD - Rencana Aksi Daerah)	Document of District Action Plan	The availability of multistakeholders support (Landscape Resilience)	<b>22,700</b>
4. Developing Community Based Information System	1. The procedures of safety awareness, 2. Weather/climate information system, 3. Early warning system, and 4. The availability of knowledge management and Information system.	The availability of knowledge management and information system  (Information Services)	<b>67,169</b>
5. Developing Livelihood Adaptation	1. Mini reservoir, 2. The establishment of community based natural tourism, 3. Floating net karamba	The increasing of ability of community to adapt to climate change.  (Socio – Economic Resilience)	<b>490,223</b>

7. Monitoring and Evaluation	1. ESMS document. 2. SGIP document. 3. Baseline of natural habitats and biological diversity. 4. Document of monitoring and evaluation	Amended in November 2013	<b>77,792</b>
8. Project/Programme Execution cost			<b>75,492</b>
9. Total Project/Programme Cost			<b>872,154</b>
10. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)			<b>74,133</b>
<b>Amount of Financing Requested</b>			<b>946,287</b>
6. Developing Knowledge Management and Information System	1. Literatures of small island adaptation. 2. Documentary film. 3. The adaptation information on regularly progress.	The availability of knowledge management and information system  (Information Services)	<b>40,258</b>

### Projected Calendar:

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	June 1, 2017
Quarterly Monitoring	August 31, 2017 November 30, 2017 Februari 28, 2018 August 31, 2018 November 30, 2018 Februari 28, 2019
Mid-term Review (if planned)	May 31, 2018
Project/Programme Closing	March 31, 2019
Terminal Evaluation	May 31, 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 goal which wants to be achieved in this project is developing a scheme of community adaptation resilience of climate change which focused on small islands. The project aims to develop a scheme of community adaptation resilience of climate change, focused on four small islands. The project objectives are: (1) increasing the ability of the community to adapt to climate change in small island, (2) improve the availability of plans and budget for climate resilience, (3) improve multi-stakeholder support for climate resilience, and (4) improve knowledge management and information systems on climate resilience. Those four objectives are addressed to realize community resilience on facing climate change and disaster risk rise. To realize those objectives, the community which will be facilitated through this project must have institutional resilience, social and economy resilience, landscape resilience, and the availability of disaster information service.

There are 6 outcomes, which are: community capacity improvement on disaster response, the increase of community adaptation toward climate change, encourage the village initiative for disaster response and climate change adaptation, the development of community based natural disaster early warning system, increase livelihood resilience, knowledge development and dissemination, also the support of intervention analysis in the form of monitoring – evaluation, SGIP and ESMS evaluation. The activities will focus on 4 small islands in Maratua, with the focus of assistance on the two villages. While, the number of beneficiaries of this project is around 350 households, 200 students, and Berau District government. While, the scope of project implementation is 997 km<sup>2</sup>.

Maratua Island is a part of Berau District. According to Information System of Vulnerability Index Data (SIDIK – Sistem Informasi Data Indeks Kerentanan)-which was issued by the Ministry of Forestry and Environment in 2015, East Kalimantan is a province which is categorized as quite vulnerable. This province has 44 villages in very vulnerable

level category or if in number is about 5.0 %. Based on Disaster Risk Index (Indeks Resiko Bencana – IRBI) which was issued by Indonesian National Authority for Disaster Management (Badan Nasional Penanggulangan bencana-BNPPB) in 2013, Berau-as the project target site-is a district/city in East Kalimantan which has the highest disaster risk index-with the score is 220 and includes Maratua island.

	Indeks Risiko Bencana	TOTAL	Kelas Risiko
	<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>Tinggi</b>
1	IRB Banjir	36	Tinggi
2	IRB Gempa Bumi	22	Tinggi
3	IRB Tsunami	11	Sedang
4	IRB Tanah Longsor	24	Tinggi
5	IRB Gelombang Ekstrim dan Abrasi	24	Tinggi
6	IRB Karhutla	36	Tinggi
7	IRB Cuaca Ekstrim	14	Sedang
8	IRB Kekeringan	36	Tinggi

Focus – Focus gives direct contribution toward the readiness of the community in small island in the form of the readiness of physical-mental, strategy, procedure of adaptation and disaster, support toward early warning system, adaptation of livelihood and education for the community. Those combinations will form a community alert to face difficult situation caused by climate change. So, the result of the program will able to show activities demonstration in national scale to facilitate small island community that has the most vulnerable level because of climate change.

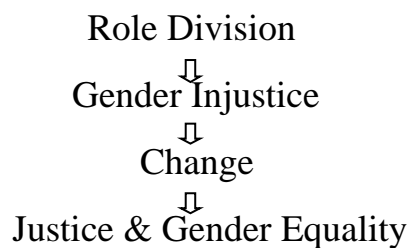
- B.** Describe how the project / programme provides economic, social and environmental benefits, with particular reference to the most vulnerable communities, and vulnerable groups within communities, including gender considerations. Describe how the project / programme will avoid or mitigate negative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

The scope of project implementation on the small islands has the biggest ecosystem vulnerable level and community. So, it is needed studies to know the risk level and the usage to the economy, social, natural environment which packaged on ESMS study. Moreover, there will be carried out an evaluation on social integration level and especially gender on the project site and on landscape scale in general. The two studies will base on the project running in order to be appropriate with the goal. Moreover, the project also has designed activities which adjusted with the community cultures in the project

location in the form of interventions of eco-friendly livelihood adaptation, covers: the development of the community fresh water saving in the form of mini lake, the development of marine fish farming with karamba, and also eco-tourism handling. Those activities will be focused on the increase of economy and community food resilience, all it once to support natural environment rehabilitation.

In the project, it has also been included activities to prevent negative impact because of the project. The activities are: program socialization – has an objective to make an understanding of the project implementation, and the support from multistakeholder included community, an assistance – has an objective to improve the community capacity intensively, multistakeholder coordination – has an objective to inform the running of the project and also get suggestions, support, Studies - studies with several forms – have objectives to get the latest information and reference as the basis of improvement of activity implementation plan, project implementer structure – has objectives to make an efficiency and effectivity of project implementation which carried by a competent individual, and monitoring – evaluation and also reporting – has an objective to control the project implementation in order to keep appropriate with the goal. While, as the action to be safe along the project implementation, the staff and visitors will be supported by self safety equipment at the sea because the project site has a high risk. The target of direct beneficiaries is about 350 HH, 200 students are vulnerable community because of climate change. Moreover, that target is poor – almost poor categorized with the average income is about Rp. 2,250,000 per month (*Poverty Identification in Derawan and Maratua island sub-district*, 2015). That community is a marginalized community because of its geographical location as the outermost island of Indonesia.

The project will also map the gender roles which will be held in the assessment of SGIP with the logical framework as follows:



The result of gender analysis will become the reference on improving gender equality in the activity process for climate change adaptation. It will be part of the process of the community adaptation all together on doing climate change adaptation. It also includes to rise of the role of women, youth, and children as part of disaster resilient community.

<p><b>Checklist of environmental and social principles</b></p>	<p><b>No further assessment required for compliance</b></p>	<p><b>Potential impacts and risks - further assessment and management required for compliance</b></p>
----------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<i>Compliance with the Law</i>		
<i>Access and Equity</i>		
<i>Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups</i>		
<i>Human Rights</i>		
<i>Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment</i>		
<i>Core Labor Rights</i>		
<i>Indigenous Peoples</i>		
<i>Involuntary Resettlement</i>		
<i>Protection of Natural Habitats</i>		
<i>Conservation of Biological Diversity</i>		
<i>Climate Change</i>		
<i>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>		
<i>Public Health</i>		
<i>Physical and Cultural Heritage</i>		
<i>Lands and Soil Conservation</i>		

Guidance document for Implementing Entities on compliance with the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy. In that policy, it is used work performance tabulation of environment and social as follows:

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

As the effectivity of project cost, it used measurement tool by comparing the proposal budget with the output and target. The result of short analysis about comparing the cost effectivity on the proposed project is as follows:

<b>Compare Level</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Project cost</b>	<b>Unit</b>
Proeject Input			10,000,000,000	
Effected areal range	99,700	Hectars	100,300.90	IDR/Ha
Beneficiaries	3,555	persons	2,812,939.52	IDR/Pers/2Years

By looking at the comparison above, the value of project development to each hectare is Rp. 100,300 for a long period. While, the value of the project beneficiaries is Rp.2,812,939 for 2 years or the same with Rp.117,205 per month per person.

As a small island, Maratua faces very high vulnerability towards climate change which causes sea level rise, sea level temperature change, sea water acidity change, the rise of frequency and intensity of extreme climates. This trend can cause the death of coral reefs, the inhibition of mangrove growth, seagrass beds gets stress, the death of phytoplankton which reduces fish productivity, freshwater scarcity because of sea water intrusion. In particular, this projects will be targeted on several main problems which in real have been



felt by Maratua's people-they are freshwater scarcity, extreme weather often happens, and their livelihood source is threatened.

Therefore, this project will be designed to aim those main problems through the realization of community resilience on facing climate change and the rise of disaster risk. Activities which will be implemented in this project are focused to develop community resilience by developing community capacity on climate change adaptation, the fund and plan availability, organization support, and the availability of information system and knowledge management. The main activity, the cost, and the main problems which are faced by the community on climate change can be seen on the table below:

	<b>Main Activity</b>	<b>Cost (USD)</b>	<b>Main problems of Climate Change which are being intervention</b>
1	<b>Developing Community Resilience Plans</b>	76,365	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Freshwater scarcity</li> <li>• The occurrence of extreme weather</li> <li>• Livelihood source is threatened</li> </ul>
2	<b>Developing Capacity of Community Resilience</b>	22,154	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Freshwater scarcity</li> <li>• The occurrence of extreme weather</li> <li>• Livelihood source is threatened</li> </ul>
3	<b>Developing District Resilience Plan (RAD - Rencana Aksi Daerah)</b>	22,700	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Freshwater scarcity</li> <li>• The occurrence of extreme weather</li> <li>• Livelihood source is threatened</li> </ul>
4	<b>Developing Community Based Information System</b>	67,169	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Freshwater scarcity</li> <li>• The occurrence of extreme weather</li> <li>• Livelihood source is threatened.</li> </ul>
5	<b>Developing Water reservoir</b>	364,323	Freshwater scarcity
6	<b>Developing Net Floating Karamba</b>	94,192	Livelihood sources is threatened
7	<b>Developing Community Based Ecotourism</b>	31,708	Livelihood source is threatened

Without the availability of water reservoir, the people of Teluk Alulu village buy freshwater Rp. 200,000 for a family every week. With an assumption that they only buy freshwater in dry season, each family in the village has to pay Rp. 5,214,286.71. According to BPS of Berau District in 2016, the population of Teluk Alulu village consisted 141

families. So, the village has to pay Rp. 735,214,285.71 every year. The project intervention in the form of water reservoir is USD 364,323 or 4.7 billion rupiahs and it will return in 6.4 years (internal rate of return).

While, the project intervention in the form of net floating karamba is USD 94,192 OR 1.2 billion rupiahs which will return in 3.1 years (internal rate of return). This condition only can be achieved with income result assumption around a half of the general standard or about Rp. 50 million per pack and the harvest is twice per year. Floating net karamba for Baronang fish farm should be able to be harvested every 4 months.

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

The project implemented is in line with National Action Plan – Climate Change Adaptation (RAN – API) which was issued by BAPPENAS in 2014. Action plan has a guidance for the implementer of climate change adaptation action activity. In that action plan, there is national strategy of climate change adaptation which becomes a guidance for climate change adaptation activities. So, in this project, the target of action plan with the existence of cluster category in RAN – API which is appropriate with project activity that will be implemented is categorized as follows:

Activity (project)	RAN – API
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Build community based eco-tourism</li> <li>2. Make floating net karamba</li> <li>3. Install climate/weather system information</li> </ol>	<p>Action plan of food resilience sub field on cluster (5) innovative technology development and communication (climate and technology), cluster (6) the development of information and communication system, and cluster (7) the supporter program</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The result of vulnerability and disaster risk reduction study,</li> <li>2. The document of Disaster Management Plan,</li> <li>3. The document of Community Action Plan,</li> <li>4. The document of Village Plan</li> </ol>	<p>Action plan of housing sub field on cluster (3) community empowerment effort.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Early warning system is built,</li> <li>2. Self safety procedure is arranged,</li> </ol>	<p>Action plan of infrastructure sub field on cluster (6) the improvement of the support infrastructure for climate change adaptation.</p>

1. Mini lake is built,	Action plan of ecosystem resilience field on cluster (2) management and usage of sustainable productive area
1. Information system and knowledge management is built 2. Community capacity on climate change adaptation is built 3. Disaster Response Group is formed, 4. The document of Local Action Plan (RAD),	Action plan of coastal and small islands in all clusters

- 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.

Activities in this project refer to some policies or national standard-such as Regulation of the President No.61 of 2011 concerning National Action Plan of Green House Emission Reduction, Regulation of the head Indonesian National Board for Disaster Management No. 4 in 2008 about the guidelines of Disaster Management Plan Arrangement, and Regulation of the Head of Indonesian National board for Disaster Management No.1 in 2012 about General Guidelines of Disaster Resilient Village/*Kelurahan*. The linkage of those policies can be seen on the table below.

	Main Activities	National Standard
1	<b>Developing Community Resilience Plans</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulation of the Head of Indonesian National Board for Disaster Management No.4 of 2008 concerning Guidelines of Disaster Management Plan Arrangement</li> <li>Regulation of the Head of Indonesian National Board for Disaster Management No.1 of 2012 concerning General Guidelines of Disaster Resilient village/<i>Kelurahan</i></li> </ul>
2	<b>Developing Capacity of Community Resilience</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulation of the Head of Indonesian National Board for Disaster Management No.4 of 2008 concerning Guidelines of Disaster Management Plan Arrangement</li> <li>Regulation of the Head of Indonesian National board for Disaster Management No.1 of 2012 concerning General Guidelines of Disaster Resilient village/<i>Kelurahan</i></li> </ul>
3	<b>Developing District Resilience Plan (RAD - Rencana Aksi Daerah)</b>	Regulation of the President No.61 of 2011 concerning National Action Plan of Green House Emission Reduction – which said that RAD is a work document for the implementation of many activities that directly or indirectly can reduce green house emission appropriate with local development target
4	<b>Developing Community Based Information System</b>	RAN API Ecosystem Resilience Field Cluster 6 Information and Communication Development

5	<b>Developing Water reservoir</b>	RAN API Economy Resilience Food Resilience Sub-Field Cluster 3 Development and Maintenance of Agricultural Facilities and Infrastructure which is climate proof – No. 12 Increase the level of service and facilities performance of water source for supporting water supply and food resilience
6	<b>Developing Net Floating Karamba</b>	RAN API Economy Resilience Field Food Resilience Sub-Field Cluster 1 the Adaptation of Food Production System– No.14 red tide impact management in fish farm area in net floating karamba
7	<b>Developing Community Based Ecotourism</b>	RAN API Ecosystem Resilience Field Cluster 2 management and use of sustainable productive area – No.2 the development of eco-tourism and environmental service

This project will be started with ESMS study (Environmental and Social Management System). ESMS study will result an environmental and social management plan which will be applied in the project implementation. Nevertheless, based on the slight screening-environment and social risk management which predicted will happen-in line with the environmental and social policy of adaptation fund-is as seen on the table below:

Principle	Risk Potency	Management Plan
Principle 1. Compliance with the Law	Construction Development	The construction of mini lake and floating net karamba in this project will follow the rules which applied-included to provide the appropriate permission-such as SPPL or AMDAL. JAVLEC Indonesia has had experiences on the arrangement of construction development on project site –in this case is solar energy power plants, ice cube factory, and Mangrove Informantion Center.
Principle 2. Access and Equity	Injustice access	The project will carry out a stakeholder mapping to find out the potential beneficiaries, rivals, disputants, marginalized, or vulnerable people. Then, risk analysis will identify the possibility of the carelessness of rights and basic service-and the occur of injustice.
Principle 3. Marginalized and	The univolvment of vulnerable and marginalized group	In general, this project will focus on the vulnerable and marginalized group-especially poor family, women group, and the youth. In initial stage, the project will also hold gender and social study-which
Principle 4. Human Rights	Human Rights Violations	This project will avoid the possibility of human rights violations. ESMS study and SGIP study will include human rights policy-such as Act No. 39/99 about human rights and the various convention/pacta which are relevant and have been ratified by Indonesian

Principle 5. Gender Equality and	Gender inequality	Women group is one of the main group target in this project. In initial stage, this project will also carry out gender and social study-which will result an SGIP document (Social and Gender Plan). Various plans are written in the document-then-become the part of
Principle 6 . Core Labor Rights	Labor basic rights is not assured	This project will always pay attention on the labor basic rights — either who involves as the staff or in construction development work. The labor basic rights covers the rights of proper pay, the rights of social assurance, the rights of benefolent, the rights of rest
Principle 7. Indigenous Peoples	The carelessness of local people and/or indigeneous	This project will focus to empower the local community, but not for indigeneous people. The strategy of local involvement will be based on ESMP document and SGIP document. JAVLEC Indonesia Foundation has had experiences on involving local
Principle 8. Involuntary Resettlement	The remove of indigeeous people	This project will have a small chance to remove indigeneous people.
Principle 9. Protection of Natural	The unprotected natural habitat	This project will have an impact for the protection of mangrove ecosystem, coral reef, and segrass meadows. The monitoring of habitat will be carried out periodically as part of monitoring and evaluation activity.
Principle 10. Conservation of Biological	The unprotected flora and fauna types diversity	This project will have an impact for the protection of flora and fauna diversity on mangrove ecosystem, coral reef, seagrass meadows. The monitoring of flora and fauna diversity will be carried out periodically as part of monitoring and evaluation. activity
Principle 11. Climate Change	The occur of carbon emmission	Adaptation scheme of climate change which will be carried out through this project will contribute toward the decrease of carbon emmission. This study will be carried out to count the amount of the decrease of carbon emmission that can be donated through
Principle 12. Pollution Prevention	The occur of pollution and resources	The various adaptation schemes which wil lbe held through this project -are expected can give for the increase of natural resources efficiency-such as water on the construction of mini lake, fish on the procurement of floating net karamba, and
Principle 13. Public Health	Public health is endangered	This project has a small chance to give a treath for public helth public or local people .
Principle 14. Physical and Cultural	Cultural inheritance	It is not found cultural inheritance on the target site-which can be threatened by this project implementation.
Principle 15. Lands and Soil	Soil conservation is threatened	In this project, mini lake construction has a relation to the possibility of the threatened of soil conservation. So, the costruction of mini lake will be followed by Feasibility Study and Detail Engineering Design-which then be analyzed using ESMS study

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

This project will produce some plan documents in village level – such as Disaster Management Plan (*Rencana Penanggulangan Bencana-RPB*), Community Action Plan (*Rencana Aksi Komunitas – RAK*), and Village Contingency Plan (*Rencana Kontinjensi Desa – RKD*)-by referring to the Regulation of the Head of Indonesian National Board for Disaster Management No.1 in 2012 about General Guidelines of Disaster Resilient village/*kelurahan*. The documents will be

integrated with Village Medium-Term Development Plan (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa* – RPJMDes. So, automatically the village/*kampung* will also allocate the fund from the village fund that now has been adequate. Then, Regional Budget Plan (*Rencana Anggaran Daerah* – RAD) also will be integrated with Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah* – RPJMD).

In village/*kampung* and Local/District level, Javlec Indonesia Foundation-together with consortium member have had quite high social capital of activity and program implementation uptill now. Various activities which exist in this project are also from the community, village government, local government, and the other related stakeholder.

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

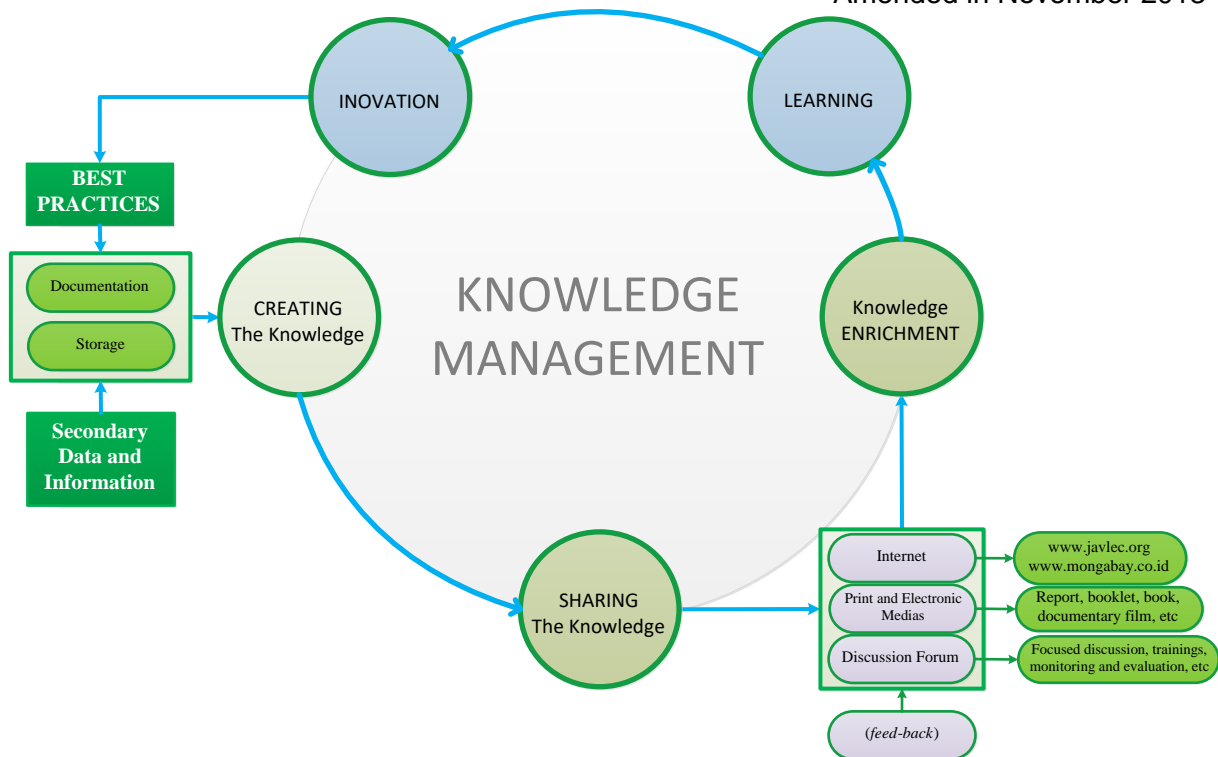
The project also will do information management and learning. To carry out it, it is run using some strategies below: a. Process documentation

- Process documentation – a process which carried out through monthly report, three months report, activity implementation report. This process will be carried out by all team member.
- The making of booklet. This is an activity to embrace activities have been done and as a materials of learning for people.
- The making of climate change adaptation book on small island. This is a science work which the materials are from the project implementation that supported by analysis about the process which run.
- The making of documentary movie relates to activities as actual document of project implementation.

b. Learning dissemination

The spread of information and data about activity of climate change adaptation via Website : [www.javlec.org](http://www.javlec.org) and [www.mongabay.co.id](http://www.mongabay.co.id).

Knowledge management in this project will be implemented as seen in the picture below.



Therefore, publication products-either in the form of book or film documentation-are the result of a whole knowledge management-which also accommodate any feedback from various parties.

- 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.

On the project which is being implemented from MCA Indonesia funding, Javlec Indonesia has had a good relationship with local government such as the regent, the vice regent, and related officials body like BAPPEDA, Fisheries and Marine Service, Village Community Empowerment Service, Maratua Sub-District Government, the district government and also Maratua village community. Therefore, we held FGD with the community and tourism manager for composing this proposal as an important parameter on the project such as freshwater (10,000 lt/week/HH), the community income level, the type and the change of the community, the role division on the family, frequency and the type of disaster which happens and also climate change in the last 5 years.

The result of discussion with the regent and the vice regent of Berau District also supports the initiative of climate change adaptation for Maratua island, especially on the freshwater supply, marine based economy, eco-tourism and the community readiness toward disaster because Maratua island is a small island which is vulnerable toward climate change, especially on the rise of sea level, storm and the other extreme weather. Moreover, there is conformity with regional development plan of Berau District which is written in RPJMD 2016 – 2021 Chapter VI about Strategy and Policy Direction, especially in some strategy clusters below.

1. Woman Empowerment and Family Planning. Strategy 1. Gender equality rise, the increase of life quality and protection from violence, exploitation and discrimination towards women and children. Policy direction: 1) The improvement of active role of women on the development

- field. 3) The improvement of women participation in legislative. 5) The improvement of life quality and women protection as a part of human resources, includes female worker. 6) The improvement of quality and welfare, and also children protection. 7) Institutional strengthening, gender mainstreaming and children.
2. Marine and Fisheries. Strategy 2: The increase of the use of Marine and Fisheries Source and also land potency optimally. Policy direction: 1) The increase of coastal areas and small islands development, and also fishermen housing arrangement to be marine tourism object.
  3. Freshwater, Strategy 1: The increase of freshwater facilities and infrastructure. Policy direction: 1) The increase of freshwater service coverage. 3) The construction of freshwater source facilities 2) Supply and manage raw water step by step and water resources conservation. Policy direction: 1) Develop and manage mini lake as raw water. 2) Increase the community participation, and also secure the beach and river for saving water. 3) The construction of water resources infrastructure. 4) Supply and manage raw water. 5) The development, management, and conservation of rivers, lake, and the other water resources.
  4. Tourism. Strategy 1: Increase and develop the tourism promotion. Policy direction: Number 2) Increase the developmet of facilities and infrastructure of tourism and art, Number 3) Increase tourism destinations and Number 5) Increase human resources in tourism field.
  5. General government. Strategy 9: The improvement of quality of Disaster Management and Community Protection. Policy direction: 1) The increase of quality of disaster management and community protection. Policy direction: 1) The increase of quality of handling and managemet of disaster through early prevention, disaster risk reduction, includes preparedness, early warning and mitigation. 2) Increase the quality and quantity of facilities and infrastructure for disaster management. 3) The increase of post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction.

As part of project implementation plan, it has been arranged an effort to make a coordination with multistakeholder, especially local government as the development policy holder. The coordination is run as the effort to deliver activities which run by the consortium in order to synergize with local spatial, local development plan, and furthermore that one of the assurance of the project sustainability can be continued by the government because of some limitations. The limitation because of the project duration, that is 2 years. After the duration has been over, the project sustainability will be continued by the local government which is written in local development agenda. So, on implementing the project, it is run activities which addressed to accomodate the project sustainability by the government from project socialization, stakeholder coordination, and also the government on the project implementation on the role as local policy holder. To accomodate these needs, it will be appointed special personnel in the project implementer structure who will manage stakeholder relation, communication and program integration.

Moreover, the result which will be achieved in the project is the arrangement of local action plan for climate change adaptation. The realization of local action plan is by putting activities of climate change adaptation as part of local development strategy that implies on the availability of local fund for climate change adaptation. Here are some process which arranged as the consultative process with multistakeholder:

- Hold workshops of climate change adapation
- Hold FGD and workshop in village level
- Meeting and training which always involve multistakeholder



- Presentation to multistakeholder and
- Consultation public

While, which is meant by multistakeholder that will be part of the project are: community, village government, school, sub-district government, lodging house and hotels entrepreneur, district government (head of district, SETDA, BAPPEDA, Environment office, local spatial office, construction office), province government of Kalimantan Timur (BP DAS, Fishery and marine office, forestry office).

On the project implementation, the beneficiaries are not only men, but also women, youth involvement and also children. Therefore, it is planned periodical monitoring of SGIP implementation which is carried out in the beginning of project implementation. It is important as a part to increase gender role equality (women, youth, children) as part of climate change adaptation activity.

Activities which support gender equality by involving women and youth that designed in the project are:

- SGIP assessment
- Monitoring and evaluation of ESMS and SGIP process in 3 times
- Developing disaster management plans
- Developing community action plans
- Developing villages contingency plans

Activities which involve women, youth and children are:

- EWS Demo for school and community

To realize the need relates to gender, it is held an analysis and measurement of gender policy parameter through interviews and the result is below:

<b>Checklist of social and gender principles</b>	<b>No further assessment required for compliance</b>	<b>Existing condition</b>
<i>Gender</i>	SGIP Assessment	Most of the community is categorized poor-almost poor Men work as well as women as fishermen, gardener. Household work is more dominated or charged to women.
<i>Gender Balance</i>	SGIP Assessment	Not much involving youth and women
<i>Gender Equality</i>	SGIP Assessment	Men are dominant on decision making
<i>Gender Equality</i>	SGIP Assessment	Youth does not have a role on decision making
<i>Gender mainstreaming</i>	SGIP Assessment	-
<i>Gender responsiveness</i>	SGIP Assessment	There is no any female leader in community formal organization

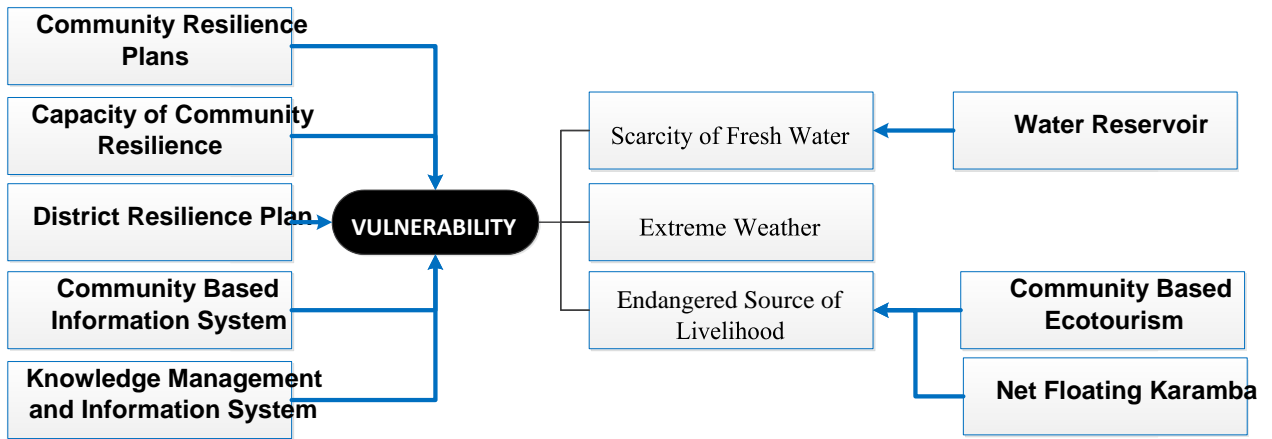
<i>Gender sensitiveness</i>	SGIP Assessment	Children and youth are not important element on the community decision making
<i>Women empowerment</i>	SGIP Assessment	Women institution is still limited, in the form of PKK and <i>Dasa Wisma</i> . There is a special work which is handled by woman, that is the making of coconut oil. For marine fishery, women have a role on cleaning fish products.

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

The main contents of the proposed project are: the community resilience toward natural disaster, the ability/strategy of community to make a climate change adaptation, disaster early warning system and the ability to do livelihood adaptation. Those things will be adjusted with the need of the project site which has dense population that is 70.68 persons/km<sup>2</sup>.

Maratua island directly borders with Philippine sea which has a strong sea current, and it increases the vulnerability level of the project site. That condition also becomes a limitation for some community which can be categorized as vulnerable to be poor on their various livelihoods. So, the proposed project is developed to be the basis of community development on the effort to adapt with climate change and food resilience, especially if there is a disaster.

As it is previously said, this project targets to some main problems which have felt in real by Maratua's people-they are: water scarcity, extreme weather often happens, and livelihood source is threatened. This project will result a series of output which directly and indirectly contributes as the effort of adaptation toward climate change. Output will indirectly contribute for the adaptation ability towards all the main problems-cover freshwater scarcity, extreme weather often occurs, livelihood source is threatened-covers community resilience plans, capacity of community resilience, District Resilience Plan, community based information system, and knowledge management and information system. Water reservoir construction will directly contribute to freshwater scarcity problem, while net floating karamba and community based ecotourism directly make a way to a vulnerability of the threatened of community livelihood source.



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

One of the strategy which is developed and planned in the project as part of the sustainability is preparing the community and community group on managing asset which developed by the program.

In this case, the role division of each stakeholder as follows:

Segment	Role
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local policy holder</li> <li>- Holds service function</li> <li>- Holds empowerment function</li> <li>- Holds monitoring function</li> </ul>
Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Investment</li> </ul>

	- As part of climate change adaptation initiative
Community/beneficeries	- Project beneficiaries - The implementer of climate change adaptation initiative - Manager and direct asset user
The implementer AF	- Function of climate change adaptation initiative facilitation

The community readiness is the main key of the sustainability after the program ends. To reinforce it, it can not be aparted from the government roles. So, the proposed program has a relation with local government. On the other side, the program also involves private sector roles to be part of the program.

In general, the project sustainability-whether environment, economy, or socio-culture-will be accomodated in the form of community capacity building and many plans which are produced from this project. Those plans will be integrated with local development plan-whether in village/*kampung* in the form of FPJMDes or local/district level in the form of RPJMD. Separately, this project will also be designed to be able to give assurance for the sustainability of environment, economy, and socio-culture-as it is seen on the table below.

Aspect of Sustainability	Description
Environmental	This project will use ESMS study (Environment and Social Management System). It will be held survey and monitoring periodically toward natural habitats and biological diversity as the basis of evaluation of the safety of environment quality. Before physical development-either net floating karamba or water reservoir-will be held Feasibility Study and Detail Engineering Design (DED) by also considering ESMS document.
Economic	The development of community based ecotourism and net floating karamba will contribute on the availability of economic income alternative-as the result of of the community livelihood threat. Climate change has caused sea level rise, sea level temperature change, sea water acidity change, and also the rise of frequency and intensity of extreme climate occurrence. This condition makes fishermen is catching fish further-moreover, it makes them more rare go fishing. When they get much fish, they face inability on storing them in a long term because of ice scarcity. The construction of water reservoir will able to supply freshwater to make ice-so it will also indirectly contribute for the economy sustainability.

Cultural	This project will carry out ESMS (Environment and Social Management System) and SGIP (Social and Gender Integration Plan) study which will give assurance for socio-culture sustainability. The involvement of all community elements includes marginal group-will produce a comprehensive and legitimate approach.
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K. Provide an overview of the environmental and social impacts and risks identified as being relevant to the project / programme.

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
<i>Compliance with the Law</i>	√	Potential impact: Project is stopped Prevention: Socialization and coordination with multistakeholder The support from local government
<i>Access and Equity</i>	SGIP Assesment	Potential impact: Male domination Prevention: Involve female and the youth
<i>Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups</i>	SGIP Assesment	Potential impact: Old people, women, children do not have a role in the activity Prevention: The involvement of marginal and vulnerable group into the project
<i>Human Rights</i>	√	The project does not give negative impact for human rights
<i>Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment</i>	SGIP Assesment	Potential impact: Men domination Prevention: The involvement of women, the youth, and children
<i>Core Labour Rights</i>	√	Potential impact: Children under the age in the adult work Prevention: Working procedure
<i>Indigenous Peoples</i>	√	The project does not effect tradition, tribes change, remove indigenous people
<i>Involuntary Resettlement</i>	√	The project does not give impact to the tradition, tribes change, remove indigenous people

<i>Protection of Natural Habitats</i>	√	The project will give positive impact for fish habitat
<i>Conservation of Biological Diversity</i>	√	The project will give a positive impact for ecosystem sustainability, coral, and seagrass - meadows
<i>Climate Change</i>	√	The project will support community adaptation of climate change The project will not give impact for sustainable emission increase
<i>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	√	The project will have an impact to the efficiency of fuel usage and natural resources extraction
<i>Public Health</i>	√	improvement by lessening the usage of semi-salted water
<i>Physical and Cultural Heritage</i>	√	The project does not give negative impact on the tribes tradition which exist on the project location The project give an impact for the community health
<i>Lands and Soil Conservation</i>	ESMS Assessment	Potential impact: The making of lake can damage the soil Prevention: The evaluation of location feasibility from social and environment

In order to know the social and environment impact for the each concrete implementation on the physical development implementation, it is carried out using ESP parameter table as follows:

<p><b>Social and Environmental impact of the development</b></p>	<p>The explanation of each direct/indirect ESP relates to the project which will be funded by AF project and related facilities.</p> <p>ESP problem coverage and project impact:</p> <p>1) Name of activity focus..... (example: mini lake) <b><u>Construction phase:</u></b></p> <p>A. Actual <b><u>Social Impact</u></b> (1) ..... (2) .....</p> <p>Environmental Impact (1) ..... (2) .....</p> <p>B. Hypothetical <b><u>Social Impact:</u></b> (1) ..... <b><u>Environmental Impact:</u></b> (1) .....</p> <p><b><u>Post-Construction phase:</u></b></p> <p>A. Actual Social Impact (1) ..... (2) .....</p> <p>Environmental Impact (1) ..... (2) .....</p> <p>B. Hypothetical Social Impact: (1) ..... Environmental Impact: (1) .....</p> <p>2) The focus of the next development activity (etc):</p>
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And, for SGIP, it will be detailed using ANNEX 4 TO OPG: Gender Policy And Action Plan Of The Adaptation Fund.

## PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

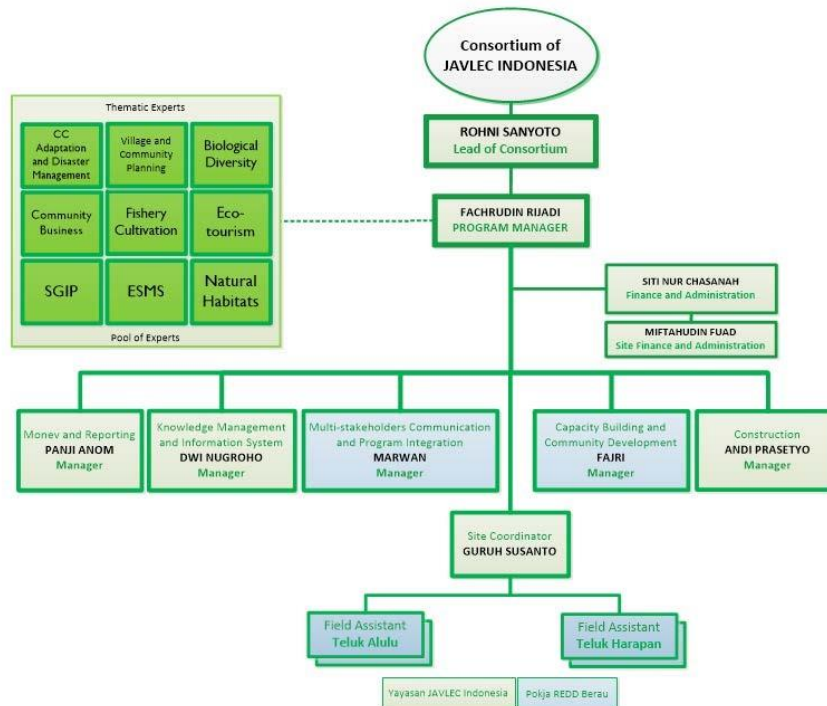
### A. Describe the arrangements for project / programme implementation.

This project will be managed together in a consortium which the member are JAVLEC Indonesia Foundation and REDD working group of Berau. Those two institutions will palce personnel to actively involve in this project based on the each competence. Briefly, the implementer of this project will be 24 persons-consist of:

- One person as the person in charge of running of the project on behalf of the consortium.
- One person as a Program Manager who will take the responsibility to manage and coordinate all the activities in the project to achieve the goal and expected result.
- Two persons as finance and administrative staff who will responsible toward the smoothness of administrative process and fund transaction to support the project implementation smoothness-consist of a Finance and Administrative Manager and a Site Finance and Administrative.
- Six persons of Managers that will responsible toward the activities implementation appropriate with their own competence and job descriptions-consist of Community Empowerment and capacity bulding Manager, Cunstruction Development Manager, Monitoring and Evaluation Manager, and Information and Knowledge Management Manager.
- A person as Site Coordinator who responsible to coordinate the field assistant and activities in the field.
- Nine specialists who will responsible toward the activities implementation based on their own competence-consist of Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction Specialist, Community and Planning Specialist, Biological Diversity Specialist, Eco-tourism specialist, Fishery Farming Specialist, Community Bussines specialist, SGIP specialist, ESMS specialist, and Natural Habitats specialist.
- Four Field Assistants who will responsible on the direct assistance work to the commuity in the target village/*kampung*.

The organization structure of implementer and core personnel who will be involved in the project is shown in the illustration below:





The involvement of each institution here are the position and the roles - can be seen from the difference of color in the structure of implementer organization.

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

Pengelolaan resiko proyek/program dan keuangan akan dilakukan sebagaimana terlihat pada tabel berikut ini:

Category	Risk Potency	Risk Level	Management Plan
Finance	Low Cost Efficiency	Low	Cost efficiency will become one of the item on the periodic monitoring and evaluation that will be seen from the implementation which is consistent with the project budget plan.
	Inaccuracy/tardiness of project fund transfer process	Middle	In certain amount, JAVLEC Indonesia Foundation will prefinance the project cost to cover the strategic activities which has to be implemented based on the time schedule. Then, the fund will be claimed using reimbursement mechanism.
Environment	Waste from tourists	High	Basically, eco-tourism also gives environment education to the tourists as users. Eco-tourism package will be designed to include waste problem which often happens in natural tourism business - as an important point on the tourism management.
	The environment impact as the result of construction development	Middle	Every construction development - in this case is the construction of mini lake and floating net karamba - will always be followed by Feasibility study (FS) and Detail Engineering Design (DED) - which then will be analyzed using ESMS study (Environmental and Social Management

Social	Social impact as the result of construction development	Middle	Plan). ESMS study will result environment and social management planning which will be applied in the project implementation.
	The occurs of social conflict as the impact of not all villages in Maratua island become the project site	Low	The project will involve 2 (two) other villages-which are Bohesilian and Payung-Payung village-into the activities which run.
Institution	The minimal of ultistakeholder involvement	Middle	This project-specifically-places communication manager Multistakeholder and Integration Program-that will continually try to involve multistakeldoer and synergize with the similar program.
	The broke up of the project implementer consortium	Low	JAVLEC Indonesia consortium and REDD working group of Berau have a partnership experience in a project and some activities.A consortium meeting will be periodically held to discuss and mitigate various problems which might occur.

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

This project will be started with ESMS study (Environmental and Social Management System). ESMS study will result an environmental and social management plan which will be applied in the project implementation. Nevertheless, based on the slight screeningenvironment and social risk management which predicted will happen-in line with the environmental and social policy of adaptation fund-is as seen on the table below:

Principle	Risk Potency	Management Plan
Principle 1. Compliance with the Law	Construction Development	The construction of mini lake and floating net karamba in this project will follow the rules which applied-included to provide the appropriate permission-such as SPPL or AMDAL. JAVLEC Indonesia has had experiences on the arrangement of construction development on project site –in this case is solar energy power plants, ice cube factory, and Mangrove Informantion Center.
Principle 2. Access and Equity	Injustice access	The project will carry out a stakeholder mapping to find out the potential beneficiaries, rivals, disputants, marginalized, or vulnerable people. Then, risk analysis will identify the possibility of the carelessness of rights and basic service-
Principle 3. Marginalized and	The univolvment of vulnerable and marginalized group	In general, this project will focus on the vulnerable and marginalized group-especially poor family, women group, and the youth. In initial stage, the project will also hold gender and social study-which will
Principle 4. Human Rights	Human Rights Violations	This project will avoid the possibility of human rights violations. ESMS study and SGIP study will include human rights policy-such as Act No. 39/99 about human rights and the various convention/pacta which are relevant and have been ratified
Principle 5. Gender Equality and	Gender inequality	Women group is one of the main group target in this project. In initial stage, this project will also carry out gender and social

		study-which will result an SGIP document (Social and Gender Plan). Various plans are written in the document-
Principle 6 . Core Labour Rights	Labor basic rights is not assured	This project will always pay attention on the labor basic rights—either who involves as the staff or in construction development work. The labor basic rights covers the rights of proper pay, the rights of social assurance, the rights of
Principle 7. Indigenous Peoples	The carelessness of local people and/or indigeneous	This project will focus to empower the local community, but not for indigeneous people. The strategy of local involvement will be based on ESMP document and SGIP document. JAVLEC Indonesia Foundation has had experiences on involving
Principle 8. Involuntary Resettlement	The remove of indigeeous people	This project will have a small chance to remove indigeneous people.
Principle 9. Protection of Natural	The unprotected natural habitat	This project will have an impact for the protection of mangrove ecosystem, coral reef, and segrass meadows. The monitoring of habitat will be carried out periodically as part of monitoring and evaluation activity.
Principle 10. Conservation of Biological	The unprotected flora and fauna types diversity	This project will have an impact for the protection of flora and fauna diversity on mangrove ecosystem, coral reef, seagrass meadows. The monitoring of flora and fauna diversity will be carried out periodically as part of monitoring and evaluation.
Principle 11. Climate Change	The occur of carbon emission	Adaptation scheme of climate change which will be carried out through this project will contribute toward the decrease of carbon emission. This study will be carried out to count the amount of the decrease of carbon emission that can be donated
Principle 12. Pollution Prevention	The occur of pollution and resources	The various adaptation schemes which wil lbe held through this project -are expected can give for the increase of natural resources effiiciency-such as water on the construction of mini lake, fish on the procurement of floating net karamba,
Principle 13. Public Health	Public health is endangered	This project has a small chance to give a treath for public helth public or local people.
Principle 14. Physical and Cultural	Cultural inheritance	It is not found cultural inheritance on the target site-which can be threatened by this project implementation.
Principle 15. Lands and Soil	Soil conservation is threatened	In this project, mini lake construction has a relation to the possibility of the threatened of soil conservation. So, the costruction of mini lake will be followed by Feasibility Study and Detail Engineering Design-which then be analyzed using

- d. Describe the monitoring and evaluation arrangements and provide a budgeted M&E plan.

Monitoring and Evaluation has a sustainable function which uses systemic data collection and data analysis to give information about the project progress to the output and goal/target to the project stakeholder. This information is ver important-either from accountability side or to inform the implementation and learning sector. This project will hold monitoring and and evaluation once in three months. That periodic monitoring and

evaluation will be done by expert personnel – by doing a visit to the project site, discussing with the beneficiaries, and directly observing the project achievement in site level. The data and information on the monitoring implementation will be also from some references that relate to the project implementation—such as project proposal, report—either monthly report or three months report, project publication, etc.

The project monitoring and evaluation plan will be also related to the indicators of Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund—as registered on Part III.F. Budget detail for monitoring and evaluation activity is USD 77,792 (seventy seven thousands and seven hundreds ninety two dollars) and has been part of project budget plan.

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

Attached.

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

The reference of Adaptation Fund’s framework has been put into **Alignment of Project Objectives/Outcomes with Adaptation Fund Results Framework** as follows:

Project Objective(s)[1]	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
<b>Developing Community Resilience to Adapt to Climate Change in Maratua</b>	Presence of community capacity on climate change adaptation;	Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses	2.1. Capacity of staff to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events from targeted institutions increased	<b>22154</b>
			2.1. Capacity of staff to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events from targeted institutions increased	<b>76365</b>
	Presence of plans and budgets on adaptation	Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures	7. Climate change priorities are integrated into national development strategy	<b>22700</b>
	Presence of institution support	Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	6.1 Percentage of households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets	<b>490223</b>
		Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development sector services and infrastructure assets	4.2. Physical infrastructure improved to withstand climate change and variability-induced stress	<b>40258</b>

Project Outcome(s)	Project Outcome Indicator(s)	Fund Output	Fund Output Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Presence of community capacity on climate change adaptation;	Study of vulnerable and disaster risk resilience conducted	Output 2: Strengthened capacity of national and sub-national centres and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events	2.1.1. No. of staff trained to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events (by gender)	22154
	Presence of Disaster management document,			76365
	Presence of community action plans			
	Presence of villages contingency plan,			
Presence of plans and budgets on adaptation	Presence of district action plan conducted,	Output 7: Improved integration of climate resilience strategies into country development plans	7.2. No. of targeted development strategies with incorporated climate change priorities enforced	22700
	Community disaster response conducted,			
Presence of institution support	Developing water reservoir for community	Output 4: Vulnerable development sector services and infrastructure assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	4.1.2. No. of physical assets strengthened or constructed to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by sector and scale)	40258
	Conduct community based ecotourism	Output 6: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	6.1 Percentage of households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets	490223
	Floating net keramba for community develop,			
	community safety procedure develop			
	Climate/Weather information system develop	Output 1.2: Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems	1.2.1. Percentage of target population covered by adequate risk-reduction systems	67169
	Early warning system for community develop	Output 1.1: Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated	1.2 No. of early warning systems (by scale) and no. of beneficiaries covered	
Knowledges dan information sytem availability	Community Knowledges dan information sytem develop	Output 3: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities	3.1 No. of news outlets in the local press and media that have covered the topic	77792
		Outcome 1: Reduced exposure to climate related hazards and threats	1. Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis	67169
	Knowledges dan information sytem availability	Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level	3.1. Percentage of targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses	77792

- 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.

Attached.

- h. Include a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones.

Attached.

## **PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government**

*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:*

H. Agus Tantomu Vice Regent of Berau District	Date: (April, 4, 2017)
--------------------------------------------------	------------------------

Attached.

### **B. Implementing Entity certification**

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

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (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, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.



*Monica Tanuhandaru*

*Executive Director of Partnership for Governance Reform in Indonesia (Kemitraan)*  
Implementing Entity Coordinator

Date: *July, 28, 2016*

Tel. and email: +62-21-22780580;

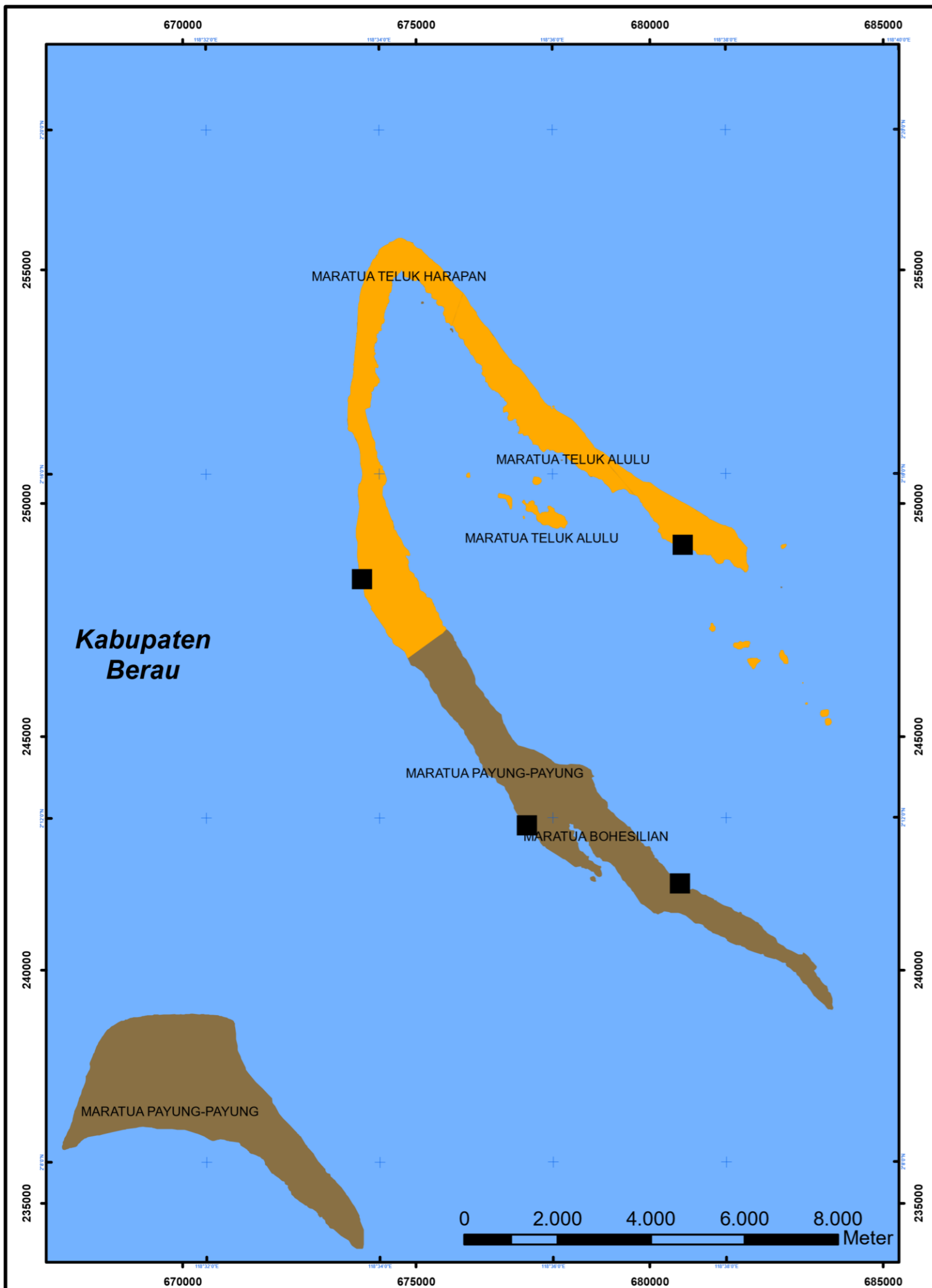
[Monica.Tanuhandaru@kemitraan.or.id](mailto:Monica.Tanuhandaru@kemitraan.or.id)

Project Contact Person:

Dewi Rizki

Tel. And Email:

+62-21-22780580; [Dewi.Rizki@kemitraan.or.id](mailto:Dewi.Rizki@kemitraan.or.id)



**PETA LOKASI PROYEK ADAPTASI - KEMITRAAN  
DESA TELUK ALULU - DESA TELUK HARAPAN  
KEC. MARATUA, KAB. BERAU, PROV. KALIMANTAN TIMUR**



Skala 1:100.000

**Legenda**

- Desa/ Kampung
- Jalan
- Perairan
- Kab. Berau
- Pulau Kalimantan
- Lokasi Proyek

Datum :  
World Geographic System (WGS) 1984  
Proyeksi :  
- Grid Derajat Menit Detik WGS 1984  
- Grid Metris UTM Zona 50 N WGS 1984

Sumber :  
- Peta RBI Skala 1 : 50.000  
- Peta Administrasi Kabupaten Berau



Dipetakan oleh :



**YAYASAN JAVLEC INDONESIA**





ADAPTATION FUND

**Letter of Endorsement by Government**



**PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN BERAU**

July 31<sup>st</sup>, 2017

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

Subject: Endorsement for "Developing Community Resilience to Adapt to Climate Change in Maratua"

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Indonesia, I confirm that the above regional project/programme proposal is in accordance with the government's regional priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in the District of Berau – East Kalimantan.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project/programme proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project/programme will be implemented by Yayasan Javlec Indonesia and executed by local executing entity.

Sincerely,

A purple circular official stamp of the Bupati of Berau, featuring a central emblem and the text "BUPATI BERAU". A handwritten signature in black ink is written over the stamp.

H. MOHARRAM, S.Pd, M.M  
BUPATI BERAU



# 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