



## ADAPTATION FUND

AFB/PPRC.23/15  
24 September, 2018

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Adaptation Fund Board  
Project and Programme Review Committee  
Twenty-third Meeting  
Bonn, Germany, 9-10 October, 2018

Agenda Item 6 i)

### **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 at the twenty-second Board meeting, the Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) of the Fund was approved and at 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 proposal template was revised as well, to include sections requesting demonstration of compliance of the project/programme with the ESP and the GP.

6. At 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 for Indonesia by the the Partnership for Governance Reform in Indonesia (Kemitraan), which is a National Implementing Entity of the Adaptation Fund.

10. This is the second submission of the proposal using the two-step submission process. It was first submitted in the thirtieth meeting and the Board decided:

(a) Not to endorse the project concept, as supplemented by the clarification response provided by the Partnership for Governance Reform in Indonesia (Kemitraan) to the request made by the technical review;

(b) To suggest that Kemitraan reformulate the proposal considering the observations in the review sheet annexed to the notification of the Board’s decision, as well as the following issues:

(i) 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;

(ii) The proposal could simplify the project structure, reducing the number of components to facilitate better articulation among project outcomes;

(iii) The mechanism envisaged to share lessons learned and know-how with other communities should be described more in detail;

(iv) The proposal should clearly identify the environmental and social risks associated with this project, given its high potential impact, including through the construction of a reservoir, the disruption of stream flow, fishery activities with their associated pollution, and the construction of aquaculture cages and a water storage pond that will both provide drinking water and feed an ‘ice cube factory’;

(c) Not to approve the project formulation grant of \$30,000; and

(d) To request Kemitraan to transmit the observations under subparagraph (b) above to the Government of Indonesia.

**(Decision B.30/6)**

11. The current submission was received by the secretariat in time to be considered in the thirty-second 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.

12. 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.

13. 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.

## Project Summary

Indonesia – Developing Community Resilience to Adapt to Climate Change in Maratua

Implementing Entity: *Kemitraan*

Project/Programme Execution Cost: 72,696 USD

Total Project/Programme Cost: 919,815 USD

Implementing Fee: 78,184 USD

Financing Requested: 998,000 USD

### Project Background and Context

As a small island, Maratua faces a high vulnerability toward climate change which causes the rise of sea levels, the change of temperature of sea water surface, the change of sea water acidity, the increase of frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. Those trends can trigger degradation of coral reefs, impact on mangrove growth, reduction in the fish production and scarcity of fresh water because of sea water intrusion.

The objective of the proposed project is to develop a scheme of community adaptation resilience of climate change and disaster risks, focused on the Maratua island in the Berau district, East Kalimantan. The activities are focused in 2 villages in Maratua inhabited by 350 households in around an area of 997 km<sup>2</sup>. The focus of the project seeks to support the communities in preparing an adaptation strategy, procedure of adaptation and disaster, support toward early warning system, adaptation of livelihood and education. Participatory assessment and planning will be undertaken in both villages to provide a vulnerability baseline. Further capacity building activities will also be undertaken to develop community based adaptation plan, including livelihood measures, such as fisheries, water and sanitation, and early warning system information for local purposes. Community resilience will be supported by village and district development policies, including land-use planning and fiscal policies. The project has 6 components:

Component 1: To Improve Community Understanding on the Level of Vulnerability and Risks on Climate-change in 2 Villages in Maratua Island (USD 41,544)

Component 2: To Promote Inclusion of Social and Gender Aspects into Adaptation Plan in Village Level (USD 103,637)

Component 3: To Develop Community Landuse Plan on Village Level (USD 44,396)

Component 4: To Develop Climate-change Adaptation Plan in Village Level (USD 566,133)

Component 5: To Advocate Adoption of Village Landuse Planning into the Village & District Development Plan (USD 30,341)

Component 6: To Advocate Adoption of Village Adaptation Plan into the Village & District Fiscal Policies (USD 27,574)



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

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY: Small-sized Project

Country/Region: **Indonesia**

Project Title: **Developing Community Resilience to Adapt to Climate Change in Maratua** Thematic Focal Area: **DRR**

Implementing Entity: **Kemitraan**

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

IE Project ID:

Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars): **998,000**

Reviewer and contact person: **Imen Meliane**

Co-reviewer(s): **Saliha Dobardzic** IE Contact Person:

Review Criteria	Questions	Comments	Comments on September 10th, 2018
Country Eligibility	1. Is the country party to the Kyoto Protocol?	Yes	
	2. Is the country a developing country particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?	Yes	
Project Eligibility	1. Has the designated government authority for the Adaptation Fund endorsed the project/programme?	Yes	
	2. Does the project / programme support	Requires significant clarification. The concept document does not	Not addressed. The proponent has revised parts of

	<p>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>provide enough details on the objectives and activities that it plans to carry out and lacks a clear and well-articulated adaptation rationale. The concept provides a relevantly good description of the environmental, social and economic context of the general area and to some extent of the disaster and climate change risks, but does not provide information on future climate risks.</p> <p>The component on project description is very weak, using vague language and lacks critical details on the justification and description of the adaptation strategies and measures, selection of the project sites (villages) and project beneficiaries. Without further details on the assumptions, and future climate scenarios and a good articulation of rationale, it is impossible to evaluate if some of the proposed adaptation strategies (e.g. water reservoir, floating nets, eco-tourism) will be efficient in the future climate conditions. The project also highlights flood and extreme events as the major threat in the area but seems to present no strategy to manage flood impacts.</p>	<p>the project description, objectives and activities with a refocusing on land-use planning with no clarification as to why this change in focus. The main questions asked in the previous review remain unanswered, in particular the lack of a clear adaptation rationale, and a justification and description of the adaptation strategies and measures, as well as the selection of the project sites.</p> <p><i>CAR 1: Please outline a clear adaptation rationale, explaining the selection of the proposed adaptation measures and how exactly they will help address the climate risks in the area, as well as an explanation and rationale for selecting the project sites (the villages- why these villages and not others?).</i></p>
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		<p>It's unclear how the 4 project components will work together to achieve the project goal. For example, component 1 aims to strengthen community adaptation planning through undertaking vulnerability analyses and developing community adaptation and DRR plans. Component 3 already selects adaptation measures to be implemented, with little justification to their selection, whether they have been previously identified and discussed with the villages or not, and the benefits and impacts of these measures is unclear.</p> <p><i>CAR 1: Please revise the project description component providing a clear adaptation rationale, explaining the selection of the project sites (the villages), and the selection of the adaptation strategies and measures, as well as outlining the adaptation benefits and the expected outcomes.</i></p>	
	<p>3. Does the project / programme provide economic, social and environmental benefits, particularly to vulnerable communities, including</p>	<p>The information provided is insufficient. The project plans to benefit around 350 households and 200 students as well as the government of the Berau District. There is no detail, however, on how</p>	<p>CR1. Not addressed. The revised section provides some description of the project activities and vague supposed benefits, but does not provide enough details. <i>Please describe concrete economic,</i></p>



	<p>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 beneficiaries will be selected, and the description of the environmental social and environmental benefits is very vague and insufficient. The project is in an area with various indigenous communities, but there is no detail on how it will work with these groups. The gender considerations are currently minimal, the project plans to undertake specific studies to analyse gender roles and use the results to improve gender equity.  <i>CR 1: Please describe concrete economic, social and environmental benefits of the project, and how they will be distributed.</i>  <i>CR 2: Please describe the major vulnerable groups, minority or indigenous groups in the target areas and what benefits would the project provide in particular to these groups.</i>  <i>CR 3: Please outline measures to address social, economic and environmental risks as per the fund's ESP policy.</i></p>	<p><i>social and environmental benefits of the project, and how they will be distributed.</i></p> <p>CR2: Not addressed. The revision mentions some villages and indigenous groups but provides no details on their vulnerability or how they will benefit from the project.  <i>Please describe the major vulnerable groups, with details justifying their vulnerabilities, minority or indigenous groups in the target areas and what benefits would the project provide in particular to these groups.</i>  CR 3: Not addressed.  <i>Please outline measures to address social, economic and environmental risks as per the fund's ESP policy.</i></p>
	<p>4. Is the project / programme cost effective?</p>	<p>Not demonstrated. The project's lack of clear adaptation rationale makes it difficult to follow and assess cost effectiveness of its</p>	<p>Not addressed. The revised section provides no further details than the original proposal.  <i>CAR 2: Please significantly revise</i></p>

		<p>proposed activities. The project highlights potential climate change risks that may severely degrade marine and coastal ecosystems that currently sustain the community, in addition to potentially severe water shortage.</p> <p>Some proposed adaptation measures consisting in water reservoirs, community-based ecotourism and floating nets do not seem to have been designed in response to future climate change, and there is no indication on their effectiveness in face of future scenarios. For example, it's unclear if there will be enough rainfall for the water reservoirs, or if desalinisation may be a better option. If the coral reefs will be severely degraded by bleaching and acidification, would there still be sustained fisheries and eco-tourism in the area (particularly as there are no proposed measures to strengthen the resilience of the ecosystems)?</p> <p>The project concept does not provide comparison with other alternative adaptation options. The concept provides the numbers on internal rate of returns for some measures, but there is no indication</p>	<p><i>this section to demonstrate cost-effectiveness.</i></p> <p><i>CR 4: Please provide more details on the effectiveness of the proposed adaptation measures, and how they compare to other adaptation options.</i></p> <p><i>CR 5: Please provide details on the sustainability of the project's investments and results once the project has ended.</i></p>
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		<p>on the source, reference or how these have been calculated. Also, the section on cost-effectiveness does not demonstrate sustainability and how the project results, and tools, infrastructure etc. will be sustained after project completion. Some elements of sustainability with regards to potential future funding through integration in village and regional development planning are described in section F, but detail is insufficient.</p> <p><i>CAR 2: Please significantly revise this section to demonstrate cost-effectiveness.</i></p> <p><i>CR 4: Please provide more details on the effectiveness of the proposed adaptation measures, and how they compare to other adaptation options.</i></p> <p><i>CR 5: Please provide details on the sustainability of the project's investments and results once the project has ended.</i></p>	
	<p>5. Is the project / programme consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, national or sub-national development plans,</p>	<p>Requires clarification and further detail. The project concepts maps the elements of the project against the Indonesian National Action Plan – Climate Change Adaptation but some elements are inconsistent or would benefit from more justification</p>	<p>Not addressed. The revised section still repeats the parts of Indonesian National Action Plan – Climate Change Adaptation that are relevant for the project. No other national strategy is mentioned.</p> <p><i>CR 6: Please provide more details on</i></p>

	<p>poverty reduction strategies, national communications and adaptation programs of action and other relevant instruments?</p>	<p>(e.g. the matching of water reservoir with ecosystem resilience cluster.) In addition, there is no indication how the project is consistent with other important national and subnational strategies, such as the management of coastal areas and small islands, regional strategies, etc. <i>CR 6: Please revise this section, adjust and provide more details on how the programme activities are is consistent with the national policies.</i></p>	<p><i>how the programme activities are is consistent with other national policies in addition to the RAN-API.</i></p>
	<p>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>	<p>Requires clarification The project concept provides a number of national standards and regulations that it will comply with and the list looks comprehensive. The concept also outlines potential ESP risks and measures for compliance with all principles. <i>CR 7: Indigenous people: the context description mentions the presence of a number of indigenous groups, but the concept states "This project will focus to empower the local community, but not for indigeneous people." Please clarify how the project will interact with the indigenous groups in the area.</i> <i>CR 8: Environment and Biodiversity: Please clarify the potential</i></p>	<p>Not addressed. This section has not been revised to address CR 7, 8 and 9.</p>

		<p><i>environmental impacts of the reservoir and Karamba floating nets and specify if the latter will use only local species. Please clarify if there will be a need to undertake an EIA.</i></p> <p><i>CR 9: Carbon emission: Please clarify which project activities will contribute to reduce carbon emission</i></p>	
	<p>7. Is there duplication of project / programme with other funding sources?</p>	<p>Unclear. The project seems to be building on some previous work done by Javlec Indonesia Foundation and other stakeholders, but does not provide details. Section H states that there's an ongoing project funded by MCA Indonesia and executed by JAVLEC, but there are no details on potential duplication or how it is complementary to this proposed project.</p> <p><i>CR 10: Please provide more details on this statement: "Various activities which exist in this project are also from the community, village government, local government, and the other related stakeholder." And clarify how this project overlaps with or complements the MCA Indonesia funded project mentioned in Section</i></p>	<p>Not addressed. The section has not been revised. CR10. Please clarify how the project builds upon and complements the MCA Indonesia funded project-even if it has been closed.</p>

		<p><i>H.</i>  <i>CR11: Please identify all relevant potentially overlapping projects/programmes and provide more details the linkages and synergies with other projects if any.</i></p>	
	<p>8. Does the project / programme have a learning and knowledge management component to capture and feedback lessons?</p>	<p>Yes. The project presents a knowledge management strategy which seems reasonable, but provides no details on target audiences.  <i>CR12: Please clarify the dissemination scope and target audiences of the knowledge management products under the project.</i></p>	<p>Not addressed. The revised LFA seems to only targets audiences within the project area and doesn't provide much information on target audiences and scope of dissemination of knowledge management products.  <i>CR12. Please revise the section G. with more details on how the project will disseminate acquired knowledge and lessons learned include a description of target audiences of KM products.</i></p>
	<p>9. Has a consultative process taken place, and has it involved all key stakeholders, and vulnerable groups, including gender considerations in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?</p>	<p>Unclear.  The project concept outlines some good relationships with local authorities and village communities and states some consultation with the vice-regency of Berau, but it is unclear of specific stakeholders consultations took place. The project outlines intentions and plans to carry out stakeholder consultation and analysis through various means during the project implementation,</p>	<p>CR 14. Partly addressed. The revision highlights that there are indigenous groups in the project areas mostly Bugis tribe, but does not provide details on any consultations with them.  <i>Please clarify if there were any consultation with the indigenous groups in the project area.</i>  CR 15. Not addressed.</p>

		<p>and the development of a Social and Gender Integration Plan. While the project is in an area with presence of indigenous groups, there was no mention of consultations with them. The project formulation grant proposes to undertake multi-stakeholders focus group discussions.</p> <p><i>CR14: Please clarify if there are minority groups and indigenous people in the project area and if they have been consulted during the initial consultative process.</i></p> <p><i>CR15: Please clarify if you have carried out already a consultative process with key stakeholders, through the MCA funded project, and if so describe the consultation process and the potential roles of the stakeholders in the project.</i></p> <p><i>CR 16: At full project development stage, a full-fledged consultative process will need to be carried out and demonstrated, taking into account gender and indigenous people considerations in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund.</i></p>	
	10. Is the requested	No.	Not addressed. Pls see above.

	financing justified on the basis of full cost of adaptation reasoning?	The adaptation reasoning is weak throughout the project. See previous CAR 1 and 2 and CR 1 and 4. <i>CR 17: Please address previous CARs and CRs on this point and provide additional information to demonstrate how the interventions will address climate change related risks and clearly state the adaptation benefits of the proposed measures, in the face of future climate change impacts and scenarios.</i>	
	11. Is the project / program aligned with AF's results framework?	No. Given previous comments on adaptation rationale, it is not possible to evaluate if the program is aligned with the AF results framework. <i>CR 18: Please address previous CARs and CRs, in particular CAR 1 and 2 and CR 1, 4 and 17.</i>	Not addressed. Pls see above.
	12. Has the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes been taken into account when designing the project?	Partially. The project addressed sustainability through an assumption that investment in community readiness and integration of adaptation in village development planning will sustain the project results. The proposal does not provide sufficient details as to how the project	CR 20. Not addressed. The revision do not provide the requested details



		<p>activities will be sustained, replicated and scaled up after the project completion, particularly as the project will invest in infrastructure that may require significant maintenance (early warning system, water reservoir, etc).</p> <p>The project highlights the future ESMS (Environmental and social management system) and SGIP (social and gender implementation plan) as key means to ensuring sustainability. Given that these are yet to be developed, it is critical to supervise their implementation and assess their results.</p> <p><i>CR 20: Please provide more details on the arrangements through which project activities will be sustained after the project completion, replicated and scaled up and what specific mechanisms will support that.</i></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</p>	<p>Partially.</p> <p>The concept note provides tables with checklist of some environmental and social issues, and potential impacts and risks. The risk identification has been made to some degree but with no risk categorisation.</p>	<p>CR 21. The revision still don't categorize the project risk level.</p>

	Gender Policy of the Fund?	<p>The assessment of certain social risks will be undertaken through the development of a SGIP during the project implementation.</p> <p><i>CR 21: Please state the category in which the screening process has classified the project (Category A/B/C).</i></p> <p><i>CR 22: During project preparation, all activities should be fully identified and risks fully identified and managed as required. Consider undertaking the SGIP during the project preparation phase.</i></p>	
Resource Availability	1. Is the requested project / programme funding within the cap of the country?	Yes	
	2. Is the Implementing Entity Management Fee at or below 8.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget before the fee?	Yes, it is at 8.49%	
	3. Are the Project/Programme Execution Costs at or below 9.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget (including the fee)?	Yes. It is at 7.97%	

Eligibility of IE	4. Is the project/programme submitted through an eligible Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board?	Yes.	
Implementation Arrangements	1. Is there adequate arrangement for project / programme management, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund?	n/a at concept stage	
	2. Are there measures for financial and project/programme risk management?	n/a at concept stage	
	3. Are there measures in place for the management of for environmental and social risks, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?	n/a at concept stage	
	4. Is a budget on the Implementing Entity Management Fee use included?	n/a at concept stage	
	5. Is an explanation and	n/a at concept stage	

	a breakdown of the execution costs included?		
	6. Is a detailed budget including budget notes included?	n/a at concept stage	
	7. Are arrangements for monitoring and evaluation clearly defined, including budgeted M&E plans and sex-disaggregated data, targets and indicators, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund?	n/a at concept stage	
	8. Does the M&E Framework include a break-down of how implementing entity IE fees will be utilized in the supervision of the M&E function?	n/a at concept stage	
	9. Does the project/programme's results framework align with the AF's results framework? Does it include at least one core outcome indicator from the Fund's results	n/a at concept stage	

	framework?		
	10. Is a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones included?	n/a at concept stage	

Technical Summary	<p>The project aims to develop a scheme of community adaptation resilience of climate change, focused on the Maratua island in the Berau district, East Kalimantan. The project objectives 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.</p> <p>The initial technical review found that the language used in the concept note was often unclear, making it difficult to understand and assess some of the technical aspects of the proposal. The concept note did not provide adequately detailed information on some critical aspects of the project. The description of the project components is very general and lacks details on the activities to be undertaken. The rational for the choice of the proposed adaptation strategies is weak and there is little information on their effectiveness in the face of future climate change. A significant amount of information needs to be provided and clarified and corrective actions taken before this proposal could be considered for endorsement. As a fundamental, the concept needs to articulate a clear adaptation rational and provide more specificity on the project objectives and its activities.</p> <p>The final review finds that the concept document has not addressed most of the requests and not provided sufficient information at this stage.</p> <p>The following observations are made, to be addressed when resubmitting the concept: a) The proposal should provide a clear adaptation rational, further explain and justify the selection of the approach, the adaptation measures and their effectiveness in the face of future climate as well as the target project area and beneficiaries.</p>
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	b) the proposal should provide further details and clarity on project's expected outcomes, and on the project social, economic and environmental benefits
Date:	9/10/2018



## 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:	Regional Implementing Entity
Implementing Entity:	Yayasan JAVLEC Indonesia (JAVLEC Indonesia Foundation)
Executing Entity/ies:	Yayasan JAVLEC Indonesia (JAVLEC Indonesia Foundation) Pokja REDD Berau (REDD Working Group of Berau)
Amount of Financing Requested:	USD 998,000 (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 the frequency of cases (quantity) and the risk level of disasters (quality). BNPB recorded that the disasters triggers since 1815 until 2016 are dominated by factors which relate to climate condition-that is about 94 %, and 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 index-the score is 202.

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

<sup>2</sup> Direktorat of Climate 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 Tsunami	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 Teluk Alulu (Alulu Bay) and Bohebukut/Teluk Harapan (Harapan 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 social life in this region is running well. The origin people and the foreigners live together-without 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, Bohebukut or Teluk Harapan is the most densely village-of the four villages in Maratua island. Both of the villages which become the project sites-Teluk

Harapan/Bohebukut and Teluk Alulu-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 of motorboats. To catch fish, the equipments which often used are seine net, gillnet, liftnet, lines, purse seine, 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 islands 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 sandbars which exists in landscape of Derawan islands. 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 organisms, stabilize the soft seabed, take cover of organism from predator, place of fish species enlargement, current-dampers, and cover from sun shine for the inhabitant. The survey of P20 LIPI and TNC found 8 species of seagrass-meadows-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 Cape Batu, mangrove forest also spreads on Derawan islands-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 abrasion 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*).

Climate of 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 number of rainy days 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 rise of sea levels, 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 resource in Maratua island. Fresh water is only met as shallow groundwater-with the deep is around 1.8 – 2.3 meter. 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 in that village. 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

## Amended in November

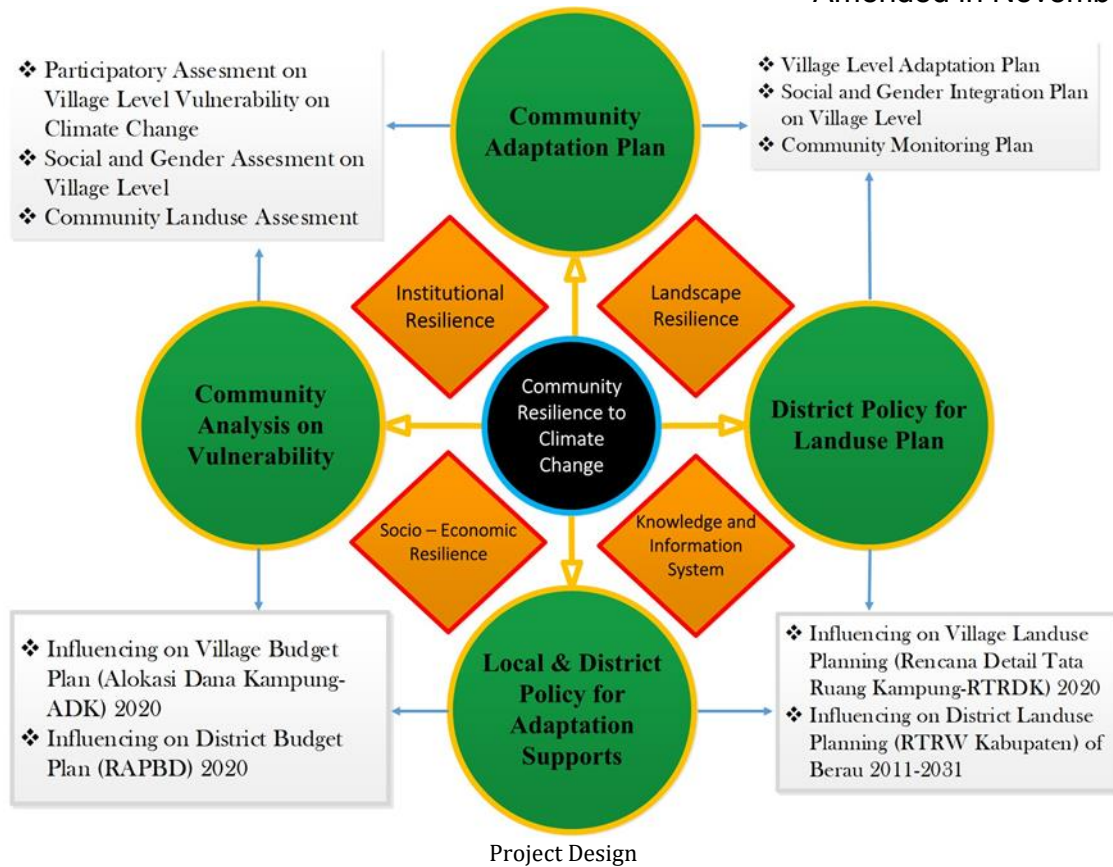
difficult to sail to look for fish-which sometimes also relates to the boat which is not quite strong to face high wave. Climate change also has caused the fishermen experiences and knowledge on the estimation of time and the location of fish-especially, high quality fish-often do not precise. This project 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 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 (Standard Operating Procedures) of safety awareness. Moreover, it is hoped that the application of the procedures which based on the real awareness of the agent-able 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 an intensive facilitation, capacity building and technical assistance \(for Maratua small islands society\) regarding various topics which are potential to encourage society participation in small islands sustainable development and climate change adaptation. In addition, the project will encourage village local government and district government of Berau on leading to policy, planning, and strategic program which support the effectiveness of communities on 2 villages of Maratua small islands adaptation program and sustainable development.](#)

### **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. [To Improve Community Understanding on the Level of Vulnerability and Risks on Climate-change in 2 Villages in Maratua Island](#)
2. [To Promote Inclusion of Social and Gender Aspects into Adaptation Plan in Village Level](#)
3. [To Develop Community Landuse Plan on Village Level](#)
4. [To Develop Climate-change Adaptation Plan in Village Level](#)
5. [To Advocate Adoption of Village Landuse Planning into the Village & District Development Plan](#)
6. [To Advocate Adoption of Village Adaptation Plan into the Village & District Fiscal Policies](#)



While, the expected concrete outputs of this project are:

1. Document of baseline study of vulnerability level on CC in 2 villages
2. Document of landuse mapping and planning CC in 2 villages
3. Document of community based adaptation plan in 2 villages
4. Document of community based monitoring plan in 2 villages
5. Document of Academic Review on District Landuse Policies to Adopt Local Adaptation Plan
6. Document of Academic Review on District Fiscal Policies to Adopt Local Adaptation Plan
7. The improved ability of community to adapt to climate change,
8. The availability of community group for disaster response,
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 (revised) is USD 998,000 (nine hundreds ninety eight thousands US Dollar).

**Project / Programme Components and Financing:**

Project/Programme Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (US\$)
<b><i>1. Improve Community Understanding on the Level of Vulnerability on CC in 2 Villages in Maratua Island</i></b>			
1.1. Baseline of natural habitats and biological diversity document from participatory assesment prepared	Developing Baseline of Natural Habitats and Biological Diversity Survey on Natural Habitats and Biological Diversity	Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats	8,970
1.2. Participatory assesment on vulnerability organized	Assesment in 2 villages		6,267
1.3. Presence the vulnerability maps and analysis of small island	Developing Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping		10,604
1.4. Program support by the District Government occured	Program socialization		2,837
1.5. Document of natural habitats and biological diversity updated	Participatory Monitoring on Natural and Habitats		13,911
1.6. Presence the adaptation strategy of small island recommendation series	Developing Learning Book of Vulnerability		7,037
<b><i>2. Promote Inclusion of Social and Gender Aspects into Adaptation Plan in Village Level</i></b>			
2.1. Baseline of gender inclusion for adaptation available	Participatory assesment	Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats	3,541
2.2. Community participation (incl. young and women) on information preparation and dissemination of adaptation strategy improved	Community Based Adaptation Training for Information Center		21,430
2.3. The community knowledge and skill improvement program works	Community Facilitation		63,407
2.4. Social and gender integration plan in 2	SGIP Assesment		3,459

villages developed			
2.5. The disaster response inclusive program of community of small islands created	Study on Disaster Risk Resilience		4,096
2.6. Regulary multistakeholder coordination meeting organized	District Government Meeting		7,704
<b>3. Develop Community Landuse Plan on Village Level</b>			
3.1. Participatory landuse mapping and planning organized	Participatory Landuse Mapping for Adaptation	Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures	29,141
3.2. Presence participatory information media on village landuse (website)	Developing Website for 2 Villages		1,481
3.3. Presence the landuse of small island documentary film	Documentary movie		11,259
3.4. Environment and social management system (ESMS) document develop for 2 village	ESMS Assesment		2,515
<b>4. Develop Adaptation Plan in Village Level</b>			
4.1. Disaster risk resilience training works	Training on Disaster Risk Resilience	Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	7,141
4.2. Training modules on adaptation create	Developing Training Modules		919
4.3. Adaptation plan training works	Training on Climate Change Adaptation		7,496
4.4. Presence the adaptation plan of small island literature	Developing Learning Book of CC Adaptation		17,874
4.5. Presence participatory information media on adaptation plan (website)	Developing Website Content for 2 Villages		3,741
4.6. ESMS document adopt adaptation plan	Monitoring Result of ESMS		3,348
4.7. Presence the adaptation plan of small island documentary film	Documentary movie		10,370

4.8. Availibility of the adaptation information package on regulary progress	Booklets		3,778
4.9. Community disaster response plans for 2 villages create	Developing Disaster Management Plan (RPB - Rencana Penanggulangan Bencana)		1,222
4.9.1 Community disaster response plans on vulnerability monitoring by community:			
a. Presence study of early warning on Maratua Island (for all villages at Maratua)	Need Assesment of Early Warning System (EWS)		3,763
b. EWS for community develop (for all villages at Maratua)	Installation of Community Based EWS		32,296
c. Early warning on disaster for community capacity increase (for all villages at Maratua)	Training on EWS for Communnity		4,430
d. Community procedure for early warning create (for all villages at Maratua)	Developing SOP of EWS		1,348
e. Dissemination of the community base early warning (for all villages at Maratua)	Developing Information Modules/Leaflets		2,222
f. The implementation of the early warning procedure on the community (for all villages at Maratua)	EWS Demo for Schools and Community		6,467
4.9.2 Community disaster response with focus on basic needs (e.g clean water) managed by community			
a. Facilitating Water Management Institution in 2 Villages	Conducting village worshops to develop "Village Water Management Institution"		1,852
b. Feasibility Study and	Developing Feasibility		6,259



DED on Water Reservoir Construction	Study and DED on Water Reservoir Construction		
c. Construct Water reservoir in Teluk Alulu Village	Construct Water reservoir		316,148
d. Construction Permits	Managing Construction Permits		4,185
e. Training on Management of Mini Reservoir in Teluk Alulu Village	Training on Management of Mini Reservoir		3,556
4.9.3 Community adaptation strategy with focus on fisheries and ecotourism management			
a. Install community fisheries with floating cage (Karamba Jaring Apung or KJA) in Teluk Alulu			
a.1. Feasibility Study	Developing Feasibility Study on KJA		2,704
a.2.. KJA Permits	Managing KJA Permit		2,333
a.3. Installation of KJA	Installing KJA		83,852
a.4. Training on Management of KJA for Teluk Alulu communities	Training on Management of KJA for Teluk Alulu communities		4,444
b. Upgrade waste management and facilities of ecotourism in Teluk Harapan Village			
b.1. Training on waste management for Community Based Ecotourism	Training on waste management for Community Based Ecotourism		3,570
b.2. Upgrade waste management facilities in Teluk Harapan ecotourism spots	Installing waste management facilities in Teluk Harapan ecotourism spots		25,185
b.3. Develop Community Recycling Centre (CRC) in Teluk Harapan Village	Conducting village workshops to develop "Community Recycling Centre" (CRC) in Teluk Harapan Village		4,593
b.4. Campaign for community awareness on better waste management for ecotourism	Managing campaign programs for community awareness		1,037

<b>5. Adoption of Village Landuse Planning into the Village &amp; District Development Plan</b>			
5.1. Series of policy dialogues on landuse planning (village & district level) that adopt adaptation plan managed	Multistakeholders Workshop	Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures	17,407
5.2. Program support by the district government	Intensive Communication/Audieny		6,859
5.3. Integration between adaptation plan into village and district landuse plan (RDTR-Kampung & RTRWD Berau)	Integrating Landuse Plans (Village & District)		2,519
5.4. Series of maps and documents of adaptation plan into village and district landuse plan (RDTRKampung & RTRWD Berau)	Integrating Landuse Plans (Village & District)		3,556
<b>6. Adoption of Village Adaptation Plan the Village &amp; District Fiscal Policies</b>			
6.1. Series of policy dialogues on fiscal policies that adopt adaptation plan managed	Multistakeholders Workshop	Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures	8,444
6.2. Technical assistance for fiscal policies from KLHK (DG Perubahan Iklim) and Kemenkeu (BKF)	Training Workshop		3,630
6.3. Program support by the district government	Intensive Communication/Audieny		6,692
6.4. Integration between adaptation plan into village and district fiscal policies (ADD & RAPBD)	Integrating Fiscal Plans (Village & District)		1,884.62
6.5. Series of academic papers of adaptation plan into village and district fiscal policies	Developing Policy paper on community adaptation resilience		6,923.08

## Projected Calendar:

Milestone	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	October 1, 2018
Quarterly Monitoring	December 31, 2018 January 30, 2018 May 28, 2019 September 31, 2019 January 30, 2020 May 28, 2020
Mid-term Review (if planned)	May 31, 2019
Project/Programme Closing	September 30, 2020
Terminal Evaluation	May 31, 2020

## 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.

To achieve the goal on developing community resilience to adapt to climate change and its disaster risk in Maratua Small Island, the concept note will achieve 3 main outcomes, which are:

1. Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats
2. Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas
3. Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures

The activities will focus on 2 villages in Maratua, namely Teluk Alulu and Teluk Harapan village, where inhabits by around 350 households in around an area of 997 km<sup>2</sup>. The focus of the project will gives direct contribution toward the readiness of the community in small island, community 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 knowledge, attitude, and practices that will lead to higher adaptation level on climate change. Participatory assessment and planning for both communities will be facilitated, to prepare the baseline situation of community vulnerability on climate change. Further capacity building activities will also be managed to develop community based adaptation plan, including livelihood measures, such as fisheries, water and sanitation, and early warning system information for local purposes.

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Community resilience will be supported by village and district development policies, including land use planning and fiscal matters. Several multistakeholder forums will be organized to mobilize policy maker understanding and policy reform, especially for the revision of TR-Kampung and RTRW of Berau District. Implementation of the local adaptation strategy will be supported by new-term of “adaptation fiscal support”, therefore the project will facilitate policy dialogues on developing fiscal policy related to adaptation of climate change in village level (ADK-*Alokasi dana Kampung*), as well as district level of Berau (APBD-*Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Kabupaten*).

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

The project will be complied to the ESP-AF by: (a) developing participatory project management system that ensures environmental and social risks are identified and assessed at the earliest possible stage of project design, (b) adopt measures to avoid or where avoidance is impossible to minimize or mitigate those risks during implementation, and (c) monitor and report on the status of those measures during and at the end of implementation. The scope of project implementation will be start by improving community understanding on the level of vulnerable on climate change, through participatory assessment to identify level of the risk of CC and its impact on local economy, social and natural environment, including women group.

The vulnerable groups in Maratua Small Island has been identified in former program organized Javlec and MCA-Kehati in 2016-2018. Most of the villagers, local inhabitants and indigenous people (mostly *Bugis* tribe) are experiencing a transition from the profession as fishermen to service providers, especially related to tourism services. Some key informants who were met said that they no longer worked as fishermen because they felt that fishermen's income was uncertain. In fact, many of the villagers also have gardens and farms in the garden by planting coconut, cassava and bananas, but the produce of these gardens is usually not sold and only for their own consumption (<http://javlec.org/tag/maratua/>).

From the early phase on community assessment, the project will enhance the opportunity for economic, social and environmental benefits based on community planning, which cover better land use arrangement, local livelihood improvement, as well as village and district policy supports. The 2 villages communities will be facilitated to prepare the

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Community Landuse Plan on Village Level, Adaptation Plan in Village Level, to be further adopted into the Village & District Development Plan. One of the key aspects of the community plan will cover the need of improvement of community disaster response with focus on basic needs (e.g clean water) that managed by community. The other key aspect is the community adaptation strategy with focus on fisheries and ecotourism management. To ensure the inclusiveness of vulnerable groups in 2 target villages, the project will also facilitate the local institution to manage better livelihood program as part of the adaptation strategy, one of them is Water Management Institution which will develop in 2 Villages.

Outlining local measures to address social, economic and environmental risks will be facilitated by the project through the development of Participatory Monitoring on Natural and Habitats, ESMS document adopt adaptation plan, as well as community disaster response plans on vulnerability monitoring by community.

#### 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:

Compare Level	Amount	Unit	Project Cost	Unit
Proejct Input	2	year	10,000,000,000	IDR
Effected areal range	99,700	hectare	100,300.90	IDR/Ha
Beneficiaries	3,555	person	2,812,939.52	IDR/person/2 years
			117,205	IDR/person/month

By looking at the comparison above, the value of project development to each hectare is IDR 100,300.90 for a long period. While, the value of the project beneficiaries is IDR 2,812,939 for two years or the same with IDR 117,205 per month per person.

Most of the activities will be organized in participatory approach, where the inclusive involvement from project beneficiaries and local government will be an important component. These approach will lead to the high ownership of the project plan from stakeholders in Maratua Small Island, as well as high involvement during project implementation phase. Installment of any construction for the project will be assessed by feasibility study and the development if DED (detail engineering design), that will be

managed by local institutions. The project also developed the example of local-specific adaptation strategy in village level will be adopted into policy of village level and district level, including fiscal supports from village (ADK) and district (APBD).

- 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 orientation of the program proposed is for synergizing the adaptation development in national scale. Based on the suggestion which developed on the national action plan of climate change adaptation or RAN-API Special Area Resilience, especially for Coastal and Small Islands Area<sup>1</sup>, the project is arranged to be synergized with 5 Main Programs (Clusters), namely:

- (1) Clusters for Increasing the Life Capacity of Coastal and Small Islands Communities Related to Issues of Climate Change. The action plan in this cluster is directed at socialization and awareness community towards the phenomenon and impact of climate change, development of utilization coastal resources and small islands for the community, source maintenance and rehabilitation water resources in coastal and small islands and infrastructure improvements (electricity transportation network, **clean water**, and communication) in the outer coastal areas and small islands by using appropriate technology.
- (2) Environmental and Ecosystem Management and Utilization Clusters for Change Adaptation Climate. The action plan in this cluster is directed at efforts to improve environmental quality in the region coastal and small islands, identification, maintenance and rehabilitation of ecosystems coastal and small islands and carry out maintenance and rehabilitation of non-protected areas structural or natural beaches and areas behind them are based on the results of studies and identification coastal ecosystems and small islands.
- (3) Clusters for the Application of Structural and Non-Structural Adaptation Measures to Anticipate Threats Climate change. The action plan in this cluster is directed at Coastal development efforts Resilience Village (CRV) or Pesisir Tangguh Village, provides assistance in the facilities and infrastructure KDP development, identification and elevation adjustment and structural strengthening vital buildings and facilities, such as roads, port docks, and community settlements coastal areas and small islands, increasing the resilience of agricultural resources and ponds coastal to the threat of climate change and identify, development and maintenance beach protective structure (sea wall, groin, breakwater, beach nourishment, sluice gate tide, etc.)
- (4) Cluster for Integrating Adaptation Efforts into Coastal and Island Area Management Plans Small island. The action plan in this cluster is directed at efforts to identify and mapping the potential of small islands, composing norms, standards, guidelines and criteria (NSPK)

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<sup>1</sup> [http://perpustakaan.bappenas.go.id/lontar/file?file=digital/153661-%5B\\_Konten\\_%5D-Konten%20D492.pdf](http://perpustakaan.bappenas.go.id/lontar/file?file=digital/153661-%5B_Konten_%5D-Konten%20D492.pdf)

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rehabilitation and adaptation to climate change in coastal areas and small islands, implementing risk assessment and climate change adaptation in coastal areas and small islands, studies and sectoral / sub-sectoral sector / sub-sector climate change risk and adaptation mapping, compile **spatial planning** documents and coastal area and island **management plans** small based on the results of risk assessment and climate change adaptation and monitoring and control for **spatial planning** and coastal and water zoning of climate change.

- (5) Cluster for Improving Support Systems for Climate Change Adaptation in Coastal and Island Areas Small. The action plan in this cluster is directed at efforts to improve research and potential studies coastal resources, increasing research capacity on phenomena and impacts of change climate in coastal and small islands, developing a **disaster early warning** system climatology and oceanography and **institutional strengthening** and coordination across sectors mitigation of adaptation in coastal areas and small islands.

**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 Number 61 of 2011 concerning National Action Plan of Green House Emission Reduction, Regulation of the head Indonesian National Board for Disaster Management Number 4 in 2008 about the guidelines of Disaster Management Plan Arrangement, and Regulation of the Head of Indonesian National board for Disaster Management Number 1 in 2012 about General Guidelines of Disaster Resilient Village/*Kampung*. The linkage of those policies can be seen on the table below.

	<b>Main Activities</b>	<b>National Standard</b>
1	Developing Community Resilience Plans	<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>Kampung</i></li> </ul>
2	Developing Capacity of Community Resilience	<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>Kampung</i></li> </ul>
3	Developing District Resilience Plan (RAD - <i>Rencana Aksi Daerah</i> )	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

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4	Developing Community Based Information System	RAN API Ecosystem Resilience Field Cluster 6 Information and Communication Development
5	Developing Water reservoir	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	Developing Net Floating Karamba	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	Developing Community Based Ecotourism	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
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 Vulnerable Groups	The uninvolved 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 result SGIP document (Social and Gender Integration Plan). Various plans which written in the document-then-become part of overall project
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 government—such as a Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Convention on the Rights of Persons with



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Principle 5. Gender Equality and Women's	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 Integration Plan). Various plans are written in the document-then-become the part of all project
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 time and leave time, the rights of holiday and overtime fee, the rights of freedom of association, the rights of reproductions, the rights of worship, the rights to direct action, the rights of safety and healthy work, the rights to get
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 community on the project site construction development-so that the project implementation can run smoothly received by the local community and can strenthoen social
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
Principle 10. Conservation of Biological Diversity	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, and 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 results or output which can be achieved by the project implementation.
Principle 12. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	The occur of pollution and resources inefficiency	The various adaptation schemes which will be 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 environment on the tourism development. Pollution prevention –either waste, chemical substances, sound,etc-will be avoided as minimum as possible in this project. Pollution prevention strategy will be shown in ESMP document
Principle 13. Public Health	Public health is endangered	This project has a small chance to give a treath for public health or local people.
Principle 14. Physical and Cultural Heritage	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 Conservation	Soil conservation is threatened	In this project, mini lake construction has a relation to the possibility of the threatened of soil conservation. So, the construction of mini lake will be followed by Feasibility Study and Detail Engineering Design-which then be analyzed using ESMS (Environmental and Social Management System) study. ESMS study will result environment and social management plan which will be applied into the project implementation
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**F. Describe if there is duplication of project / programme with other funding sources, if any.**

This project results are some documents of plan in village/*kampung* 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. The documents will be integrated with Village Medium-Term Development Plan (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Kampung – RPJMK*). Therefore, automatically-village will also allocate budget from the village fund (*Dana Desa*) which is now adequate. District Action Plan (*Rencana Aksi Daerah – RAD*) also will be integrated with District Medium-Term Development Plan (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah – RPJMD*).

On village/*kampung* and Local/District level, Yayasan JAVLEC Indonesia-together with consortium member have had quite high social capital of activity and program implementation during this time. Various activities which raised in this project are also from communities, village government, local government, and the other related stakeholders.

**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 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.**

From the ongoing project which is funded by MCA Indonesia, JAVLEC has had a good relationship with local government such as the regent, the vice of regent, and also the related agencies such as BAPPEDA (Development Planning Agency at sub-national level), Marine and Fishery Agency (*Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan*), Village Community Empowerment Agency (*Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa*), Sub-district government of Maratua, Local government, and also village community in Maratua. Therefore, there is also extracting data through FGD with community group and tourism manager for the important parameter in the project such as fresh water (10,000 liters/week/household), community income level, the variety and the change of livelihood, role division in the family, frequency and the type of disaster which occur, and also climate change in the last 5 years.

The result of discussion with the regent and the vice regent of Berau also supports the existence of climate change adaptation for Maratua island especially on fresh water availability, marine based tourism, ecotourism and the community readiness for disaster considering that Maratua is a small island which is susceptible toward climate change especially the rise of sea level, storm/hurricane, and the other extreme weather. Moreover, there is a conformity with local development plan of Berau District on RPJMD (Medium Term Development Plan in District Level) in 2016 – 2021 of Chapter VI on Strategy and Policy Direction especially on the cluster of strategy as follows:

1. Women Empowerment and Family Planning

Strategy 1

Gender equality enhancement, quality life improvement and protection from violence, exploitation and discrimination toward women and children.

Policy direction:

- (1) The increase of active role of women in the development.
- (3) The increase of women participation in legislative.
- (1) The improvement of quality life and protection of women as part of human resources included female worker protection.
- (2) The improvement of quality and welfare, and also children protection.
- (3) Institutional strengthening of gender and children mainstreaming

2. Marine and Fishery

Strategy 2

The increase of marine and fishery resources usage and land potency optimally.

Policy direction:

- (1) The increase of coastal areas and small islands development and the arrangement of fisherman housings in order to be marine tourism object.
- (2) The increase of production through optimalization of land utilization.

3. Fresh Water

Strategy 1

The improvement of infrastucture and facilities of fresh water.

Policy direction:

- (1) The improvement of the coverage of fresh water service.
- (2) The construction of some fresh water facilities and water resources.

Strategy 2

The provision and management of raw water gradually and water resources conservation.

Policy direction:

- (1) The development and management of pond as raw water.
- (2) The increase of community participation and coastal and river protection in order to save water.
- (3) The construction of water resources infrastructure.
- (4) The provision and management of raw water.
- (5) The development, management, and conservation of river, lake, and the other water resources.

4. Tourism

Strategy 1

The increase and development of tourism promotion.

Policy direction:

- (1) The increase of construction of facilities and infrastructure of tourism and art.
- (2) The increase of tourism objects.
- (3) The improvement of human resources in tourism field.

5. General government

Strategy 9

The increase of quality of Disaster Management and Community Protection.

Policy direction:

- (1) The increase of handling and managing of disaster through early prevention, disaster risk reduction included the alert, early warning and mitigation.

- (2) The increase of quality and quantity of facilities and infrastructure in the context of disaster management.
- (3) The increase of rehabilitation and reconstruction after the disaster.

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 adapatation,
- Hold FGDs and workshops in village level,
- Meeting and training which always involve multistakeholders,
- Presentation to multistakeholders, and
- Consultation public.

While, which is meant by multistakeholders that will be part of the project are: community, village government, school, sub-district government, lodging house and hotels entrepreneur, District Government of Berau (Head of District, SETDA, BAPPEDA, Office of Environment, Office of District Spatial Planning, Office of Public Works), Province Government of Kalimantan Timur (BP DAS, Fishery and Marine office, Forestry Office).

In the project implementation, the beneficiaries are not only men, but also women, the involvement of the youth and children. For the implementation, it will be built monitoring activity periodically of SGIP implementation which is arranged in the beginning of the project implementation. It is being important part for the improvement of gender role (women, the youth, children) as part of climate change adaptation activity.

Activity type which supports gender equality by involving women and the youth which is designed in the project covers:

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

Whereas activity that involving women, the youth, and children is:

- EWS Demo for school and community.

In order to realize the needs relate to gender, so it was conducted analysis and measurement of gender policy parameter through interview and the result are below:

<b>Checklist of Social and Gender Principles</b>	<b>No Further Assessment Required for Compliance</b>	<b>Existing Condition</b>
Gender	SGIP Assesment	Most of the community is classified in poor category-almost poor. Women and men both work as fishermen and work in the farm. Household role is dominated or burdened more to women.
Gender balance	SGIP Assesment	Not much involve the youth and women.
Gender equality	SGIP Assesment	The decision is dominant in men.
Gender equity	SGIP Assesment	The youth does not get portion on the decision making.
Gender mainstreaming	SGIP Assesment	-
Gender responsive	SGIP Assesment	There is not yet any women leader in the community formal organization.
Gender sensitive	SGIP Assesment	Children and the youth do not become important part on the community decision.
Women empowerment	SGIP Assesment	Women institutional is still limited, in the form of PKK (family welfare movement organization) and Dasa Wisma (small association of households). There is special work that handled by women, that is the production of coconut oil. For marine fishery,



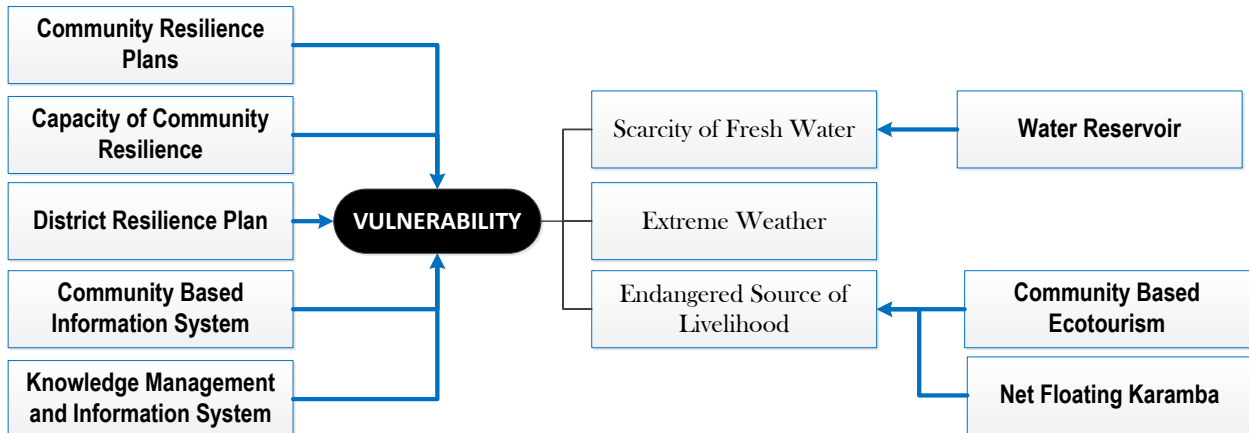
		women run the role on cleaning the fish catch.
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**I. Provide justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning.**

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 mentioned before, this project will target on some main problems which are more real felt by Maratua's community—they are fresh water scarcity, extreme weather that often occurs, and the livelihood resources are endangered. This project will result a series of output which contributes directly or indirectly on the climate change adaptation effort. Those outputs are indirectly will give contribution for adaptation ability toward the overall main problems—cover fresh water scarcity, extreme weather that often occurs, and livelihood resources that are endangered—cover community resilience plans, capacity of community resilience, District Resilience Plan, community based information system, dan knowledge management and information system. The making of water reservoir will directly contribute for the problem of fresh water scarcity, while net floating karamba and community based ecotourism directly give a way out of the vulnerability of the threatened of the community livelihood resources.



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

The sustainability of the project outcome has been taken into account during organizing participatory assessment in initial phase, where the inclusive involvement from project beneficiaries and local government will be an important component. This approach will lead to the high ownership of the project plan from stakeholders in Maratua Small Island, as well as high involvement during project implementation phase. Installation of any construction for the project will be assessed by feasibility study and the development of DED (detail engineering design), that will be managed by local institutions. The project also developed the example of local-specific adaptation strategy in village level will be adopted into policy of village level and district level, including fiscal supports from village (ADK) and district (APBD).

**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	Risk Level	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
<i>Compliance with the Law</i>	√	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential impact: Project is stopped</li> <li>• Prevention: Socialization and coordination with multistakeholder; The support from local government</li> </ul>
<i>Access and Equity</i>	SGIP Assesment	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential impact: Male domination</li> <li>• Prevention: Involve female and the youth</li> </ul>

<i>Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups</i>	SGIP Assesment	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential impact: Old people, women, children do not have a role in the activity</li> <li>• Prevention: The involvement of marginal and vulnerable group into the project</li> </ul>
<i>Human Rights</i>	√	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project does not give negative impact for human rights</li> </ul>
<i>Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment</i>	SGIP Assesment	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential impact: Men domination</li> <li>• Prevention: The involvement of women, the youth, and children</li> </ul>
<i>Core Labour Rights</i>	√	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential impact: Children under the age in the adult work</li> <li>• Prevention: Working procedure</li> </ul>
<i>Indigenous Peoples</i>	√	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project does not effect tradition, tribes change, remove indigenous people</li> </ul>
<i>Involuntary Resettlement</i>	√	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project does not give impact to the tradition, tribes change, remove indigenous people</li> </ul>
<i>Protection of Natural Habitats</i>	√	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project will give positive impact for fish habitat</li> </ul>
<i>Conservation of Biological Diversity</i>	√	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project will give a positive impact for Mangrove ecosystem sustainability, coral, and seagrass - meadows</li> </ul>
<i>Climate Change</i>	√	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project will support community adaptation of climate change</li> <li>• The project will not give impact for sustainable emission increase</li> </ul>
<i>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	√	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project will have an impat to the efficiency of fuel usage and natural resources extraction</li> </ul>
<i>Public Health</i>	√	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project give an impact for the community health improvement by lessening the usage of semi-salted water</li> </ul>
<i>Physical and Cultural Heritage</i>	√	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project does not give negative impact on the tribes tradition which exist on the project location</li> </ul>
<i>Lands and Soil Conservation</i>	ESMS Assessment	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential impact: The making of lake can damaga the soil</li> <li>• Prevention: The evaluation of location feasibility from social and environment</li> </ul>

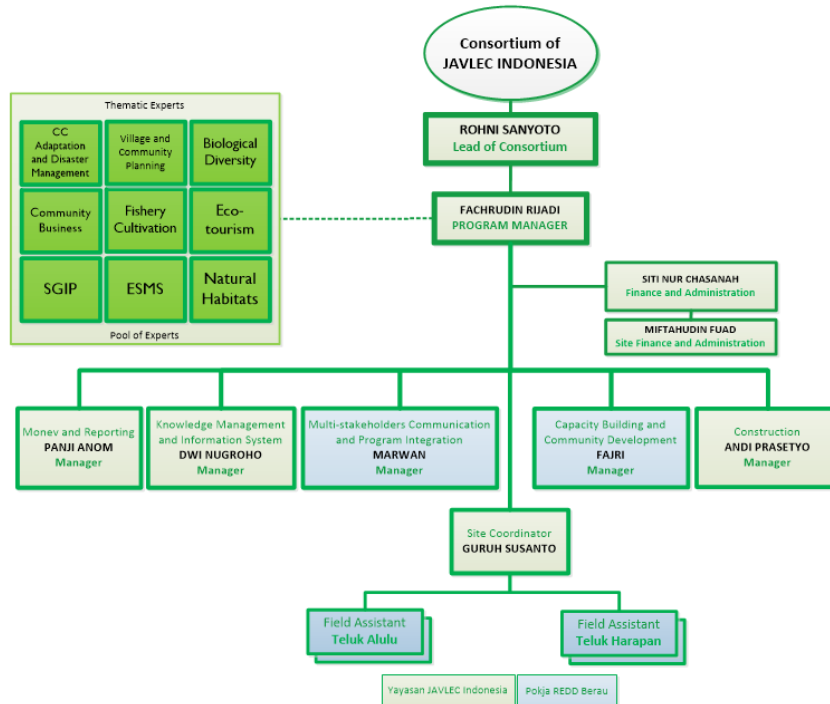
### **PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

#### **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 involvemet 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.**  
 See below table:

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 project budget plan.
	Inaccuracy/tardiness of project fund transfer process	Middle	In certain amount, JAVLEC Indonesia Foundatio 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 toursim bussines- as an important point on the tourism management.
	The environment impact as the result	Middle	Every construction development-in this case is the construction of mini lake and floating net karamba-will always be followed by

	of construction development		Feasibility study (FS) and Detail Engineering Design (DED)-which then will be analyzed using ESMS study (Environmental and Social Management Plan). ESMS study will result environment and social management planning which will be applied in the project implementation.
Social	Social impact as the result of construction development	Middle	
	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 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 Vulnerable Groups	The univolevement 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 result SGIP document (Social and Gender Integration Plan) Various plans which written in the document-then-become part of overall project implementation.
Principle 4.	Human Rights	This project will avoid the possibility of human rights violations. ESMS study and

Human Rights	Violations	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 government—such as a Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Convention on the Rights of Persons with disabilities,etc.
Principle 5. Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment	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 all project implementation.
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 benefolent, the rights of rest time and leave time, the rights of holiday and overtime fee, the rights of freedom of association, the rights of reproductions, the rights of worship, the rights to direct action, the rights of safety and healthy work, the rights to get equal treatment, and the rights of severance pay if fired.
Principle 7. Indigenous Peoples	The carelessness of local people and/or indigeneous	This project will focus to empower the local community, <a href="#">including indigeneous people (Bugis tribes)</a> . The strategy of local involvement will be based on ESMP document and SGIP document. JAVLEC Indonesia Foundation has had experiences on involving local community on the project site construction development-so that the project implementation can run smoothly, received by the local community, and can strengthen social capital.
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 Habitats	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 Diversity	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. <a href="#">Any potential environmental impacts of the reservoir and Karamba floating nets will be managed by UKL-UPL (EIA) document during permit process from BLH (Badan Lingkungan) Berau District.</a>
Principle 11. Climate Change	The occur of carbon emission	<a href="#">The project activities not direct contribute to reduce carbon emission</a>
Principle 12. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	The occur of pollution and resources inefficiency	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 environment on the tourism development. Pollution prevention –either waste, chemical substances, sound,etc-will be avoided as minimuml as possible in this project. Pollution prevention strategy will be shown in ESMP document.
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 inheritance	It is not found cultural inheritance on the target site-which can be threatened by this project implementation.

Cultural Heritage		
Principle 15. Lands and Soil Conservation	Soil conservation is threatened	In this project, mini lake construction has a relation to the possibility of the threatened of soil conservation. So, the construction of mini lake will be followed by Feasibility Study and Detail Engineering Design-which then be analyzed using ESMS study ( <i>Environmental and Social Management System</i> ). ESMS study will result environment and social management plan which will be applied into the project implementation.

**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 very important-either from accountability side or to inform the implementation and learning sector. This project will hold monitoring and evaluation once in three months. That periodic monitoring and evaluation will be done by an 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:

No.	Project Objective(s)	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount
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					(USD)
1	Strengthen institutional capacity of 2 villages in Maratua island to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses	Number of risk-exposed coastal communities in Maratua small island protected through adaptation measures	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	49,626
				1.1. No. of projects/programmes that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments (by sector and scale)	103,637
2	Develop community-based adaptation plan in village level policies	Number of communities with improved climate-related local planning and local policy frameworks in place	Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level	2.2 Number of people with reduced risk to extreme weather events	44,396
			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	566,133
			Outcome 1: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats	2.1.1. No. of staff trained to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events (by gender)	
3	Improve integration of climate-resilience strategies into village and district development plans	Improve integration of climate-resilience strategies into village and district development plans	Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures	6.1 Percentage of households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets	30,341
			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	
4	Promote integration of climate-resilience strategies into village and district fiscal policy	Promote integration of climate-resilience strategies into village and district fiscal policy	Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures	7.1. No. of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks (by sector)	27,573.70

No.	Project Outcome(s)	Project Outcome Indicator(s)	Fund Output	Fund Output Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
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1	Outcome 1: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats	1. Number of relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis	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)	49,626
		Presence of Disaster management document,	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)	103637
		Presence of community action plans			
		Presence of villages contingency plan,			
2	Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	Livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas strengthened	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	610,529
				6.2. Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods	
		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	
Community disaster response conducted,					
3	Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures	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	30,341

		Climate change priorities are integrated into village & district development strategy	Output 6: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	6.2. Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods	27,573.7
			Output 7: Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans	7.1. No. of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks (by sector)	
				7.2. No. of targeted development strategies with incorporated climate change priorities enforced	

**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 Tantomo 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 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.



Rohni Sanyoto  
Implementing Entity Coordinator

Date: (April, 4, 2017)

Tel. and email:  
+62 274 2861929  
[javlec@javlec.org](mailto:javlec@javlec.org)  
[javlecfoundation@gmail.com](mailto:javlecfoundation@gmail.com)

Project Contact Person: Panji Anom

Tel. And Email:  
+62 813 287 30706  
[anom403@gmail.com](mailto:anom403@gmail.com)



**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 : S-100/PP/MSAR/PP-3/1/2017  
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 Against 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



Certificate No. QSC 01469