



ADAPTATION FUND

## PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

### 1.1. General Information of the Project

Project/Programme Category	:	Small-Sized Project/Programme
Country/ies	:	Indonesia
Title of Project / Programme	:	Strengthening Community Adaptation toward Climate Change through ProKlim in Ecoregion Neck of Sulawesi Island
Type of Implementing Entity	:	National Implementing Entity
Implementing Entity	:	Kemitraan (Partnership for Governance Reform)
Executing Entity/ies	:	Consortium KUAT (Karsa, Komiu, AwamGreen, Untad)
Amount of Financing Requested	:	<b>\$US 999,226</b>

### 1.2. Background and Context of the Program

#### 1.2.1. General Context

This project will be implemented in Ecoregion "Neck of Sulawesi Island" landscape which covers plateau that extends from north to south, and from east coast to west coast. Landscape area 533,915 hectare and that was thinnest part of mainland and shaped like letter "K". Neck of Sulawesi Island Ecoregion flanked by two famous water system, which is; Makassar Strait and Tomini Bay (the largest bay in Indonesia). Geographically, general public of Sulawesi called west coast as "Pantai Barat" and east coast as "Pantai Timur".

Administratively Ecoregion "Neck of Sulawesi Island" is located between two districts, which is in territory of Donggala District and Parigi Moutong District. Geographically, position both districts exactly intersects equator line, extending from north to south with coordinates position 0°42" N and 2°20" S, also stretching from west to east on position 119°45" E - 121°45".

Overall, Donggala district consists of 16 sub-districts which covering 167 villages and while Parigi Moutong districts consists of 23 sub-districts which covering 284 villages. Meanwhile on Ecoregion Neck of Sulawesi Island that consists of 9 sub-districts by Donggala district and 8 sub-districts by Parigi Moutong district within population 284.020 people.

The shape of Sulawesi Neck is thin and elongated caused pressure to conserve natural resources distributed widely on every sides. Then, the position between two open marine systems make this region directly affected by the marine climate dynamics of Makassar strait and Tomini bay which is always changing extremely. This issue lead increasing the climate that measured by intensity of hydrometeorological disasters. In agricultural sector, which is main source of livelihood for local population, decreasing recorded in production and productivity cacao, coconut, and other main commodity on highlands and coast of Sulawesi Neck Ecoregion.

The problem, increasing threats and risks of climate change impacts inversely proportional with population adaptation capacity and environment carrying capacity. At this moment, the condition of ecoregion in critical situation. Baseline data show the degradation and deforestation increasing by time to time, cause expansion agriculture land, residence, also operation of illegal mining which is unplanned deforestation. In same time the damaged of ecosystem also happened on coast area; mangrove ecosystem and coral reefs with damaged rate reach 27% on Donggala district and 34% on Parigi Moutong district.

Decreasing of environment capacity directly proportional with increasing of poverty number in this region, this factor significantly increasing community and household vulnerability by the impacts of climate change. While on other case, increasing adaptation capacity in this region has many challenges. This effort requires objective, inclusive and systematic of initiative also adaptation action. This pre-condition is not available on every level, cause even the population or the local government haven't seen climate change as serious issue, as urgent issue to respon it. Neck

of Sulawesi Ecoregion, massively being prepared as supplier area of IKN (*The Nation's Capital*) that has been established through by Constitution No. 3 year 2022 about The Nation's Capital. This decision is welcomed and considered as a considered strategic by Central Sulawesi Government also Donggala, Parigi Moutong and Sigi districts which is these three districts geographically has strategic position and natural resources potential become support system of IKN. Historically, these three districts already have market relation with the city on east coast and north side of Borneo Island. Declaration of Central Sulawesi Province as support system of IKN declared through Governor Decision Number 504/117.1/DMBPR-G.ST/2022 about Support System Area for Nation's Capital. On grassroots level, coverage of IKN support area determined on this decision is Neck of Sulawesi Ecoregion, with focus support to supply food resources and construction material like stone mining production.

In addition to providing strategic opportunities, IKN also bring new challenges in the Neck of Sulawesi Ecoregion, especially for ecosystem conservation and sustainable livelihoods aspects. This is because the ecoregion area hasn't a protection policy, nor the area designated as coastal and terrestrial ecosystem protection area. Based on Ministry of Environment and Forest Determined Letter Number 8113 of 2018 about Forest Area, the area of conservation areas is only 1.8% or 8,524 hectare by ecoregion total area which is coverage 482,722 hectare. In order to reduce the tendency of ecosystem degradation, improve socio-economic resilience, reduce the level of climate change vulnerability, improvement ecosystem and provide a climate regulation and institutional framework, then need a effort to encourage expansion of local protected areas, ecosystem restoration, improvement of sustainable livelihoods, improvement of adaptation capacity, reproduction of climate sensitive political policy and institutional development of climate change adaptation.

### 1.2.2. Environmental Context and Climate Change Impact

On Donggala district are exist 167 villages and Parigi Moutong district exist 283 villages that affected by climate change with different levels of vulnerability. 97% of the existing villages on both districts was in highly vulnerable condition of climate change, even 11% are categorized as most vulnerable; which is 27 villages in Donggala and 22 villages in Parigi Moutong. By 49 villages which categorized as the most vulnerable status, there are exist 20 villages will be prepared as ProKlim villages (*Climate Village Program*) and also gain empowerment as support system area of IKN.

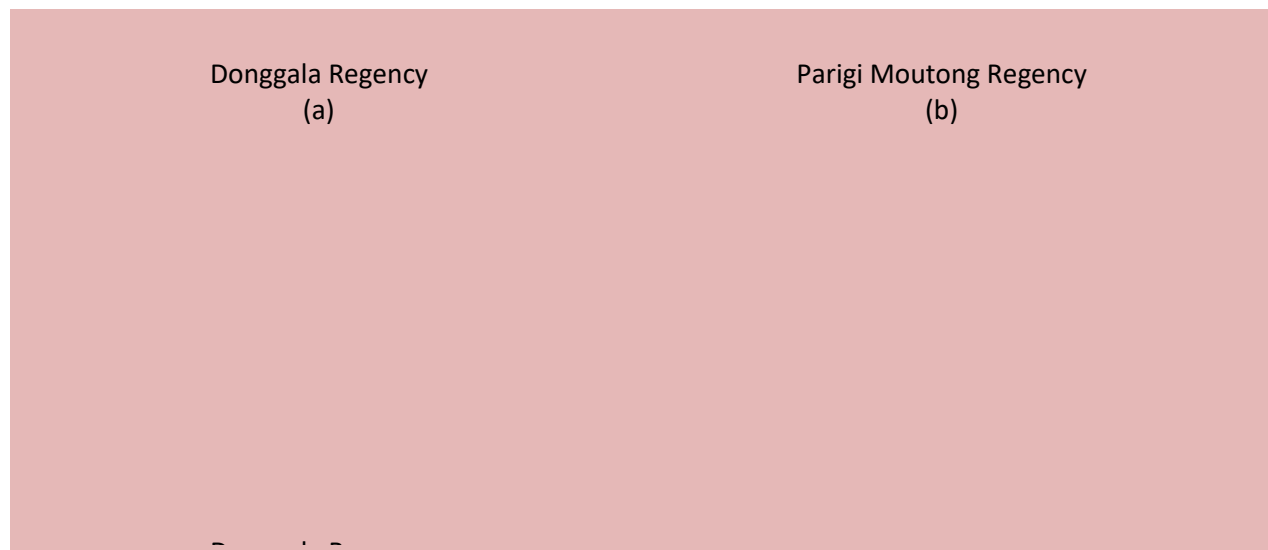


Figure 2. Graph of Climate Change Vulnerability (Data Source: Sidik, 2020).

### Seasonal and Precipitation Patterns on Neck of Sulawesi Ecoregion

The Sulawesi Neck Ecoregion categorized as Non-Seasonal Zone (Non ZOM) which mean that area doesn't have clear patterns rainy season throughout the year, so it makes very impossible to prediction the pattern of rainy season and dry season. Non ZOM areas generally have characteristic two peaks of rain in a year (Equatorial Pattern).

Based on montly rainfall data from 1981 until 2021, provides an overview the development of average precipitation on Sulawesi Neck Ecoregion ranging from 150 mm (medium category). During that time, this region has minimum precipitation recorded under 25 mm in 1998 and 2016, and the highest precipitation recorded over 300 mm in 1995. Despite having medium average precipitation, this region has a high intensity reach 100 – 150/hour or even possible more than 150mm/hour, which occurs at the peak of the rain season. High intensity of precipitation trend in same time as mark of higher the tendency of high-intensity rain season moment on the year.

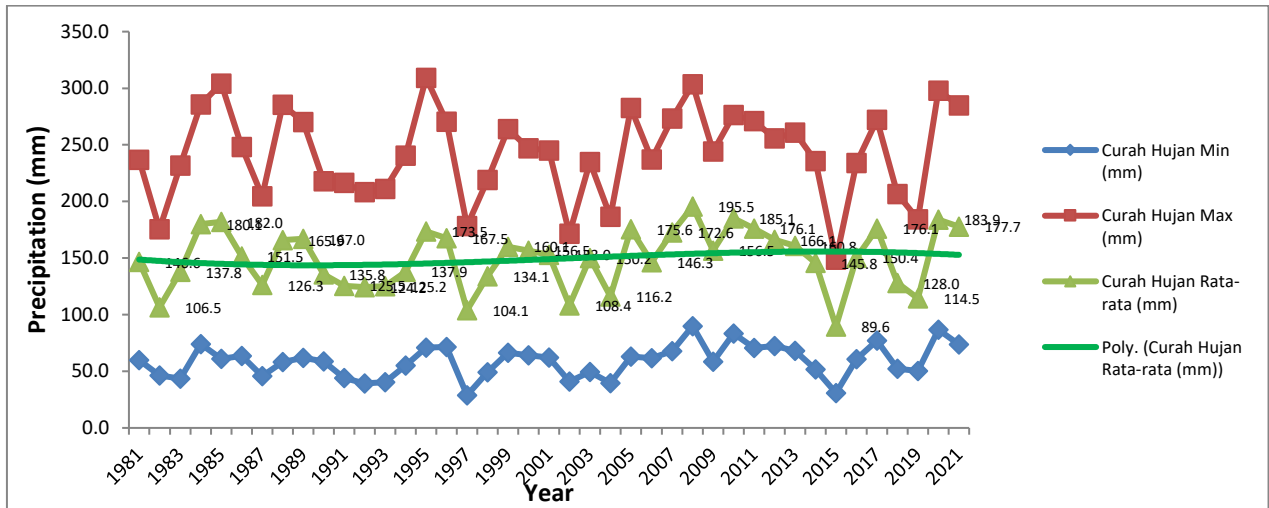


Figure 4. data on the development of rainfall in the Sulawesi neck ecoregion.

### Condition and Projection of Surface Temperature on Sulawesi Neck Ecoregion

Monitoring result of temperature condition last 21 years show an increasing trend of land surface temperatures in Sulawesi Neck Ecoregion. Increasing the average land surface temperature ranges from 1.85 °C – 2.85°C, if make comparison with precipitation data over 10 years, that comparison show the potential longer dry season cause reduced precipitation that acoompanied by an increase the air temperature.

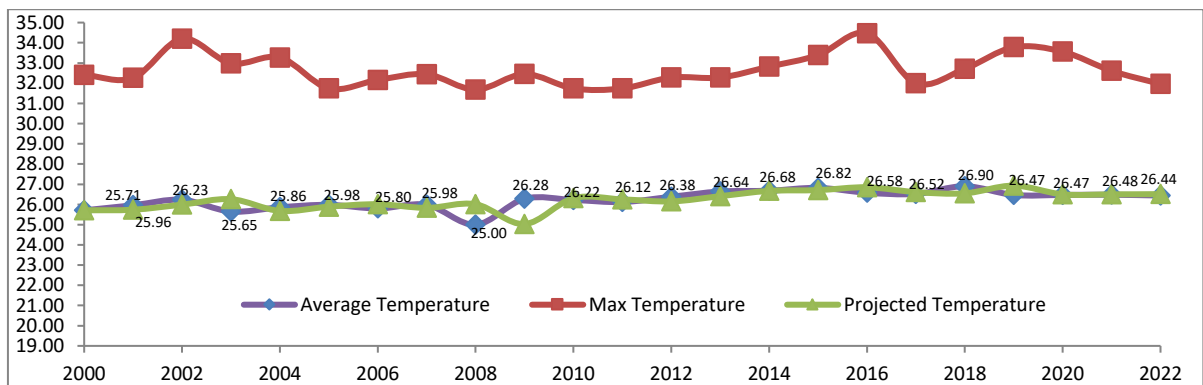


Figure 6. Temperatur rata-rata dan maksimum tahun 2000 – 2022.

Furthermore, by using BMKG (Institution of Meteorology, Cilmatology and Geophysic) about “High Resolution Cilmate Projection for Sulawesi Region” which is information dynamics and transitions of climate by processing composite precipitation and air temperature data, with reference years baseline 2006 – 2014, then the average temperature in Donggala and Parigi Moutong districts projected will increase between 1.85 °C - 2.85°C in 2035, the land temperature on west coast which is part of Donggala districts will increase sharply compared land surface temperature on east coast which is part of Parigi Moutong district area.

Based on time series data of **Land Surface Temperature/Emissivity 8-Day L3 Global 1km** counted from 2000 to 2021, average land surface temperature on Sulawesi Neck Ecoregion already increased as shown in the following figure:

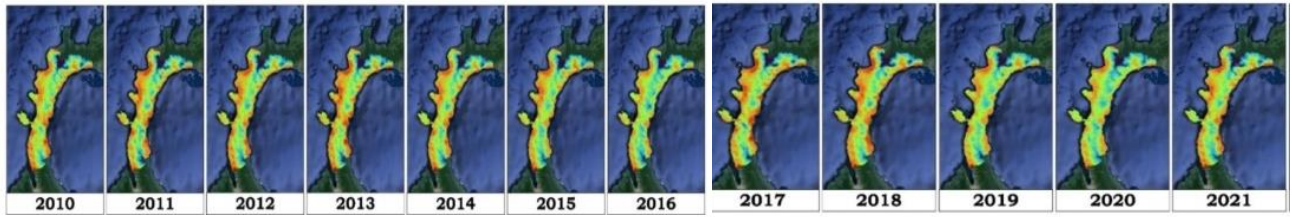


Figure 5. Land Surface Temperature Change 2010-2022.

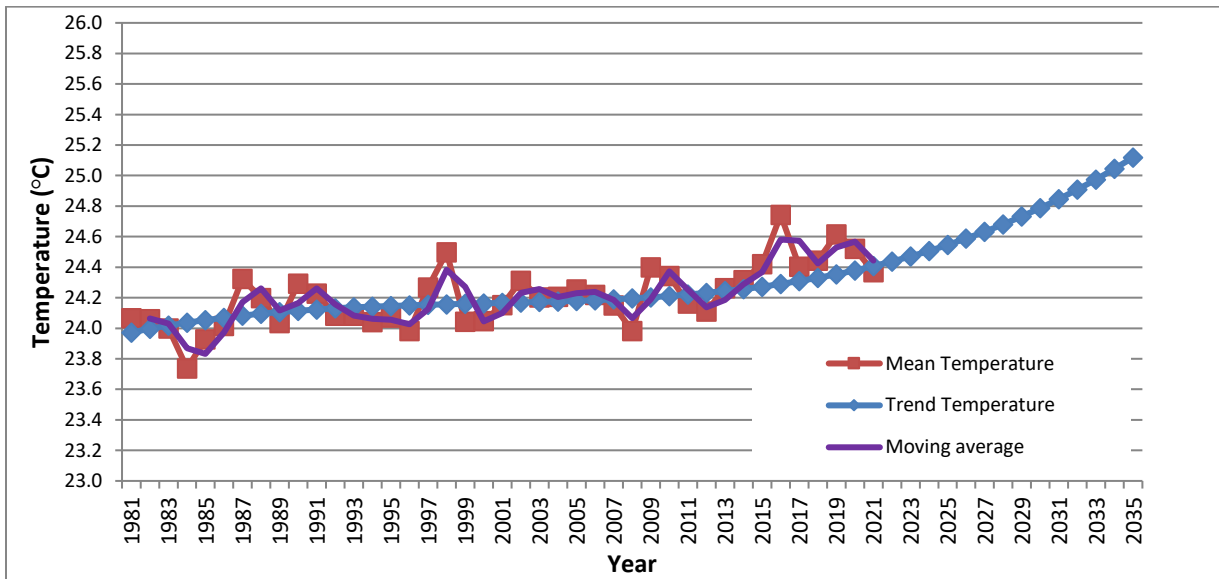


Figure 6. Prediction the increasing land surface temperature in Sulawesi Neck Ecoregion until 2035(data source: ERA5).

Increased average temperature accompanied with decreased average annual precipitation affecting dry months will get longer than wet months. Like previously explained, decrease rainfall will increase the probability of high intensity precipitation at the peaks of rain season.

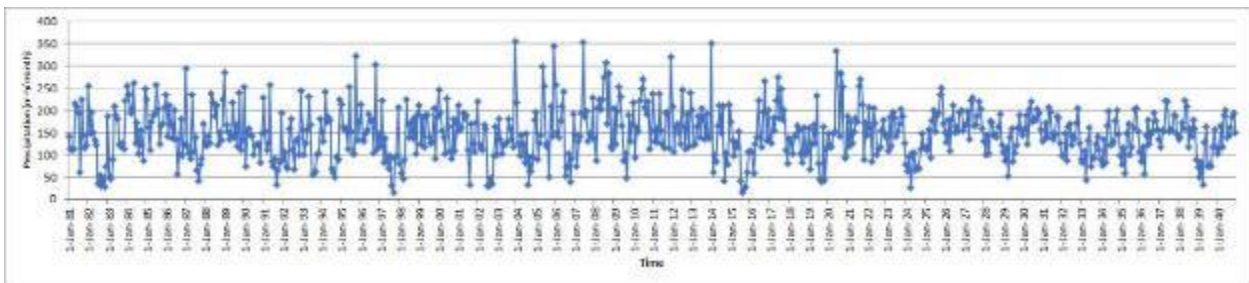


Figure 7. Predicted temperature increase in the Sulawesi neck ecoregion until 2035 (Data source: ERA5)

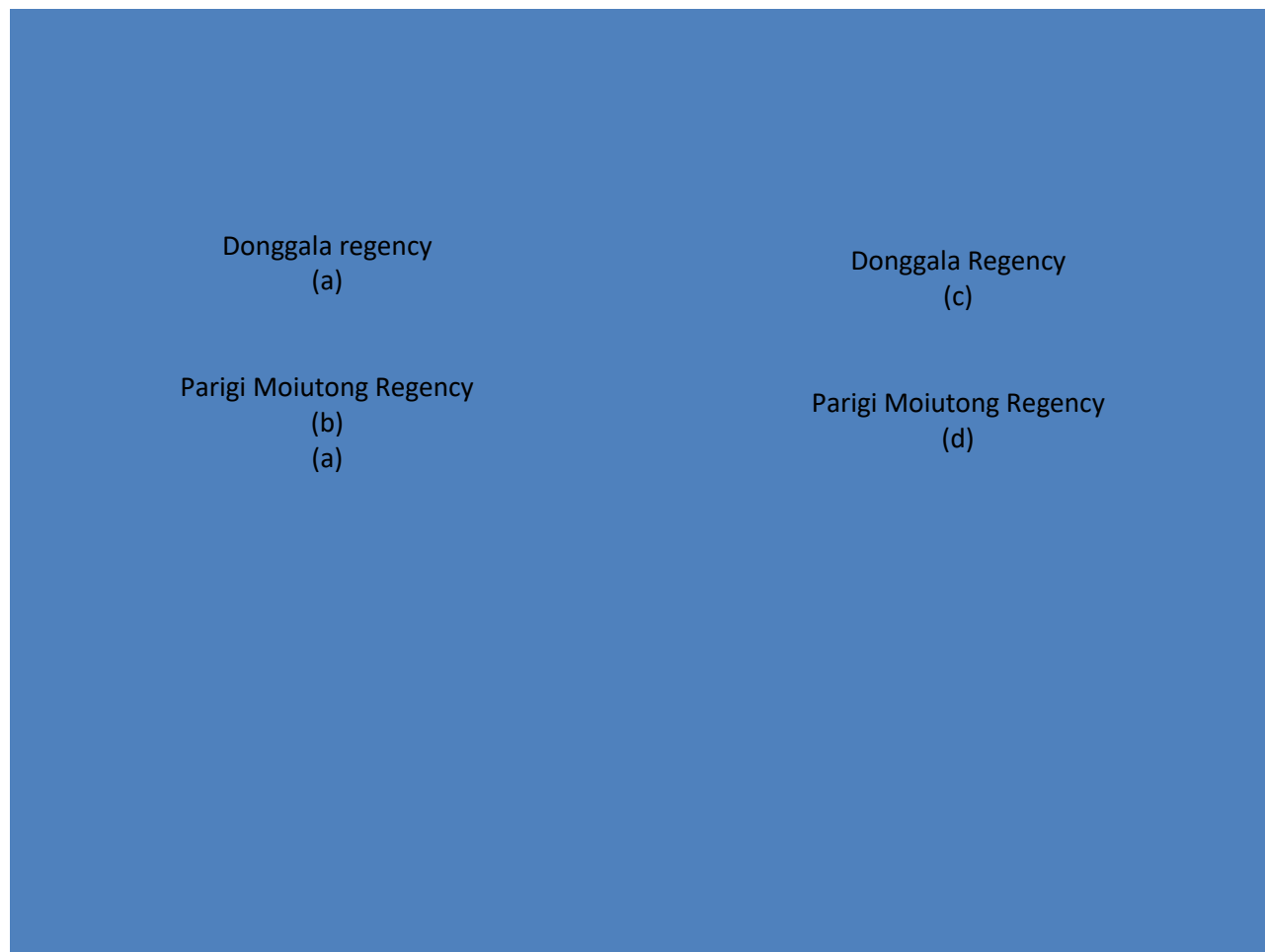
### Dynamics and Transition of Land Cover

Forest very important to tackling climate change, forest was the key to absorbing and save carbon emission in the form of biomass. Deforestation not only trigger decreasing forest ability to absorbing emisi, but caused relasing emission from forest carbon. In one context of adaptation, forest held very important roles. Until this time, forest still an

alternative source of livelihoods for villagers, especially the poor villagers. By the forest, communities very possible to use the wood and bamboo as construction material. Other side, forest also provide additional food ingredients, also traditional medicine resources. For indigenous people, like Lauje tribe, which live in mountains of west coast, forests provide most their protein needs in the form of animal hunting. Forest also has important role in preventing flooding and erosion.

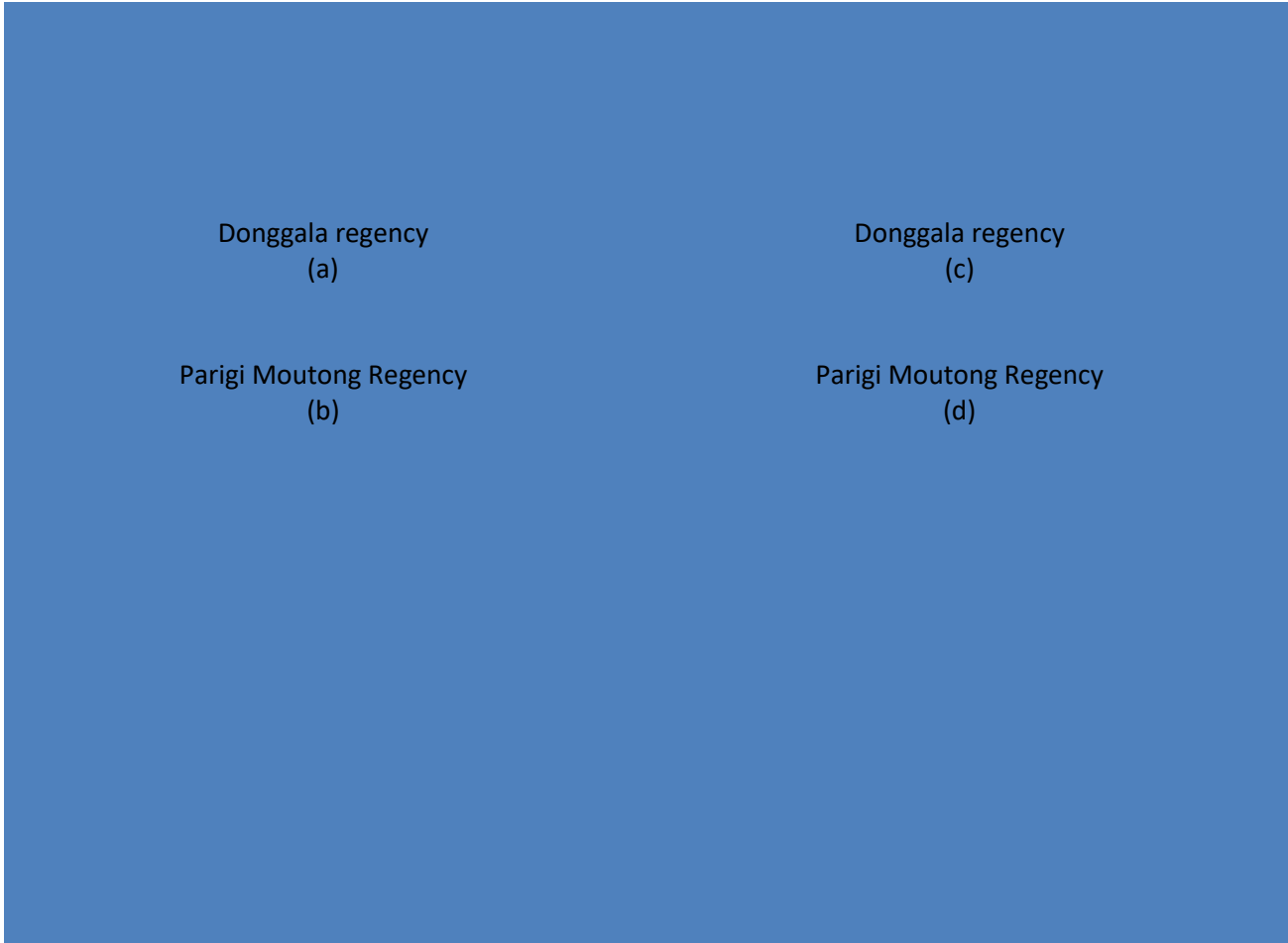
Sulawesi Neck Ecoregion area reaches 553,915 hectare, based on SK 8113 of 2018 about Forest Area is composed by: 1) Another Land Area 233.061 hectare, 2) Settled Production Forest 10,826 hectare, 3) Conversion Production Forest 6,264 hectare, 4) Limited Production Forest 131,546 hectare, 5) Protected Forest 92,549 hectare and 6) Conservation Forest Area 8,524 hectare.

Natural forest, agriculture and non forestry land cover data last 20 years shown different tendency. Deforestation trend for agricultural land monitored in both districts significantly increasing. In Donggala district increase for agricultural land class by 25% in the period 2000 to 2019, and decrease the forest cover class by 6%. Meanwhile, during same time in Parigi Moutong district, forest cover decreased 9% and increased 1.6% on agricultural dryland cover.



**Figure 8.** Forest cover and agriculture and non forest plant cover in Donggala and Parigi Moutong Regency.

Condition mangrove cover and fishpond area in both districts relatively identical. Significant decrease in mangrove cover occurred in two phases; early year 2000 and ahead of 2020. Increase in fish pond significantly happened; early 2000 and in 2013 until 2019. In Donggala district, mangrove cover decreased 27% and fishpond increased 700%, then in Parigi Moutong district mangrove cover decreased 34% and fishpond increased 879%.



**Figure 9.** Mangrove cover and Fishpond area in Donggala and Parigi Moutong Regency.

The population who is live around the natural forest has high vulnerability by climate change impacts, in this case includes ecosystem changes then will hereditary impacts on ecological sector, social and mainly economic. Empowerment communiies throught capacity building and scientific knowledge required to understanding the correlation or relation between tropical rainforest vulnerability and the communities, then determine the climate scenario option for the future.

Damaged forest ecosystem is reducing the ability to prevent erosion disaster, landslide and flood, and increase the risk hydrometeorology disasters in form like flood on rainy season and long-term drought. In Donggala districts 98,8% villages highly have flood risks and 90% has highly drought risk. Meanwhile, in Parigi Moutong district exist 76% villages in flood and drought risks situation.

**Table 2.** Number of village based on the Level of Flood and Dry Risk in Donggala and Parigi Moutong Regency

Description	Donggala Regency				Parigi Moutong Regency			
	Flood Risk	%	Dry Risk	%	Flood Risk	%	Dry Risk	%
Most Risk	0	0	17	10	0	0	0	0
Strongly Risk	25	15	8	4.8	6	2.12	15	5.3
More Risk	109	65.3	118	71	121	42.8	127	45
Risk	31	18.6	24	14	87	30.7	72	25
Quite Risk	2	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rather Risk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unrisk	0	0	0	0	1	0.35	1	0.4
No Data	0	0	0	0	68	24	68	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>100</b>

This table shown intensity of flood and landslide disaster on 14 sub-districts, where is these villages become project target implementation. 210 incidents flood and landslide disaster last 1 year, since 2020 until 2021 in 14 sub-districts which is located on west coast, Donggala district with 137 cases; and east coast 73 cases part of Parigi Moutong district.

**Table 3:** Intensity of Disaster by Type in the Project Site

Disaster Site		Intensity of Disaster			
Regency	Sub Distric	Type of Disaster		Flood	Landslide
		Flood	Landslide		
		2020		2021	
Donggala	Balaesang	2	2	2	4
Donggala	Labuan			1	1
Donggala	Sindue	2	1	2	2
Donggala	Sindue Tambusambora			12	5
Donggala	Sirenja			1	1
Donggala	Sojol	41		44	7
Donggala	Sojol Utara	2		4	1
Parigi Moutong	Tomini	2		3	1
Parigi Moutong	Mautong			2	1
Parigi Moutong	Mepanga	2		2	1
Parigi Moutong	Ongka Malino	9	1	21	
Parigi Moutong	Palasa			1	2
Parigi Moutong	Tinombo	6		11	8
		<b>66</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>34</b>

Sumber: BPS Kab. Donggala, 2012 - 2022  
BPS Kab. Parigi Moutong, 2012 - 2022

Data shown, in 2 years (2020 – 2021) flood disaster increase 62% and landslide increase 12%. Climate change impacts also indicated by reduced productivity agricultural land like coconut, cacao and coffee. Very important to get attention is decreasing water resources for consumption that happen last view years. Overall, climate change really gives impact to population live in terms of economic, social and health aspects.

### 1.2.3. Socio Economic Context

Total population in both districts increasing year by year and relate with poor population increasing as well in same time. Data on Table 4, shown relatively same behavior, that is since 2012 until 2019 and in 2020 decrease the total of poor population.

**Table 4.** Population of Donggala and Parigi Moutong Regency

Year	Donggala Regency		Parigi Moutong Regency	
	People (x thousand)	Poor People (x thousand)	People (x thousand)	Poor People (x thousand)
2012	284.1	48.4	428.36	75.44
2013	287.9	49.6	441.02	75.46
2014	290.9	47.56	449.16	75.48
2015	293.7	54.17	457.71	82.61
2016	296.4	55.69	465.88	82.38
2017	261.9	54.44	474.34	82.88
2018	265	54.28	482.79	83.66
2019	300	55.83	490.92	81.36
2020	300.4	53.17	440.02	78.76
2021	302.97	51.23	443.17	76.79

Sumber: BPS Kab. Donggala, 2012 - 2022

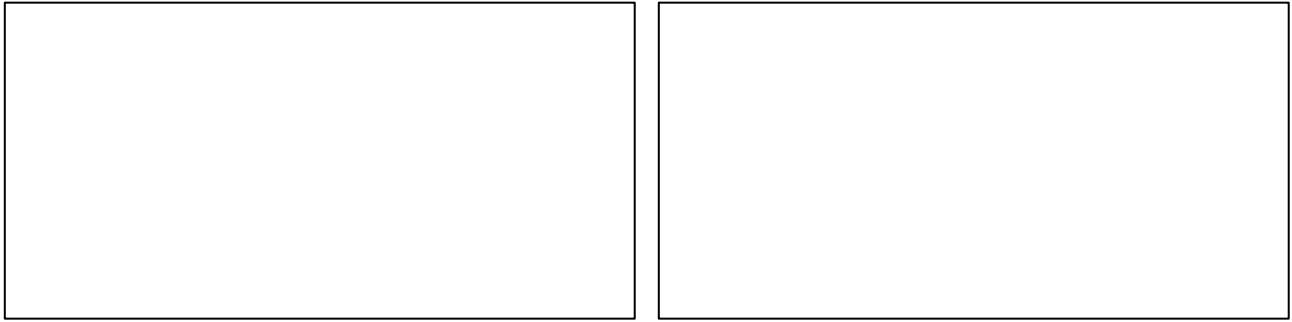
BPS Kab. Parigi Moutong, 2012 - 2022

The population of both districts very depending their life with land and marine ecosystem. Based on latest data, noted more than 59% population work in agriculture sector, 30% as fisherman and the rest work in trade and formal sectors. In agriculture sector, majority of population work on plantation crops. Food crop agriculture cultivated on limited scale, considering the undulating topography not provide enough land area to build extensive rice fields. In this case, exception for *Lauje* tribe who lives in mountains. They cultivate food crops and plantation collectively, in different land units. *Lauje* tribe cultivating rice, corn and vegetables on shifting fields. According to Rosita (2017)<sup>1</sup>, this moment *Lauje* community already tend to build plantation than cultivate cause declining farm yields and the land is getting narrower.

As a coastal area, population in this area make coconut plants as leading commodities, beside that they also cultivate cloves that are tolerant of sea breezes, cocoa, coffee, pepper, and nutmeg.

Climate change has caused decrease amount of production and productivity on plantation sector significantly. By analysis result production data for main commodities; coconut, cocoa, cloves and coffee, in West Coast coconut production has decreased 60% since 2017 with total production 33,151 ton become 13,328 tons in 2020. Meanwhile in East Coast, coconut production has decreased 17% with total production 9,362 tons become 7,694 tons. Decreased 38% production also happen for cocoa commodity; from 16,431 tons become 10,051 tons in West Coast. Same case in East Coast cocoa production decreased 24% from 5,662 tons become 4,271 tons. Cloves decreased 20% in East Coast from 751 tons become 599 tons, while in West Coast in 2020 no more clove production data found. The only one commodity increase is coffee, with number 60% from 73 tons become 117 tons in West Coast but different in East Coast already decrease from 38 tons become 21 tons. (**Figure. 10**)

<sup>1</sup> Processed from sub-districts statistic data 2017-2020. The West Coast region group consists of the districts of Sirenja, Labuan, Balesang Tanjun, Sindue, Sindue Tambusabora, Sojol and North Sojol. The East Coast region consists of the Districts of Palasa, Tinombo, South Tinombo and Tomini.



**Figure 10.** Perkembangan Produksi 4 Komoditas utama di wilayah Pantai Timur dan Pantai Barat

The expansion of agricultural land indicates the occurrence of agricultural extensification efforts. This is done as an effort to maintain production levels, either through the same commodities, or by seeking new commodities, especially short-term crops, such as corn, patchouli and beans. Another prominent alternative is the development of aquaculture, through shrimp and milkfish ponds. This can be seen from the increase in the area of the pond, which rose by 700% on the West Coast and 879% on the East Coast. However, the expansion of the aquaculture area has resulted in massive mangrove conversion, which has an impact on the sustainability of the livelihoods of small fishermen, who depend on reef fish whose life cycle is related to the mangrove ecosystem. The opening of mangroves also eliminates the function of mangrove forests as sediment traps. As a result, the sediment extends to cover the corals and has bleached corals. The results of the analysis of high-resolution satellite images show that coral bleaching has occurred on the coast of Balaesang, Tanjung, Tomini and South Tinombo. Damage to coral reefs will affect the livelihoods of small fishermen, who do depend on the availability of reef fish (*demersal*). Small fishermen, using rowboat fishing gear, or 5 HP boat engines, resulting in limited cruising range. This problem also applies to women fishermen, both as fishermen's wives and female household heads. In the Fisherman Community, every woman is ensured to be involved in fishing business. Either in post-capture treatment process, the management of fishery derivative products or even in fishing activities. Thus, the damage to mangroves, damage to the coral reef ecosystem will have a direct impact on small fishermen and women.

Socio-economic conditions that occur in this area will cause the percentage of poor people to be higher in 2021 compared to 2012. Climate change impact has affected the population livelihoods and hampered efforts to improve welfare, in both districts. The average income is below IDR 500,000 (USD 30\$) percapita/month, this issue occurs for 50,686 people (16.73%) in Donggala district and 67,716 people (15.28%) in Parigi Moutong district.

The demographic population distribution in the Sulawesi Neck Ecoregion is divided into two areas, namely: upland and coastal. The highland areas on the East Coast are inhabited by the Lauje tribe, while on the west coast Topo Unde, To Kaili and To (people) Balaesang have mingled with migrant communities who come from various places, such as To Kulawi, Minahasa people, Toraja and Bugis. The same condition also occurs on the East Coast, although with a smaller population of migrants.

The geographical condition of the Sulawesi Neck Ecoregion is different from other places, where the highlands and lowlands including the coast are one landscape unit that is bound by the same ridge. The physical distance between the highlands and lowlands is relatively close, with a clear division of territory. The *Lauje* tribe live on the top of the mountain and they define it as their territory, while To Kaili, Topo Inde and others live on the slopes, valleys, and foothills of the mountains which are directly adjacent to the sea. Based on the aspect of accessibility, the *Lauje* tribe are relatively backward and marginalized compared to the coastal communities. So that the concept of the Highlands is not sufficiently understood in terms of geophysics, but also this concept needs to be understood in the socio-political dimension. In this context, the social aspect of this understanding is equated with the term "remote" which refers to a place that is "geophysically" located apart from other places in the lowlands. While the political aspect is more synonymous with the term "inland" which in Indonesia is often used to refer areas that are far from the center of government. (Li, 2002)

Communities in this area have a tradition of mutual cooperation and collective work. This tradition is divided into several different tribal languages: *Mosiala Mplae*, *Sintuwu*, all have the same meaning, namely a system of bartering

labor in work to manage agricultural land and other economic resources. *Lauje* tribe, have a land use concept that is practiced to this day, where they classify land based on land cover conditions, topography and land position; from the center of the settlement, so they are grouped into:

1. *Pangale*, is space that should not be managed because it is located on a plateau and steep. This area has high biodiversity so it must be protected. They believe that the area is inhabited by ancestral spirits, this belief is a tradition that is highly respected by the *Lauje* from generation to generation.
2. *Jurame/Ulate*, is space that is commonly managed by the community is as a field, especially rice, sweet potatoes and corn with a shifting cultivation system.
3. *Pinojo'ong/Jo'ong*, is a space where agricultural commodities grow. To differentiate from *Jurame/Ulate*, *Pinojo'ong/Jo'ong* are dominantly planted with secondary crops such as cloves, coconut and cocoa.

*Lauje* tribe land use is a tradition of local wisdom which is a social capital that allows it to be revitalized and implemented into participatory and sustainable natural resource management in modern times. The integration of social capital into sustainable land management systems can be carried out in succession agroforestry development schemes, green agriculture and institutional systems that are expected to accelerate economic improvement while maintaining environmental stability that can increase the potential for adaptation to climate change.

#### 1.2.4. Context of the Project/Program

To be able contribute to reducing global temperatures and reducing the risk of climate change impacts, the Indonesian government has ratified the Paris Agreement with Law Number 16 of 2016 concerning Ratification of the Paris Agreement to The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. In addition, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry also issued Ministerial Regulation No. 33/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/3/2016 concerning Guidelines for Preparation of Climate Change Adaptation. In 2021, Indonesia will issue an NDC (nationally Determined Contribution) which is stipulated in PERPRES No. 98 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the economic value of carbon for achieving nationally determined contribution targets and controlling greenhouse gas emissions in national development.

As an archipelagic country that has extensive coastal areas, islands and small islands, and is crossed by the equator, Indonesia is the country most at risk of climate change. Risk reduction of climate change impacts can be done through adaptation scenarios. Climate change adaptation is an effort made to increase the ability to adapt to the impacts of climate change, including climate diversity and extreme climate events so that the potential damage caused by climate change can be reduced, opportunities posed by climate change can be utilized and the consequences that arise can be resolved.

The neck of Sulawesi ecoregion is the most vulnerable landscape to climate change due to its geophysical shape, which is flanked by two marine systems and crossed by the equator. This situation causes weather patterns to be difficult to predict, always changing and extreme. Annual rainfall data shows a decreasing trend of rainfall, this data is directly proportional to the trend of increasing surface temperature. This trend has resulted in reduced water discharge, as well as the loss of surface springs in these regions. Although rainfall has decreased, data shows that the intensity of floods and landslides has actually increased in last two years. This event is related to the intensity of rain that falls on a high-water discharge scale and with a long duration of time. In addition to the direct losses and suffering caused by hydrometeorological disasters on the population in this ecoregion, they are also experiencing increasing socio-economic pressures due to declining incomes due to the significant decline in production of various commodities. In addition to the direct losses and suffering caused by hydrometeorological disasters on the population in this ecoregion, they are also experiencing increasing socio-economic pressures due to declining incomes due to the significant decline in production of various commodities. The activity of expanding ecological damage has an impact on increasing damage to coastal ecosystems including coral reefs. The damage created threatens the survival of aquatic organisms and the livelihoods of small fishermen who depend on demersal fisheries.

The program design is prepared to answer the problem by taking into account the suitability of the adaptation contribution target, in the NDC document stipulated by PERPRES 98 of 2021. The linkage, suitability and contribution of each component to the main program are described as follows. table:

**Table 5. Relation of Program Components with Key Programs and Contribution of National Adaptation**

Components	Program Key	Contribution
1. Strengthening the adaptation capacity of village-based communities, through the realization of the ProKlim villages	- Strengthening Adaptation Capacity - Strengthening the capacity of the Community and its participation in planning.	- Social Security and Livelihoods
2. Improvement of ecosystems through strengthening social forestry, rehabilitation of critical areas, and the establishment of new protected areas. local government in the arrangement, expansion and determination of new protected areas.	- Protection of coastal areas - Social Forestry - Reducing deforestation and Degradation - Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration	- Ecosystem and landscape resilience
3. Improving social and economic resilience through improving the livelihoods of the poor, women and vulnerable groups.	- Sustainable Plantation Farming - Land Conservation - Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration	- Economic Resilience - Ecosystem and landscape resilience
4. Provision of regional policies and instruments to strengthen adaptation actions and ensure program sustainability	- Strengthening Adaptation Capacity - Strengthening Disaster Preparedness	- Social Security and Livelihoods

Community involvement in climate adaptation needs to be increased because it is classified as moderate (Z.O et al., 2022). This project can provide reinforcement to the climate village program such as the provisions of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P.84/MENLHK.SETJEN/KUM.1/11/2016. Villages Climate Program (ProKlim) is a national program that aims to increase the involvement of the community and other stakeholders to strengthen adaptation capacity to climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions as well to provide recognition of climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts that have been carried out that can improve welfare at the local level according to regional conditions ( Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2016). Empowering the community and collaboration of stakeholders are two strategies to improve ProKlim's performance at the site level (Faedulloh et al., 2019; Ramdani & Resnawaty, 2020).

The project is also compliant and provides support to Central Sulawesi Regional Regulation of 2013 concerning Regional Spatial Plan of Central Sulawesi Province year 2013 – 2033 in which the spatial structure and pattern must be built with an environmental perspective (Perda, 2013). Environmental issues are reaffirmed through Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2021 which includes optimizing environmental services for community welfare (Perda, 2021).

**If this adaptation program isn't implemented**, there will be no effort to increase community adaptation in the Sulawesi Neck Ecoregion area. Implikasi ekologi adalah kerusakan hutan semakin meningkat, bahkan ekosistem mangrove diperkirakan punah pada tahun 2065; temperature dapat meningkat hingga 1,85 °C – 2,85°C pada tahun 2035. As a result, residents in the Sulawesi neck ecoregion will be increasingly affected, especially those who live below the poverty line. The cost of disaster recovery caused by mangrove damage is one hundred times greater than the expenditure on conservation efforts (Cruz, 2022). Therefore, the implementation of this program is very important because it relates to the future of the community and its ecosystem as well as institutional strengthening which together will increase the resilience and community adaptation capacity.

### **Programme Objectives**

The main objective of this program is to **increasing effectiveness and adaptive capacity of rural communities to the impacts of climate change in the Sulawesi Neck Ecoregion, Central Sulawesi Province**. This program is an important and urgent step to avoid greater losses and damages in the future as a result of the ongoing climate change. The program consists of several focuses:

1) Strengthening the adaptation capacity of village-based communities, through the realization of the ProKlim villages.

- 2) Improvement of ecosystems through strengthening social forestry, rehabilitation of critical areas, and the establishment of new protected areas.
- 3) Improving social and economic resilience through improving the livelihoods of the poor, women, and vulnerable groups
- 4) Provision of regional policies and instruments to strengthen adaptation actions and ensure program sustainability

**Tabel 5. Project / Programme Componen and Financing**

<b>Project / Programme Components</b>	<b>Expected Concrete Outputs</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Amount (US\$)</b>
1. Strengthening the adaptation capacity of village-based communities, through the realization of the ProKlim villages.	1.1.1. Dissemination of Program information, preparation and acceptance of programs and providing enabling conditions for program success	1.1. Establishment of 24 new ProKlim Villages	263.139
	1.1.1. Birth of village policies related to climate change adaptation plans and the ProKlim group		
	1.1.2. Proposal of 24 ProKlim Villages to the Director General of PPI		
	1.2.1. Increased knowledge of adaptation, as well as circulation of climate information.	1.2. Increase access and availability of knowledge and information on climate change.	
2. Improvement of ecosystems through strengthening social forestry, rehabilitation of critical areas, and the establishment of new protected areas.	2.1. Revitalization of the Social Forestry Permit Holder Group and the social forestry licensing process	2.1. Strengthening community access through social forestry and Expansion of terrestrial protected areas/zones in the Sulawesi neck ecoregion.	303.144
	2.1.1. New Terrestrial Protection Area Zoning		
	2.1.1. Identifikasi dan Zonasi Daerah Perlindungan Laut (DPL) dan/atau KEE di sekitar Pesisir selat Makasar dan Teluk Tomini	2.2. Determination of 2 coastal protection areas by the local government in the form of DPL and/or KEE (Essential Ecosystem Areas)	
	2.2.1. Determination of Marine Protected Areas (DPL) and/or KEE around Makassar Strait Coast and Tomini Bay		
	2.3.1. Rehabilitation of critical land in PS working areas with MPTS (Multi Purposes Tree Species)	2.3. Critical land rehabilitation in Social Forestry, Mangrove and Coral reef areas	
	2.3.2. Women Leaders in Mangrove Rehabilitation		
	2.3.3. Coral Reef Rehabilitation Modeling Bio-reef tech Method, 10 Ha		

3. Improving social and economic resilience through improving the livelihoods of the poor, women, and vulnerable groups.	3.1.1. There are adaptation innovation efforts	3.2. The development of micro/small businesses that are adaptive innovation	195.561
	3.2.1. Development of social agroforestry as an alternative to sustainable land use		
	3.2.2. Increase the income of small-scale demersal fishermen through the support of fisheries knowledge and information, fishing equipment and technology		
4. Provision of regional policies and instruments to strengthen adaptation actions and ensure program sustainability.	4.1.1. Establishment of API POKJA in Donggala and Parigi Moutong Regencies	4.2. Development of Climate Change institutions and actions in Donggala and Parigi Moutong districts	71.612
	4.2.1. There is a Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan (RAD API) document for Donggala and Parigi Moutong Regencies.		
	4.2.2. Promotion of climate change adaptation actions.		
1. Project / Programme Executing cost			87.490
2. Total Project / Programme cost			920.946
3. Project / Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)			78.280
<b>Amount of Financing Requested</b>			<b>999.226</b>

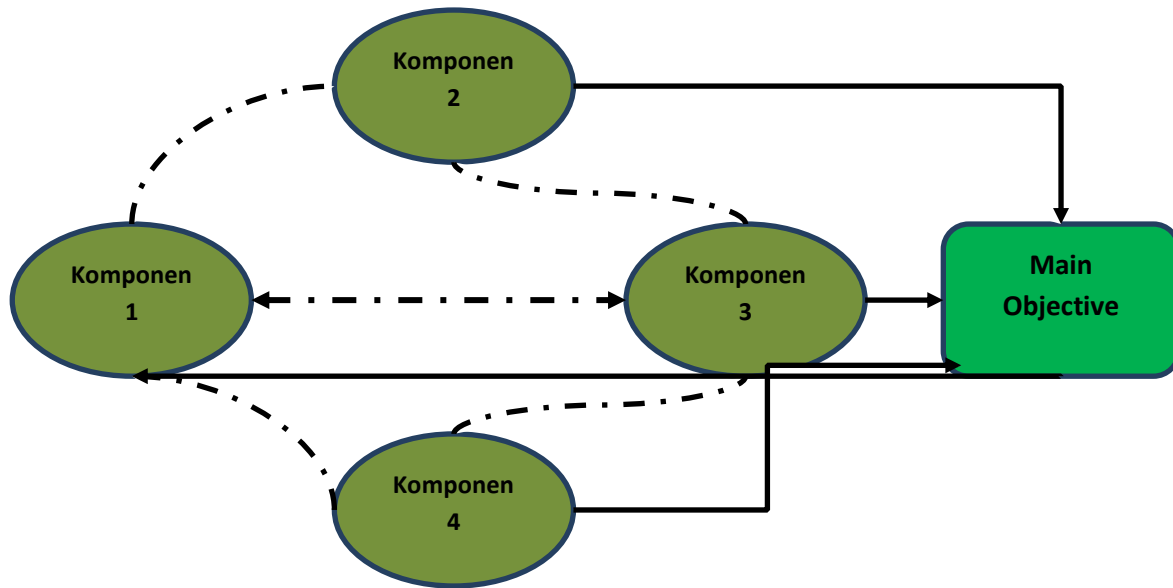
**Tabel 6. Project Calender**

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project / Programme implementation	September 2022
Mid-term Review (if planned)	Agustus 2023
Project / Programme Closing	September 2024
Terminal Evaluation	Oktober 2024

## PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION

### A. Project Component

As previously stated, this project/program consists of four components. Each component has the nature of being related, influencing each other and supporting each other in achieving the Main Goals. The following schematic shows the relationship, role and contribution of components to the main objective.



**Figure 10.** Hubungan antar komponen proyek dalam pencapaian tujuan.

**Component 1 :** Strengthening the adaptation capacity of village-based communities, through the realization of the ProKlim village

The target villages of the program are 24 villages with very vulnerable status in two districts (Donggala and Parigi Moutung) based on Sidik vulnerability data, published by the Director General of PPI. Despite their very vulnerable status, in reality these villages are not informed about their vulnerability status, including why the village is vulnerable. Villagers also do not understand how climate change relates to health, climate change and livelihoods, including the more frequent disasters. At this level of knowledge and awareness, of course, not much effort can be expected from villages and communities in this region to initiate effective adaptation actions, unless these actions are triggered and stimulated first, and then organized through various methods and approaches. This understanding does not ignore the possibility of modalities available in the community. Modalities in knowledge, technology or norms relevant to adaptive action. So that efforts to organize adaptation initiatives and actions, in this case include organizing and revitalizing the modalities owned by the community in adaptation actions. Schematically the above situation is understood, so that in component 1 it is approached with efforts to build social acceptance and preparation, as well as create adequate enable conditions for further stages.

Then to provide a framework for adaptation actions, this program chose the ProKlim scheme. ProKlim is a scheme that will provide a framework for planning and action, which is systematic and measurable in an effort to increase adaptive capacity, and reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts. Thus the program scheme provides a clear route for the community or village to build the adaptive capacity needed by the village in dealing with the impacts of climate change, by reducing risks and optimizing the available benefits. This allows the village to build a sustainable adaptation movement.

This component includes 2 outcomes, which consist of 4 interrelated outputs. In addition to providing a broad initiative space for the community, this component is also designed to connect the Village with other actors and institutions that have the authority, responsibility and capacity in controlling climate change. So that village efforts become integrated with larger efforts at the regional and even national levels. This will open a broad and intensive space for sharing of inspiring learnings, innovations and successes, thus providing avenues for broadening impact and replication.

**Component 2 :** Improvement of the ecosystem through strengthening social forestry, rehabilitation of critical areas, and the establishment of new protected areas.

This component, (regardless of the scale) will become a comprehensive approach in overcoming ecological degradation as an effort to build ecosystem and landscape resilience, as well as social security and livelihoods. The component consists of three steps; 1. Restore/reduce damage on land and waters, 2. Detain/prevent the expansion of damage to non-exploitation zones and 3. expand community access and improve community-based forest resource management through social forestry.

Damage repair will be carried out on three types of ecosystems, namely; forests, mangroves and coral reefs. The similarity of approaches to different ecosystems is in the aspect of community participation, although in different community groups. Rehabilitation is carried out by the Village ProKlim Working Group, which consists of women and men. Women's groups will be prioritized to lead and carry out mangrove rehabilitation, while Coral Reef Cultivation will focus on Youth groups, which can consist of women or men. Gender, and age group variation is a deliberate design taking into account various tendencies and suitability, which is estimated and based on experience, will give more effective results.

Provision of MPTS seeds for forests and mangroves will be carried out independently by the community through the village nursery system. Despite being community self-managed, the consortium will take on strict technical responsibility for ensuring the success of the nursery. The fulfillment of this technical responsibility will be carried out through the provision of cultivation and seedling training. After the training, the consortium will provide technical personnel to assist and assist the stages from seedling to planting.

Coral Reef Cultivation Bioreeftek method will be a new thing in this area. This method has previously been practiced by consortium members on Kabalutan Island, Togeian Islands. Bioreeftek was developed by the Research and Marine Observation Center of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries since 2008. It is called Bioreeftek, because it uses coconut shells/shells as a substrate or media for attachment of coral planula larvae for the natural development of new coral individuals. This method was chosen, considering the large number of coconut trees that grow in the coastal area of the neck of Sulawesi. The construction is simple and easy to make, so this method is relatively efficient and affordable by the community. Bioreeftek works by recruiting coral planula larvae naturally, this method makes this coral cultivation technology less destructive compared to other conventional methods. With bioreeftek, coral cultivation becomes an activity that is affordable for fishermen. Because it is cheap and easy, coral cultivation is not an "elite" activity that can only be done with expensive and complicated techniques.

This series of approaches will ensure the transfer of knowledge so that it is expected to pass on the tradition of ecosystem rehabilitation and restoration. In addition, this process also provides the ability for the community or village to carry out rehabilitation independently, including to meet village rehabilitation targets that will be calculated and determined by the village as part of the village adaptation policy, which will be generated through the previous component (Component 1 ).

In addition to carrying out rehabilitation this program will produce new protected areas. This is to reduce the rate of damage, especially in areas that have high priority, ecologically, and in relation to the socio-economic resilience of the community. Status and functions of forest areas allocate very little protection area, namely 1.8% of the total ecoregion. This places the area, both on land and water, into an open access area. In such circumstances, the sustainability of ecosystem functions becomes dependent on the wisdom of natural resource utilization practices as well as local initiatives to provide protection for natural resources. The establishment of new protected areas is aimed at expanding the availability of protected areas in this area. The concept is designed by considering the level of authority possessed by the regions and villages. Therefore, this concept will use ; 1). Protection Block Scheme that will be allocated through the Social Forestry work area; 2). Local protection areas, in private forest areas, private lands, village lands or customary lands, are determined based on traditional wisdom, voluntarily and based on village autonomy; 3). Scheme of Marine Protected Areas and/or Mangrove Essential Ecosystem Areas (KEE), which the authority to determine is in the Regional government.

**Component 3 :** Improving social and economic resilience through improving the livelihoods of the poor, women and vulnerable groups

Poor households will have a higher vulnerability, than non-poor households, even though they have the same level of exposure. Thus, protecting livelihoods is very important as an adaptation effort. Component 3 focuses on that goal. With the target beneficiaries; poor households, as well as vulnerable groups which include women, female heads of household, the elderly and persons with disabilities.

Livelihood improvement will focus on efforts to increase income and sustainable livelihoods, through strengthening micro, small and medium enterprises, small-scale demersal agriculture and fisheries. The support provided includes increasing business management capacity, expanding access to marketing, business diversification and modality support. This program will explore adaptation innovation economic efforts, such as the use of waste, renewable energy-based businesses, sustainable use of natural resources, environmentally friendly agriculture and so on.

**Component 4 :** Provision of regional policies and instruments to strengthen adaptation actions and ensure program sustainability

Initiatives at the local level will be supported by institutional development and policy strengthening at the regional level. This stage will distribute authority and responsibility vertically to local governments in the districts of Donggala and Parigi Moutong. So that Adaptation will become an agenda that is internalized into the regional policy agenda, which has guarantees of sustainability in the form of funding commitments, as well as programs. At this stage the Adaptation agenda is transformed legally and formally so that it becomes a development orientation that has legal force and is binding. The adaptation agenda will experience expansion, due to the comprehensive nature of regional regulations and policies, covering all administrative areas and across various sectors, where technically adaptation objectives are oriented in the design of programs and activities of regional apparatus organizations (OPD). Technically, institutional and policy strengthening in the regions will be carried out through the formation of the API POKJA and the preparation of the API RAD Document. This will make the two districts the first districts to have the instrument. The preparation of RAD API as a regional policy will be prepared based on the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No.P.33/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/3/2016 concerning the preparation of guidelines for climate change adaptation actions and synchronized with RAN-API, the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS). The ratification of the RAD API will be stipulated through a Regent's Regulation (Perbub)/Regional Regulation (PERDA) while the API POKJA will be ratified through a Regent's Decree.

To integrate the implemented policy adaptation action plan, the consortium with BAPPEDA in the two districts will conduct a coaching clinic for the preparation of the OPD strategic plan and renja as the basis for the preparation of the RKPD (Local Government Work Plan) which will be poured into the KUA PPAS (General Policy Priority Budget for the Temporary Budget Ceiling). ) which will then be discussed as APBD.

Improving the level of community readiness and increasing awareness of farmer groups on the impacts of climate change is a combination for strengthening ProKlim institutions at the site level. Increasing the capacity of groups at the local level accompanied by the availability of software up to the provincial level is expected to bring out and support various creative community efforts that are in line with economic and environmental goals which are increasingly being recognized as conditions needed by sustainable development. Revitalizing social capital that has long been carried out by local communities and adopting creative ideas such as climate schools will certainly be a powerful institutional strengthening in increasing the capacity and effectiveness of community adaptation to climate change.

## **B. Economic, Social, and Environmental Benefits**

### **1. Economic and Social Benefits**

This project has a direct impact on strengthening the effectiveness and capacity of climate change adaptation, where the community will have a good understanding of climate change and livelihoods, so that they can choose adaptation actions and undertake efforts to reduce the risks of climate change impacts, including risks to livelihoods. The project provides livelihood improvement activities in the sector of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises,

small-scale demersal agriculture and fisheries in the form of business capacity building (managerial), technical training and modality support that will have a direct impact on improving the economy of the poor and vulnerable communities in program locations. . In addition, the consortium management ensures that 90% of the direct costs of this project, or US\$ 479,981 are a direct flow of funds that will be spent directly at the program location, both in the form of goods and services. This is possible, because the consortium will prioritize the implementation of activities centered on the program location, increasing group house assets or village assets with the support of equipment handed over to the community, prioritizing community self-management activities, including the procurement of goods and services expenditures held at the project location, but with due observance of financial regulations and prioritizing high standards of accountability.

On the social aspect, this program seeks to revitalize various forms of social capital in the development of institutional governance and sustainable natural resource management. This will increase pride and foster self-confidence. Increase togetherness and solidarity. Social capital is also an important instrument in managing their living space through ProKlim, Social Forestry Administration, optimizing sustainable land use, and rehabilitating marginal lands.

The beneficiaries of the project are 29,448 people distributed in 14 sub-districts and 24 villages in two districts, namely Donggala Regency and Parigi Moutong Regency.

### **1.Environment Benefits**

Project activities have direct benefits to the quality of the carrying capacity of natural resources and the environment. ProKlim village management, strengthening social forestry will increase environmental improvement through forest, mangrove and coral rehabilitation, reduce pressure on ecosystems through behavioral changes in the community and provide new protected areas, which will increase the guarantee of ecosystem sustainability.

### **2. Gender and Vulnerable Group Benefits**

Gender is a cross cutting issue, so the gender mainstreaming aspect will color the entire project component. In the context of this project, increasing women's participation and access will be carried out through an affirmative approach, by stipulating a minimum representation of 30% of women at every meeting, training, composition of institutional administrators and in delegation matters.

The design of this program has been made with women in mind. This can be checked, on the principal and conceptual narratives and statements. This can also be checked from the design of the results as well as the derivatives of the activities that contain the activities allocated to women. The beneficiary format also explicitly prioritizes women, in the form of recognizing women as a vulnerable group.

Furthermore, gender equity and empowering will be carried out with an approach based on the 3 pillars of the Gender Equity and Women Voice Framework as follows: consisting of ; 1). Building agency (aspiration and capabilities); 2). Relations; 3). Addressing structure.

### **C. Cost-effectiveness**

In order for the effectiveness and adaptive capacity of communities in the ecoregion to increase and strengthen, this project/program has formulated seven outcomes, namely; 1). Establishment of 24 new ProKlim Villages 2). Increase access and availability of knowledge and information on climate change, 3). Strengthening community access through social forestry and expansion of terrestrial protected areas/zones in the neck ecoregion; 4). Determination of 2 coastal protection areas by local governments in the form of DPL and/or KEE (Essential Ecosystem Areas); 5). Critical land rehabilitation in social forestry, mangrove and coral reef areas; 6). The development of micro/small businesses that are adaptive in nature; and 7). Development of institutions and actions on Climate Change in Donggala and Parigi Moutong districts

The seven outcomes are a derivation of the main objective of this project/program after analyzing various secondary data and the results of interviews with several parties as well as the Rapid Rural Appraisal conducted by the KUAT Consortium Team consisting of Karsa Institute, Komiu, Awamgreen, and Untad. The study conducted by the consortium also derived 19 outputs from the aforementioned six outcomes. Based on the activities that must be carried out to produce each output and have an impact on the outcome, the following table shows the cost of each project/program outcome.

**Table 7. Costs required for each project/program outcome**

<b>Outcome</b>	<b>COST</b>
Designation of 24 new ProKlim Villages	<b>90.934</b>
Increase access and availability of knowledge and information on climate change	<b>17.029</b>
Strengthening community access through social forestry and Expansion of terrestrial protected areas/zones in the Sulawesi neck ecoregion	<b>30.686</b>
Determination of 2 coastal protection areas by the local government in the form of DPL and/or KEE (Essential Ecosystem Areas)	<b>16.614</b>
Critical land rehabilitation in Social Forestry, Mangrove and Coral reef areas	<b>179.901</b>
The development of micro/small businesses that are adaptive innovation	<b>148.452</b>
Development of Climate Change institutions and actions in Donggala and Parigi Moutong districts	<b>46.676</b>

Table 7 above shows that Outcome 6 has the largest need for funds, which is **US\$ 245,229**. The amount of funds will be allocated to 24 villages, to support the development of livelihoods for vulnerable communities and women. This proportion of the budget is very appropriate because it relates to increasing socio-economic resilience for the most vulnerable households, as the group most at risk of being affected by climate change. For the Donggala district, this budget is very strategic, because it coincides with the community's efforts to restore livelihoods after the September 28 2018 Earthquake and Tsunami. The Covid-19 pandemic is known to have hampered the efforts of disaster-affected communities to recover after the disaster. The second largest budget allocation was in Outcome 5 with a total of **US\$ 191,777**. this budget is allocated for expenditure on goods and services for rehabilitation activities, ranging from nurseries to planting, in 24 villages. Based on the technical review, this activity is possible to be carried out independently by the community, so that the implementation approach will be carried out independently, so that this will increase the capacity of capital flows into the village. Then, The third largest funding is to achieve outcome 1 of **US\$ 135,120**

The effectiveness of the financing contained in Table 7 above can be known through the analysis of the Economic Rate of Return (ERR). This analysis is useful to find out how much influence the project/program has on increasing people's income. ERR compares the costs with the benefits of the project as a public investment. The calculated benefit is the direct value generated by the existence of the project. The ERR results show that the project cost of **US\$ 901,413** will result in an ERR of 54.2%. This ERR value indicates that this project is very feasible to implement for the purpose of increasing people's income, optimizing the use of space in rural areas, and increasing the readiness of the community and institutions related to ProKlim. It is planned that the income that will contribute dominantly is the creation of added value for the coconut belt as an export commodity, cultivation of fruits and vegetables as well as increasing the productivity of plantations and forest areas as well as livestock and fisheries that can contribute to income.

#### **D. Alignment with National and Sub-National Sustainable Development Strategies**

##### **National Development Strategies**

National policy directions are outlined in the 2020-2024 RPJMN document, covering building the environment, increasing disaster resilience, and climate change consisting of: (a) Improving the Quality of the Environment; (b) Improving Disaster and Climate Resilience; and (c) Low Carbon Development. Furthermore, related to the direction of increasing climate and disaster resilience, it is carried out through strengthening the convergence between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

This policy direction is stated in the strategy for Increasing Climate Resilience, which is implemented by implementing the National Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (RAN-API) in priority sectors, through: (a) Protection of Vulnerability in the Coastal and Marine Sector, either in the form of strengthening ecosystem-based adaptation infrastructure, public awareness, technology development, and diversification of the livelihoods of coastal communities; (b) Protection of Water Security in Climate Risk Areas, through increasing the supply of raw water and protecting against water damage; (c) Protection of Food Security against Climate Change; and (d) Protection of Public Health and the Environment from the Impact of Climate Change.

### **Sub-National Sustainable Development Strategies**

The direction of the Central Sulawesi Provincial Development policy is set out in the 2021-2024 RPJMD document, which is stipulated through Regional Regulation No. 13 of 2021 concerning the RPJMD. The RPJMD 2021-2024 is prepared by taking into account and internalizing the Governor's Regulation No. 5 of 2021 regarding plans for environmental protection and management.

In the regulation, it is stated, the purpose of the regulation is; 1). an increase in the area of protection functions, in particular areas that function to provide regulatory and water storage services and services to provide biodiversity (genetic resources and species habitat); 2). Guaranteed availability of quality water for life and sustainable development; 3). improving the quality of land, water, air and sea; 4). Improving the condition of coral reef ecosystems, seagrass beds and mangroves, especially in the area around the utilization and conservation zones sea; 5). the minimal risk of natural disasters and the negative environment borne by the community; 6). ensuring environmental support for sustainable food production; 7). strengthening institutional and governance support in implementation; and 8). h. Environmental protection and management plan in a sustainable manner

Based on this, it can be ascertained that this program design has relevance and conformity with the direction of local government policies.

### **E.Compliance with National Technical Standard**

This program will facilitate the strengthening of adaptive capacity through the ProKlim Village framework in 24 villages. The process of village and community preparation and preparation, proposals, and strengthening of ProKlim Villages will be carried out by taking into account the Minister of Environment and Forestry No: P.84/MENLHK-SETJEN/KUM.1 concerning the Climate Village Program. To achieve this outcome, several outputs and activities are related to the making of village regulations, both in the form of Village Regulations and Perkades, the procedure for which will refer to Permendagri No. 111 of 2014 concerning Technical Guidelines for Drafting Village Regulations. In relation to social forestry, this program has plans to revitalize 6 social forestry institutions that already have permits, as well as 2 proposals for social forestry, which have been verified but have not yet obtained permits, so this program will focus on accelerating the issuance of permits, to be further facilitated in the preparation of RKPS. and RKTPS as regulated in Permen LHK No. 8 of 2021 concerning Forest Management and Preparation of Forest Management Plans, as well as the use of Protection Forests and Production Forests.

Meanwhile for coastal areas, the management concept will be prepared with reference to the technical management standards based on Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands. In a more technical context, the implementation of the rehabilitation of mangroves and coral reefs using the Bioreeftek method which is part of the coastal area, will be carried out with reference to the PEPPRES Number 121 of 2012 concerning Coastal Rehabilitation and Small Islands. In this regulation, rehabilitation activities include planning, implementation and maintenance. Meanwhile, in an effort to build adaptation institutions at the district level, as well as provide adaptation policy documents, technical facilitation will refer to the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No.33 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for the Preparation of Climate Change Adaptation Action Plans by involving various sectors in its implementation.

### **F.Learning and Knowledge Management**

There are three important elements that are of concern to each component of the program, namely orientation to knowledge management, communication strategies, and appropriate learning systematics. These three things play an important role in climate change adaptation efforts because they are related to the development of the knowledge capacity of the parties. Some specific and linear activities that will support this case are as follows:

- a) Encourage district governments to socialize the Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan. This is intended to be coordination and management knowledge, updating issues that develop in the village to the sub-district level, and synthesizing data and information from lessons learned. From here, it is hoped that the effectiveness of the Pokja API will increase by making joint plans, conducting joint monitoring, and updating information regularly.
- b) Socializing the monitoring and early warning system for Climate Change Adaptation as well as informal climate education that can be used by various groups.
- c) Increase the effectiveness of stakeholders in documenting and disseminating project outputs and outcomes and capturing changes that occur.

## **G. Consultative process**

During the planning of this project / program, meetings were held with various parties, both in the district, sub-district and village cities. In the city of Palu, a meeting was held with the Governor of Central Sulawesi Province and expert staff in the field of Community, while the related OPD was the BLH of Central Sulawesi Province, the meeting was aimed at gathering policy support from the provincial government, as well as discussing policy directions related to adaptation, both those that have been implemented or will be done in the future. Currently adaptation is not specifically a policy direction, because local governments have not yet received sufficient understanding about it. However, the Governor supports adaptation action initiatives in Central Sulawesi.

Forestry Service and POKJA PPS Central Sulawesi, NGO's Community and several academics. In addition, meetings have also been held with the Head of the Dampelas-Tinombo Forest Management Unit (KPH) in order to obtain information about various activities and programs carried out by KPHs in the Ecoregion. In Donggala district, consultations have been carried out with the deputy regent and the regent of Donggala. Likewise with the regent of Parigi Moutong, consultations have been carried out in the Tinombo area. At the community level, consultations have also been carried out with the traditional leader of Sindue, which is related to local wisdom in the project area. And the most important thing is that the Rapid Rural Appraisal has been carried out by meeting vulnerable groups in the village, such as farmers, fishermen and housewives and the poor.

The consultative process will still be carried out through participatory approaches and two-way communication patterns by exploring and identifying vulnerable groups and their specific problems. These results will be integrated into the program and have monitoring and evaluation indicators, and a separate section.

## **H. Justification for Funding Requested**

The project intervenes to increase the effectiveness and adaptive capacity of communities to climate change through the optimization of land, coast and sea, and as a main component is expected to reduce the level of vulnerability of gender-based and millennial communities to the impacts of climate change in the ecoregion of the neck of Sulawesi. In terms of biophysics, topography and a large and distributed investment area, AF support in the form of grants will greatly assist in achieving the project objectives as planned. Funds will be allocated to all major project activities to realize climate change adaptation actions in the Sulawesi neck ecoregion.

Component 1 Strengthening the adaptation capacity of village-based communities, through the realization of the ProKlim village

**Baseline (without AF):** Without AF, efforts to realize Component 1, which includes the establishment of 24 ProKlim Villages, Increasing access and availability of Climate Knowledge and Information, supported by the provision of maritime information system instruments, will be difficult to realize. As previously explained, the community as well as the current government are not even in the situation of being informed about the climate vulnerability they are

experiencing. Even in villages with very vulnerable status though. Under these circumstances, of course, not much can be expected to be done in order to increase adaptive capacity.

**Additionally (with AF):** Through the support of AF, the accelerated growth and development of the community's adaptive capacity through ProKlim Village Development and the availability of knowledge and information as well as ownership of early warning technology will be realized more quickly. The scheme will be jointly supported by competent local managers and supported by policies and various stakeholders. In the end, community adaptation will strengthen and make them less vulnerable to climate change. There will be 24 ProKlim villages and those that function according to the principles and principles of sustainable development.

Component 2 Improvement of the ecosystem through strengthening social forestry, rehabilitation of critical areas, and the establishment of new protected areas.

**Baseline (without AF):** Without AF, the current situation will continue, with an upward trend, due to the increasing ecological challenges of the Sulawesi neck ecoregion, including its relation to the State Capital. The current situation is that the situation in question is deforestation which increases periodically, including the conversion of mangroves into ponds, which also contributes to the destruction of coral reefs. From the socio-economic aspect, the current situation is described as an increase in poverty, and a significant decline in the production of leading commodities since 2017. This is exacerbated by the increase in floods and landslides triggered by the intensity of very heavy to extreme rains. This situation will further increase vulnerability, and endanger the community which is already very vulnerable to climate change.

**Additionally (with AF):** Scenarios featuring AF support suggest that land, coastal and marine areas will constitute a functional system. Donggala Regency as the owner of the largest fishermen in Central Sulawesi Province will contribute significantly to the province's marine fisheries production. Likewise, mangrove areas will improve and can support aquaculture systems in coastal areas. Forest cover has the potential to increase in quality, with future economic prospects with an increase in productive tree populations. This will increase the assets of poor households. With such conditions manifested, the welfare of the community can bring them out of climate vulnerability.

Component 3 Improving social and economic resilience through improving the livelihoods of the poor, women and vulnerable groups

**Baseline (without AF):** poor households and vulnerable groups do not have many opportunities to improve their economic status. Overall productivity in the region is declining, which will further reduce employment. This is exacerbated by the increase in consumption costs due to inflation, and the lack of economic recovery due to the Covid 19 Pandemic. The current regional government is not in a strong enough condition to effectively immediately restore the people's economy. This can be seen from the ineffectiveness of reducing poverty. In addition, the government's financial capacity is declining, due to refocusing, as well as a reduction in APBD revenue posts due to a decline in the realization of state revenues.

**Additionally (with AF):** managerial, technical support and AF modalities will be a stimulus for the efforts of poor households and vulnerable groups to start productive enterprises, which will give them the ability to help themselves. Improving the ability to live will increase adaptive capacity and at the same time reduce the level of vulnerability of poor households and vulnerable groups from the impacts of climate change.

Component 4: Strengthening local and formal local institutions that are oriented to the sustainability of the program implemented through the ProKlim policy.

**Baseline (without AF):** Local wisdom will be further degraded without AF support. People's knowledge and understanding of climate change will remain minimal and make them more vulnerable. Moreover, the community action plan on climate change will also be doubted to be realized in the future without AF's support.

**Additionally (with AF):** AF support will increase the level of community readiness in climate change adaptation. The existence of climate schools, business networks among millennials and the existence of an action plan for climate change adaptation will guarantee the sustainability of the achievements produced by the project components so that ProKlim and Village Forests will have a positive impact in the future.

## **I. Sustainability**

Scenarios of program sustainability are provided from village to district level. At the village level, sustainability will be driven by a functional Village ProKlim institution. This institution has a mechanism for planning, budgeting, implementing evaluation activities, and has responsiveness and is dynamic, so that it is capable of dealing with and solving changing problems, which develop over time. These institutions rely on the leading role of the community, which increases understanding and gains increased organizational and climate change management capacity. At the district level, sustainability assurance is determined by the active role of the functional API Pokja. It is driven by cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder elements. The API Pokja agenda is contained in the RAD API, which has been internalized into regional policies. the same is the case with village RAD which is internalized with village policies.

### **i.1. Financial Sustainability**

This project will leave Institutions from Village to District level. Institutional, designed to be internalized in regional and village governments, so that the adaptation action agendas as outlined in the RAD and RADesa are government action agendas, which are carried out collaboratively, across sectors and across actors, coordinated by the Pokja API in the regions and in the village. . These relationships, institutional arrangements and financial responsibilities are regulated in regional regulations as well as village regulations that regulate and establish Pokjas at each level. Financial support can be in the form of finance, facilities or programs. Support in the form of programs/activities is usually more flexible and broad, the programs/activities referred to are programs/activities that are oriented towards achieving regional adaptation goals and targets and are measurable. Programs like this can be implemented technically in each regional apparatus organization, or institutions that are part of the Pokja. Financial sustainability can also be pursued through raising public funds, involving the private sector through CSR or by developing creative events for public donations. All scenarios are reliable to be implemented by functional institutions.

### **i.2. Institutional Sustainability**

Institutional sustainability is carried out by establishing an emphasis on working groups at the village and district levels. Institutional sustainability will be prepared early on with long-term targets. Institutional sustainability will be built by preparing a committed and capable management. Two things that are formed and grown through intense interaction, systematic capacity building, and critical and open learning space. In addition, institutions will also be supported by the development of detailed and applicable organizational work mechanisms. The organization's work mechanism also regulates the type and scale of responsibility for each management section, as well as a periodic accountability and evaluation system to assess the organization's performance and assess the organization's efforts in achieving organizational goals, which increases adaptive capacity.

### **i.3. System Sustainability**

Institutions provide a way of working for the organization, in the form of statutes, SOPs, and clear accountability mechanisms. Meanwhile, the institutional agenda has been set forth in the RAD and RADsa API which is the mandate of the local government and village government, which is charged with the integration of its implementation efforts by the Pokja API.

Adaptation actions are carried out in an integrated manner, either directly by the API Working Group, as well as through regional apparatus organizations and member institutions of the API Working Group with API Pokja funding and funding attached to their respective institutions. An adaptation program monitoring mechanism will be established to ensure the effective course of adaptation actions. An annual evaluation meeting will be held as part of monitoring the organization's performance and adaptation actions in the regions.

#### J. Environmental and Social Impact and Risk

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impact and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
Compliance with the Law	√	
Access and Equity	√	
Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups	√	
Human Rights	√	
Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment	√	
Core Labour Rights	√	
Indigenous Peoples	√	
Involuntary Resettlement	√	
Protection of Natural Habitats	√	
Conservation of Biological Diversity	√	
Climate Change	√	
Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	√	
Public Health	√	
Physical and Cultural Heritage	√	
Lands and Soil Conservation	√	

## PART III

### A. Arrangements for Project Implementation

The KUAT Consortium consists of 4 (four organizations, namely: (1) Karsa Institute, as Lead Consortium, and Consortium Members: (2) Komiu Foundation, (3) Awamgreen Foundation, (4) Untad (Tadulako University). KUAT is an acronym from Karsa – Komiu - Lay Green - UNTAD,

Karsa Institute is an institution engaged in community empowerment, improvement of inclusive local and village governance, sustainable community-based natural resource management through social forestry, strengthening the populist economy and rural industrialization, saving tropical and coastal forest ecosystems as well as emergency response and response activities. disaster risk reduction. Karsa was founded in 2004, has a notary as an institution in 2004 and was renewed in 2019, and as a Foundation in 2004. Since 2004, Karsa Institute has run many programs on social forestry and sustainable natural resource management, marine and small island management, emergencies. response and disaster risk reduction (Sigi, Palu, Donggala, Parigi Moutong, Tojo Una-Una, and North Morowali). Karsa Institut has experience working with four consortiums: the Cycle consortium in 2018-2020, the Lariang consortium in 2020-2021, the Post-Social Forestry Permit consortium in 2020-2023, the Opant and Karsa consortium in 2019-2020.

The consortium pattern will be carried out in the form of a Project Management Unit (PMU) structure where the structure will be built according to the needs of the project / program. The four consortium member institutions will function and play according to the performance of their expertise and fields of expertise. In addition, the strategic policy that will be taken at the level of the Steering Committee (steering team) is that all consortium member institutions have one representative in the steering committee who is not involved in the project implementation structure. This is done in order to avoid conflicts of interest, especially for team members who are directly involved in project implementation.

At the district and provincial levels, this project/program will collaborate with several institutions such as: Agriculture Service, Provincial and District Bappeda, KPH, Social Service, Marine and Fisheries Service, Universities, Regional Disaster Management Agency, etc. All of these institutions are expected to be involved in the Pokja-API. Thus, support for capacity building related to climate change, especially in terms of technical, planning, as well as monitoring and evaluation. Mass media support plays an important role in communicating the issue of climate change adaptation to the wider community so that it gets a response and public enthusiasm.

### B. Financial Risk and Project Management

There are four project components that will contribute to economic, social and environmental benefits. Various activities will be carried out such as agroforestry, agrosylvopasture, sylvofishery, coastal and land rehabilitation, education and capacity building, optimizing forest ecosystems, all of which will be synergized and strengthened through strengthening inter-sectoral policies to ensure the sustainability of various adaptation efforts to climate change.

Categories	Potential Risk	Level	Mitigation Strategy
Financial	The variations in exchange rates will lead to changes in budgetary elements and the impact of professional activities and the plans offered by the budget.	Significant	Changes in exchange rate and financing adjustment for financing
	The delay in expenditure hinders the impact on the process of implementing and carrying out production	Significant	Countermeassure of the funding and financing

Institutional	Differences a few stakeholders of the most programs actualized and the specified results based on objective	Significant	quired for customary gatherings with the association of stakeholders in arrange to set up communication related to the program and the advance of movement
	No institution as a gathering for FroKlim and social forestry in arrange to speeding up the working group (Pokja)	Significant	FroKlim Working group (Pokja) be established
Social	the association of communities in a few action programs don't allude to gender orientation equility	Significant	Required to guarantee the inclusion of women in each assembly and actualizing exercises on the ground
	Obtained legal access of communities to manage land and forest trough ProKlim and social forestry schemes will impact on the exploitation of forest products	Significant	Required for community help getting legal access trough the approach and strategies of PRA oversee land and forest sustainably through FroKLim and Social forestry shemes
Environment	Waste from agricultural products	Significant	The availability of water control media using environmentally friendly technology

### C. Environmental and Social Risk Management

Project/Program preparation identifies social or environmental risks, and this proposal will incorporate environmental and social management plans if required. The following table shows the risks and impacts of management:

Environmental and social principles	Impact and Risks	Mitigation Strategy
Compliance with the Law	-	-
Access and Equity	-	-
Human Rights	-	-
Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment	-	-
Core Labour Rights	-	-
Indigenous Peoples	-	-
Involuntary Resettlement	-	-
Protection of Natural Habitats	-	-
Conservation of Biological Diversity	-	-
Climate Change	-	-

Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	-	-
Public Health	-	-
Physical and Cultural Heritage	-	-
Lands and Soil Conservation	-	-

#### D. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of Climate Change Adaptation (M&E) will refer to the framework that has been built by considering several components; Outcomes, Outputs, Approaches, Indicators, Implementation of Activities, Provision of verification tools and use of finance, data and information components that will be used in analysis and evaluation which include :

- Conformity (compliance). M & E in determining whether the actions of the management, staff, and all those involved follow the standards and procedures that have been confirmed.
- Examination (auditing). M&E determines whether the resources and services provided to project targets have been delivered properly.
- Reporting (accounting). M & E provides information that helps social change occur as a result of implementing the wisdom that exists after the project.
- Explanation (explanation). M&E produces information that helps how and why the results are not as expected.

Monitoring and evaluation is carried out through the planning stages, implementation stages and reporting stages, which include field reports and periodic progress reports consisting of; Monthly Reports, Quarterly Reports, Annual Reports and Final Reports (Monitoring Implementation Plan 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 a regional project/programme , list the endorsing official all the participating countries. The endorsement letters should be attached as an annex to the project/programme proposal. Please attach the endorsement letters with this template, add as many participating governments if a regional project/programme*

<b>H. Rusdy Mastura</b> <b>The Governor of Central Sulawesi Province</b>	<b>Date July, 11, 2022</b>
<b>DR. Drs. Kasman Lassa, SH., MH</b> <b>Regent of Donggala District</b>	<b>Date July, 5, 2022</b>
<b>Samsurizal Tombolotutu</b> <b>Regent of Parigi Moutong District</b>	<b>Date July, 7, 2022</b>

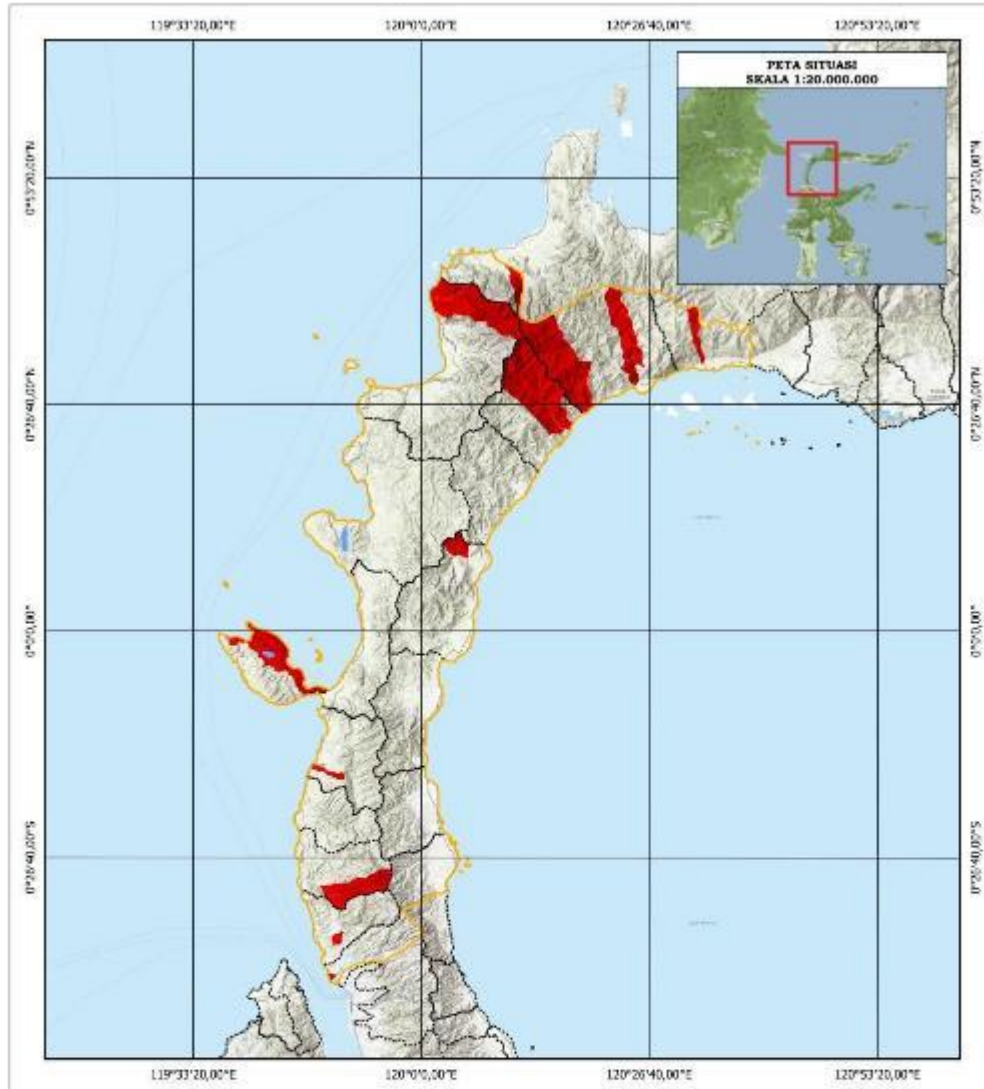
#### B. Implementing Entity Certification

*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 and accordance with guidelines provides by

## **Annex**

### **Annex 1 : The Map of Intervensiion The Neck of Sulawesi Ecoregion**





**LANSEKAP KUAT**

Program Kerja, Pengembangan dan Penguatan Wilayah

**PETA WILAYAH RANCANGAN PROYEK  
ADAPTASI PERUBAHAN IKLIM  
EKOREGION LEHER SULAWESI**



**1:750,000**

20.000 20.000 40.000 meter

**Legenda**

- Tubuh Air
- Sungai
- Danau
- Ekoregion Intervensi
- Desa Intervensi
- Batas Kecamatan

Grid Zone Designation: **QAJ**  
 UTM zone designation: **67T**  
 Easting (meters): **401622**  
 Northing (meters): **125564**  
 The name of this map: **0430FM010215194**

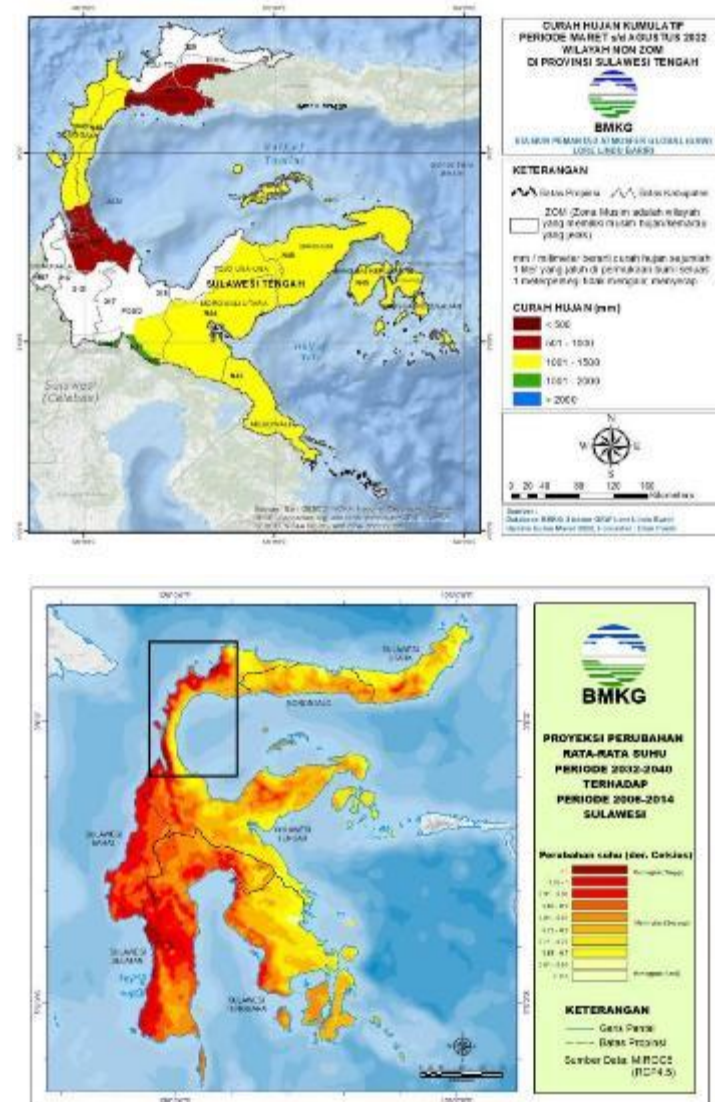
**Map Coordinate System:**  
 Geoidetic datum: **WGS 84**  
 Projection: **UTM zone 67T**  
 Coordinate Units: **Meters**

Copyright Info:  
 1. RTR (Rupa Nelaya) 2019  
 2. Digital Elevation Model (DEM) RTRM  
 3. Google Earth (KML) 2019 (RTRM)  
 4. RTRM (Rupa Nelaya) 2019 (RTRM)  
 5. Data Wilayah Perencanaan (DWP) 2019 (RTRM)  
 6. Data Wilayah Perencanaan (DWP) 2019 (RTRM)  
 7. Perencanaan No. 12 Tahun 2019 Tentang Kebijakan Badan Administrasi Kecamatan

Peta 2. Peta Curah Hujan Ekoregion Leher Sulawesi

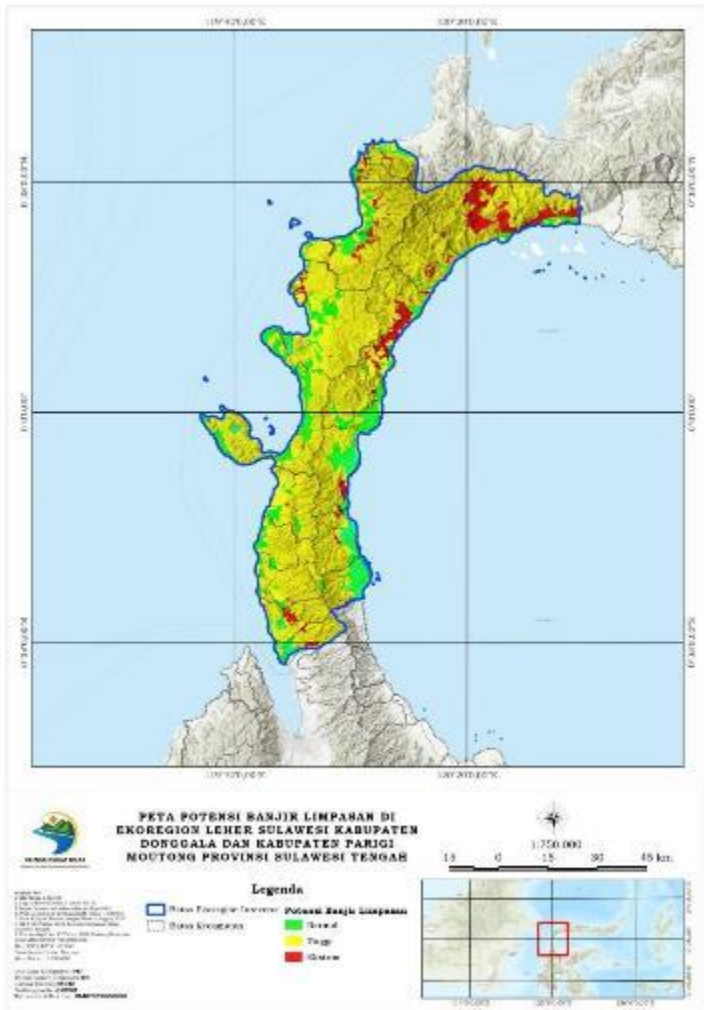


Peta 3-4. Peta Curah Hujan Kumulatif maret – agustus 2022, dan proyeksi perubahan suhu

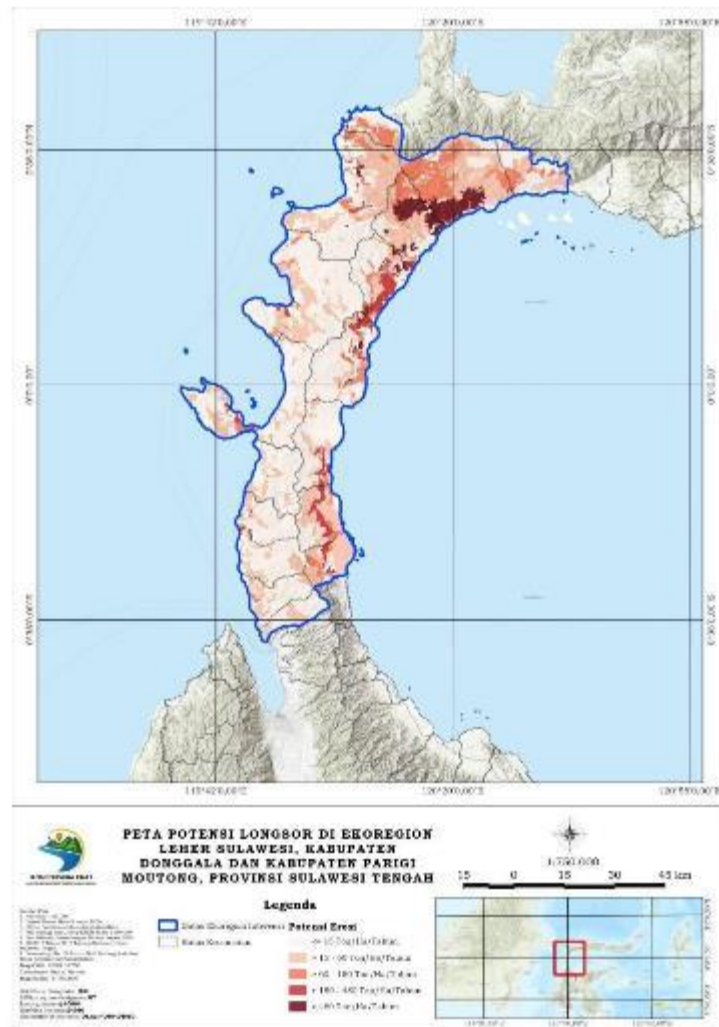




Peta 8. Potensi Banjir Limpasan di ekoregion Leher Sulawesi



Peta 9. Potensi Longsor di ekoregion Leher Sulawesi



## A. Result Framework

### Annex 2. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

RESULTS/OUTPUT	INDICATOR	BASE	TARGET	SOURCE VERIFICATION	RISK AND ASSUMPTION
<b>Component I: Strengthening the adaptation capacity of village-based communities, through the realization of ProKlim villages</b>					
<b>Results 1.1.</b> <b>Establishment of 24 new ProKlim Villages</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 24 Villages that are very vulnerable to climate change carry out integrated and systematic adaptation actions to reduce the risk of climate change</li> <li>- 24 Villages are designated as ProKlim villages and make systemic efforts to increase grades</li> <li>- 24 ProKlim working groups were formed.</li> <li>- The existence of planning documents that include; development planning, capacity building and institutions of the ProKlim group.</li> <li>- At least 50% of the village area has identified potential for biodiversity, economic potential, potential disturbances, risks and others.</li> <li>- The existence of village regulations related to climate adaptation plans.</li> <li>- Land cover in the protected zone remains 100% sustainable.</li> <li>- Community capacity increased by 50% in climate adaptation scenario.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SIDIK data 2020.</li> <li>- Time series of land cover dynamics and transition from 2000 to 2019.</li> <li>- The target village is the most vulnerable village to climate change based on Sidik data, but does not know the status and risks faced so that it does not have systemic efforts in adaptation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 24 new ProKlim villages, with increased adaptation efforts so as to achieve ProKlim Lestari village status at the end of the program.</li> <li>- Increased effectiveness of climate change adaptation in 24 Villages through the application of the concept of community and institutional empowerment in the management of human resources and natural resources in one unit.</li> <li>- Improve the capacity of women and youth in long - term climate change adaptation .</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Document of climate change vulnerability and risk profile for 24 villages.</li> <li>- The results of the status assessment verification determined by the Directorate General of PPI.</li> <li>- Activity Report.</li> <li>- Monitoring and evaluation reports.</li> <li>- The delineation cartometric map of the identification of potential assets for climate adaptation scenarios.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Access to the PPI directorate has increased, both with the Central office and the Sulawesi PPI Center.</li> <li>-</li> </ul>
<b>Output 1.1.1.</b> Dissemination of program information, preparation and acceptance of programs and providing <i>enabling conditions</i> for program success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Socialization is carried out at the provincial and village levels by presenting relevant stakeholders</li> </ul>	0	In Q1 the Governor of Central Sulawesi, the Regent of Donggala and Parigi Moutong, launched the program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Activity Documents</li> <li>- Media announcement</li> </ul>	

	- The implementation of the adaptation program is known and received support		Relevant OPD, other parties receive initial information about the program, and provide support for activities		
<b>Output 1.1.2.</b> The birth of village policies related to climate change adaptation plans and the ProKlim group .	- 24 Village Regulation (PERDES) Adaptation Action Plan - 24 Head of Village Regulation (PERKADES) Formation of ProKlim Group Management			-	
<b>Output 1.1.3</b> Proposal of 24 ProKlim Villages to the Director General of PPI	- The Sulawesi Area Climate Change Control Center (BPPI Wilayah Sulawesi ) assists the ProKlim village proposal - Communication and coordination is established with BPPI Sulawesi - The BPPI team provides assistance and technical assistance in the proposal and Strengthening of ProKlim	0	Q1 – Q2	Activity documentation	
<b>Results 1.2.</b> <b>Increase access and availability of knowledge and information on climate change</b>	-				
<b>Output 1.2.1.</b> Increased knowledge of adaptation, as well as circulation of climate information	-				
<b>Component II: Improvement of ecosystems through strengthening social forestry, rehabilitation of critical areas, and the establishment of new protected areas .</b>					
Results 2.1. <b>terrestrial protected areas/zones in the Sulawesi neck ecoregion</b>	- 5000 Ha new protected area set - The new protection area is sourced from the protection zone within the social forestry area and/or the protection zone based on local wisdom - Effective social forestry management of 8529 Ha	- The total area of protected areas in the neck of Sulawesi integration is 8,000 ha or 1.8 % of the total area. - PIAPS Revision VI. - Increase women's access to control over	Affirming and establishing zoning in social forestry areas, especially protection zones, so that they are maintained intact as natural forests that contribute to reducing GHG emissions and buffer areas that strengthen the carrying	- Activity Report. - 6 RKPS and RKT-PS documents. - 6 SK social forestry groups. - block maps in PS and ProKlim profiles.	- Social forestry policies have not changed. - There was no opposition from the village government/KPH and related OPD.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community capacity in social forestry management increased by 50% from the 2022 baseline.</li> <li>- There is an update of the RKPS and RKT documents.</li> <li>- There is a map of social forestry zoning blocks .</li> <li>- 150 members of the social forestry group are able to understand the functions, duties and roles well.</li> <li>- 30 people have facilitation engineering skills.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- quality livelihood assets and sustainable.</li> <li>- 6 Locations of social forestry that do not yet have an RKPS that require follow-up.</li> <li>- Integrating social forestry schemes into ProKlim adaptation scenarios.</li> </ul>	capacity and capacity of the environment . .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ADART and PS management SOP.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is no force of major.</li> <li>- Stable political, social and economic conditions</li> </ul>
<b>Output 2.1.1.</b> Revitalization of the Social Forestry Permit Holder Group and the social forestry licensing process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The use of 6 existing PS areas covering 4693 Ha</li> <li>- 2 The proposal for social forestry covering an area of 3836 hectares with verification status, obtaining a determination decree,</li> <li>- Availability of 8 RKPS and RKT PS documents with climate change adaptation orientation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Currently 2 villages have proposed social forestry and verified the <i>verifier</i> covering an area of 3836 ha</li> <li>- There are 6 existing PS licenses covering an area of 4693 Ha</li> </ul>	Q1-Q3		
<b>Output 2.1.1.</b> New Terrestrial Protection Area Zoning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 5000 Ha new protected area set inside and outside social forestry area</li> </ul>				
<b>Results 2.2.</b> <b>Determination of 2 coastal protected areas by the local government in the form of DPL and/or KEE (Essential Mangrove Ecosystem Area)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 10 Ha out of a total area of 405 hectares of damaged coral in rehabilitation</li> <li>- 13 Coastal villages and small islands practice bioreeftek method of reef cultivation</li> <li>- 130 hectares of mangrove ecosystem for rehabilitation.</li> </ul>				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 250 people are involved to plant mangroves.</li> <li>- 13 women's groups carry out mangrove rehabilitation</li> <li>- 13 groups were able to monitor and evaluate the progress of coral restoration and rehabilitation of mangrove ecosystems.</li> </ul>				
Output 2.2.1. Identification and Zoning of Marine Protected Areas (DPL) and/or KEE around the Makassar Strait Coast and Tomini Bay					
Output 2.2.1. Determination of Marine Protected Areas (DPL) and/or KEE around the Makassar Strait Coast and Tomini Bay					
<b>Results 2.3. Critical land rehabilitation in Social Forestry, Mangrove and Coral reef areas</b>					
Output 2.3.1. Rehabilitation of critical land in the PS working area with MPTS (Multi Purposes Tree Species)					
Output 2.3.2 Female <i>Lead</i> on Mangrove Rehabilitation	130 Ha of mangroves in 13 villages, in Donggala and Parigi Moutong rehabilitated, by women				
Output 2.3.3. Modeling of Coral Reef Rehabilitation Bio-reeftech Method, 10 Ha	10 Ha of Coral Reef rehabilitated with bio reeftech method				
<b>Component III: Improving social and economic resilience through improving the livelihoods of the poor, women, and vulnerable groups</b>					
Results 3.1. The development of micro/small businesses that are adaptive innovation					
Output 3.1.1 adaptation innovation effort					

Output 3.1.2 Development of sectional agroforestry as an alternative to sustainable land use					
Output 3.1.3 Increasing the income of small-scale demersal fishermen through the support of fisheries knowledge and information, fishing equipment and technology					
<b>Component IV: Provision of regional policies and instruments to strengthen adaptation actions and ensure program sustainability</b>					
Results 4.1. Development of institutions and actions on Climate Change in Donggala and Parigi Moutong districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of API Working Groups in 2 districts</li> <li>- The composition of the management and members of the API POKJA across sectors and actors</li> <li>- Decree of the Regent of Donggala and Parigi Moutong regarding the determination of the API POKJA</li> </ul>	0		Internalization of API issues started early in the program and became a concern after 6 months	
Output 4.1.1 The formation of the API POKJA in the districts of Donggala and Parigi Moutong					
Output 4.1.2 There is a Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan (RAD API) Document for Donggala and Parigi Moutong Regencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regent's Regulation on RAD API</li> <li>- Integration of Adaptation Actions in RKPD</li> <li>- Sustainable adaptation funding commitments from the Donggala and Parigi Moutong district governments</li> </ul>				
Output 4.1.3. Promotion of climate change adaptation actions.					

### Annex 3: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Project Results	Indicator	Frequency	Person responsible	Method
<b>Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening the adaptation capacity of village-based communities, through the realization of the ProKlim village</li> <li>- Improvement of ecosystems through strengthening social forestry, rehabilitation of critical areas, and the establishment of new protected areas.</li> <li>- Improving social and economic resilience through improving the livelihoods of the poor, women and vulnerable groups</li> <li>- Provision of regional instruments and policies to strengthen adaptation actions and ensure program sustainability</li> </ul>	<b>End of Project</b>	Monev Specialist	<b>Final Report Analysis</b>
<b>Results</b>				
Results 1.1. Establishment of 24 new ProKlim Villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 24 Villages that are very vulnerable to climate change carry out integrated and systematic adaptation actions to reduce the risk of climate change</li> <li>- 24 Villages are designated as ProKlim villages and make systemic efforts to increase <i>grades</i></li> </ul>	1 time Q2	Monev Specialist	Quarterly report analysis
Results 1.2. Increase access and availability of knowledge and information on climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Communities have and use access to sources of knowledge and information on climate change knowledge and information</li> <li>- There are climate schools in 24 villages</li> <li>- Availability of a maritime information system dashboard that is displayed at village offices in 13 villages</li> </ul>	2 times in the first year	Monev Specialist	Analysis of Quarterly reports and Annual Reports
Results 2.1. Strengthening community access through social forestry and Expansion of <i>terrestrial</i> protected areas/zones in the Sulawesi neck ecoregion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 5000 Ha new protected area set</li> <li>- The new protection area is sourced from the protection zone within the social forestry area and/or the protection zone based on local wisdom</li> <li>- Effective social forestry management of 8529 Ha</li> </ul>	3 times year 1 to Q2 Year 2	Monev Specialist	Analysis of Quarterly reports and Annual Reports
Results 2.2. Determination of 2 coastal protected areas by the local government in the form of DPL and/or KEE (Essential Mangrove Ecosystem Area)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are 2 new Protected Areas established based on regional authority,</li> <li>- Perda/Perbub stipulation of DPL/KEE</li> </ul>	3 times year 1 to Q2 Year 2	Monev Specialist	Analysis of Quarterly reports and Annual Reports

Results 2.3. Critical land rehabilitation in Social Forestry, Mangrove and Coral reef areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 130 ha mangrove at 13 in rehab</li> <li>- 10 Ha Coral reef in rehabilitation</li> </ul> <p>1100 Ha of critical land rehabilitated through agroforestry</p>	4 times year 1 to Q3 Year 2	Monev Specialist	Analysis of Quarterly reports and Annual Reports
Results 3.1. The development of micro/small businesses that are adaptive innovation	Growing number of micro-enterprises	4 times year 1 to Q3 Year 2	Monev Specialist	Analysis of Quarterly reports and Annual Reports
Results 4.1. Development of institutions and actions on Climate Change in Donggala and Parigi Moutong districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of API Working Groups in 2 districts</li> <li>- The composition of the management and members of the API POKJA across sectors and actors</li> <li>- Decree of the Regent of Donggala and Parigi Moutong regarding the determination of the API POKJA</li> </ul>	2 times Q2 – Q4 Year 2	Monev Specialist	Analysis of Quarterly reports and Annual Reports
<b>Output</b>	-			
Exodus 1.1.1. Dissemination of program information, preparation and acceptance of programs and providing <i>Enable conditions</i> for program success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Socialization is carried out at the provincial and village levels by presenting relevant stakeholders</li> <li>- The implementation of the adaptation program is known and received support</li> </ul>	Three months	Monev Specialist	Activity Report Analysis and Progress Report
Exodus 1.1.2. The birth of village policies related to climate change adaptation plans and the ProKlim group.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 24 Perdes Village Adaptation Action Plan</li> <li>- 24 Perkades Formation of ProKlim Group Management</li> </ul>	Three months	Monev Specialist	Activity Report Analysis and Progress Report
Output 1.1.3 Proposal of 24 ProKlim Villages to the Director General of PPI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Sulawesi Climate Change Control Center (BPPI) assists the ProKlim village proposal</li> <li>- Communication and coordination is established with BPPI Sulawesi</li> <li>- The BPPI team provides assistance and technical assistance in the proposal and Strengthening of ProKlim</li> </ul>	Three months	Monev Specialist	Activity Report Analysis and Progress Report
Output 1.2.1. Increased knowledge of adaptation, as well as circulation of climate information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Village government and the number of people who get new knowledge related to climate change</li> <li>- The community understands the scale of vulnerability, and is willing to take adaptation actions</li> </ul>	Three months	Monev Specialist	Activity Report Analysis and Progress Report

Exodus 2.1.1. Revitalization of the Social Forestry Permit Holder Group and the social forestry licensing process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The use of 6 existing PS areas covering 4693 Ha</li> <li>- 2 The proposal for social forestry covering an area of 3836 hectares with verification status, obtaining a determination decree,</li> <li>- Availability of 8 RKPS and RKT PS documents with climate change adaptation orientation</li> </ul>	Three months	Monev Specialist	Activity Report Analysis and Progress Report
Exodus 2.1.1. New Terrestrial Protection Area Zoning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 5000 Ha new protected area set inside and outside social forestry area</li> </ul>	Three months	Monev Specialist	Activity Report Analysis and Progress Report
Output 2.2.1. Identification and Zoning of Marine Protected Areas (DPL) and/or KEE around the Makassar Strait Coast and Tomini Bay	-	Three months	Monev Specialist	Activity Report Analysis and Progress Report
Output 2.2.1. Determination of Marine Protected Areas (DPL) and/or KEE around the Makassar Strait Coast and Tomini Bay	-	Three months	Monev Specialist	Activity Report Analysis and Progress Report
Output 3.1.1 The existence of an adaptation innovation effort	-	Three months	Monev Specialist	Activity Report Analysis and Progress Report
Output 3.1.2 Development of sectional agroforestry as an alternative to sustainable land use	-	Three months	Monev Specialist	Activity Report Analysis and Progress Report
Output 3.1.3 Increasing the income of small-scale demersal fishermen through the support of fisheries knowledge and information, fishing equipment and technology	-	Three months	Monev Specialist	Activity Report Analysis and Progress Report
Output 4.1.1 The formation of the API POKJA in the districts of Donggala and Parigi Moutong	-	Three months	Monev Specialist	Activity Report Analysis and Progress Report
Output 4.1.3. Promotion of climate change adaptation actions.	-	Three months	Monev Specialist	Activity Report Analysis and Progress Report

**Annex 4. Budget Plan**

Description of Item		Cost	
	TOTAL KEGIATAN DAN PERSONNEL COST AND OPERASTIONAL COST	12.893.246.500	920.946
	Total Kegiatan	11.668.388.500	833.456
Komponen I : Penguatan Kapasitas adaptasi masyarakat berbasis desa, melalui perwujudan desa ProKlim		3.683.950.000	263.139
Hasil 1.1.	Penetapan 24 Desa ProKlim baru	3.683.950.000	263.139

<b>Keluaran 1.1.1.</b>	<b>Diseminasi informasi Program, penyiapan dan penerimaan program serta menyediakan Enable condition bagi keberhasilan program</b>	<b>543.850.000</b>	<b>38.846</b>
<b>Activity</b>	<b>1. Launching program di tingkat provinsi oleh Gubernur di Palu,</b>	<b>36.600.000</b>	<b>2.614</b>
	<b>2. Sosialisasi program ditingkat desa</b>	<b>30.050.000</b>	<b>2.146</b>
	<b>3. Pemetaan penerima manfaat program dan pembangunan mekanisme complain</b>	<b>226.200.000</b>	<b>16.157</b>
	<b>4. Pelatihan GEDSI untuk seluruh Pelaksana Program</b>	<b>251.000.000</b>	<b>17.929</b>
<b>Keluaran 1.1.2.</b>	<b>Lahirnya kebijakan desa terkait rencana adaptasi perubahan iklim dan kelompok ProKlim.</b>	<b>580.950.000</b>	<b>41.496</b>
	<b>1. Diskusi Identifikasi masalah</b>	<b>64.550.000</b>	<b>4.611</b>
	<b>2. Pelatihan pembuatan peraturan desa.</b>	<b>64.550.000</b>	<b>4.611</b>
	<b>3. Penyusunan Ranperdes tentang proklam</b>	<b>64.550.000</b>	<b>4.611</b>
	<b>4. Konsultasi publik ranperdes</b>	<b>64.550.000</b>	<b>4.611</b>
	<b>5. Pengundangan Ranperdes tentang proklam</b>	<b>64.550.000</b>	<b>4.611</b>

	6. Fasilitasi Pembentukan kelompok kerja proklam.	64.550.000	4.611
	7. Musyawarah Pemilihan pengurus kelompok proklam	64.550.000	4.611
	8. FGD penyusunan rencana kerja kelompok proklam.	64.550.000	4.611
	9. Fasilitasi pengukuhan pengurus kelompok proklam oleh kepala desa	64.550.000	4.611
Keluaran 1.1.3	Pengusulan 24 Desa ProKlim ke Dirjen PPI	1.650.300.000	117.879
	1. Komunikasi dan koordinasi dengan BPPI Sulawesi.	64.550.000	4.611
	2. Asistensi penyiapan dan pengusulan desa proklam	1.440.000.000	102.857
	3. pengusulan 24 Desa ProKlim melalui system registrasi nasional pengendalian perubahan iklim	64.550.000	4.611
	4. Korespondensi dan pengawalan usulan	81.200.000	5.800
Keluaran 1.1.4.	Meningkatnya pengetahuan adaptasi , serta sirkulasi informasi iklim	908.850.000	64.918
	1. Pengembangan Sekolah Iklim di 24 desa	715.200.000	51.086

	2. Kursus intensif pengoperasia Drone udara dan Drone bawah air untuk Generasi Milenial	64.550.000	4.611
	3. Generasi Milenial melakukan Pemantauan kesehatan Hutan dan pesisir secara periodic	64.550.000	4.611
	4. Update Laporan periodic perubahan tutupan dan display infogarfis kesehatan hutan dan terumbu karang di 24 Desa	64.550.000	4.611
<b>Komponen II : Perbaiki ekosistem melalui penguatan perhutanan social, rehabilitasi area kritis, serta penetapan daerah-daerah perlindungan baru.</b>		<b>4.244.017.500</b>	<b>303.144</b>
<b>Hasil 2.1.</b>	<b>Penguatan akses masyarakat melalui perhutanan social dan Perluasaan area-area/zona perlindungan <i>terrestrial</i> di ekoregion leher</b>	<b>710.202.500</b>	<b>50.729</b>
<b>Keluaran 2.1.1.</b>	<b>Revitalisasi Kelompok Pemegang Izini perhutanan social dan proses perizinan perhutanan social</b>	<b>250.950.000</b>	<b>17.925</b>
	1. Workshop Revitalsiasi Perhutanan Sosial 6 Pemegang izin dan 2 calon Pemegang Izin	94.200.000	6.729
	2. Fasilitasi Percepatan penerbitan izin 2 area perhutanan social baru	64.550.000	4.611
	3. Fasilitasi penyusunan Dokumen RKPS (Rencana Kerja Perhutanan Sosial) dan RKT PS (Rencana Kerja Tahunan Perhutanan Sosial) yang berorientasi adaptasi perubahan iklim pada 8 pemegang izin	46.100.000	3.293
	4. Penataan blok area Perhutanan Sosial di 6 perhutanan social eksisting	46.100.000	3.293
<b>Keluaran 2.1.2.</b>	<b>Zonasi areal Perlindungan Baru</b>	<b>459.252.500</b>	<b>32.804</b>

	1. Pelacakan lapangan secara partisipatif zona perlindungan baru dalam area Perhutanan Sosial dan Diluar area Pehutanan Sosial	64.550.000	4.611
	2. Workshop integrasi blok pemanfaatan, rencana tata guna lahan dengan rencana detil tata ruang desa	44.550.000	3.182
	3. Deliniasi zona perlindungan baru	44.550.000	3.182
	4. Workshop penetapan dan penegasan zona perlindungan baru.	44.550.000	3.182
	5. Penataan batas blok/zona perlindungan di area Perhutanan social dan areal perlindungan setempat	36.100.000	2.579
	6. Pengadaan Bantuan monitor dan dashboard system informasi Maritim – BMKG di Desa untuk sisetm peringatan dini cuaca nelayan di perairan	224.952.500	16.068
Hasil 2.2	Penetapan 2 daerah perlindungan pesisir oleh pemerintah daerah dalam bentuk DPL dan/atau KEE (Kawasan Ekosistem Esensial Mangrove)	294.450.000	21.032
Keluaran 2.2.1.	Penetapan Peta Zonasi Daerah Perlindungan Laut (DPL) dan/atau KEE di sekitar Pesisir selat Makasar dan Teluk Tomini	294.450.000	21.032
	1. Pelacakan lapangan potensi area Peta Zonasi Daerah Perlindungan Laut (DPL) dan/atau KEE di sekitar Pesisir selat Makasar dan Teluk Tomini	36.100.000	2.579
	2. Zonasi Daerah Perlindungan Laut (DPL) dan/atau KEE di sekitar Pesisir selat Makasar dan Teluk Tomini	36.100.000	2.579
	3. Penyusunan kajian akademik Daerah Perlindungan Laut (DPL) dan/atau KEE di sekitar Pesisir selat Makasar dan Teluk Tomini	59.900.000	4.279

	4. Penyusunan Draft Ranperda Daerah Perlindungan Laut (DPL) dan/atau KEE di sekitar Pesisir selat Makasar dan Teluk Tomini	61.900.000	4.421
	5. Konsultasi Draft Ranperda dengan BAPEMPERDA DPRD Donggala, DPRD Parigi Moutong dan Bagian Hukum Pemerintah Kabupaten Donggala dan Parigi Moutong	55.900.000	3.993
	6. Komunikasi dan <i>lobbying</i> untuk memasukan draft Ranperda dalam Propemperda (program Pembentukan Peraturan daerah)	44.550.000	3.182
Hasil 2.3.	Rehabilitasi lahan Kritis di areal Perhutanan social, Mangrove dan terumbu Karang	3.239.365.000	231.383
Keluaran 2.3.1.	Rehabilitasi Lahan kritis di areal kerja PS dengan MPTS (Multi Purposes Tree Species)	2.096.100.000	149.721
	1. Pelatihan pembibitan MPTS untuk Kelompok ProKlim	349.200.000	24.943
	2. Pembangunan kebun bibit Desa di 11 Desa	228.250.000	16.304
	3. Pembibitan 110.000 bibit MPTS di Kebun Bibit Desa	955.450.000	68.246
	4. Penanaman 110.00 bibit di area-area kritis dengan metode agroforestry sukseional	563.200.000	40.229
Keluaran 2.3.2.	Perempuan <i>Lead on</i> Rehabilitasi Mangrove	689.650.000	49.261
	1. Sekolah Lapang Teknik Pembibitan dan Budidaya Mangrove untuk perempuan di 13 desa	151.450.000	10.818

	2. Pembibitan Mangrove oleh perempuan di 13 desa	392.600.000	28.043
	3. Penanaman Mangrove oleh perempuan di 13 desa x 10 Ha (130 ha)	119.600.000	8.543
	4. Pemantau dan pemeliharaan mangrove oleh perempuan di 13 Desa	26.000.000	1.857
<b>Keluaran 2.3.3.</b>	<b>Modeling Rehabilitasi Terumbu Karang Metode Bio-reeftech, 10 Ha</b>	<b>453.615.000</b>	<b>32.401</b>
	1. Sekolah Lapang Pembuatan dan budidaya karang Metode Bioreeftek untuk pemuda nelayan	22.750.000	1.625
	2. Fasilitasi pembuatan media bioreeftek	325.400.000	23.243
	3. Peletakan media bioreeftek pada pesisir dan terumbu karang yang perlu direstorasi.	70.245.000	5.018
	4. Fasilitasi monitoring dan reporting tumbuh perkembangan terumbu karang	35.220.000	2.516
<b>Komponen III : Meningkatkan Ketahanan social dan Ekonomi melalui perbaikan mata pencarian penduduk miskin, perempuan, dan kelompok rentan</b>		<b>2.737.853.000</b>	<b>195.561</b>
<b>Hasil 3.1.</b>	<b>Berkembangnya usaha mikro/kecil yang bersifat Inovasi adaptasi</b>	<b>2.737.853.000</b>	<b>195.561</b>
<b>Keluaran 3.1.1</b>	<b>Adanya usaha bersifat inovasi adaptasi</b>	<b>871.250.000</b>	<b>62.232</b>

	1. Pelatihan dan pengkajian asset penghidupan berkelanjutan	88.250.000	6.304
	2. Pengkajian pengembangan usaha, rencana investasi dan pemasaran produk-produk inovasi adaptasi iklim	351.600.000	25.114
	3. Workshop recana pengembangan usaha, rencana investasi dan rencana pemasaran produk-produk inovasi adaptasi iklim	431.400.000	30.814
<b>Keluaran 3.1.2</b>	<b>Pengembangan Agroforestry suksional sebagai alternative pemanfaatan lahan berkelanjutan</b>	<b>713.128.000</b>	<b>50.938</b>
	1. Pelatihan system agroforestry suksional	385.800.000	27.557
	2. Dukungan pengembangan agroforestry suksesional	327.328.000	23.381
<b>Keluaran 3.1.3</b>	<b>Meningkatnya pendapatan nelayan demersal skala kecil melalui dukungan pengetahuan dan informasi perikanan, peralatan dan teknologi tangkap</b>	<b>1.153.475.000</b>	<b>82.391</b>
	1. Adanya dokumen profil perikanan demersal skala kecil	237.575.000	16.970
	2. Bantuan alat tangkap bagi nelayan demersal skala kecil	165.100.000	11.793
	3. Penyediaan teknologi fishfinder bagi nelayan	162.500.000	11.607
	4. Pelatihan budidaya perikanan Karamba/kepiting bakau	248.300.000	17.736

	5. Dukungan pelaksanaan budidaya perikanan	340.000.000	24.286
<b>Komponen IV : Penyediaan instrument dan kebijakan daerah untuk memperkuat aksi adaptasi dan menjamin keberlanjutan program</b>		<b>1.002.568.000</b>	<b>71.612</b>
<b>Hasil 4.1.</b>	<b>Berkembangnya kelembagaan dan aksi Perubahan Iklim di kabupetan Donggala dan kabupaten Parigi Moutong</b>	<b>1.002.568.000</b>	<b>71.612</b>
<b>Keluaran 4.1.1</b>	<b>Terbentuknya POKJA API di kabupaten Donggala dan Parigi Moutong</b>	<b>331.840.000</b>	<b>23.703</b>
	1. FGD perubahan Iklim dan per OPD	122.880.000	8.777
	2. Pembentuk tim Inisiator pembentukan POKJA API	122.880.000	8.777
	3. Fasilitasi penyusunan statuta POKJA API	20.480.000	1.463
	4. Workshop Pembentukan POKJA API di 2 kabupaten	32.800.000	2.343
	5. Fasilitasi Penerbitan SK Bupati tentang POKJA API kabupaten Donggala dan Parigi Moutong	32.800.000	2.343
<b>Keluaran 4.1.2</b>	<b>Adanya Dokumen Rencana Aksi Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim (RAD API) Kabupaten Donggala dan Parigi Moutong.</b>	<b>430.170.000</b>	<b>30.726</b>
	1. Pembentukan Panel Ahli	122.880.000	8.777

	2. Desk Penyusunan Dokumen oleh Panel Ahli dan POKJA API	229.500.000	16.393
	3. Konsultasi Rancangan Dokumen RAD API	10.240.000	731
	4. Seminar Daerah RAD API di kabupaten Donggala dan Kabupaten Parigi Moutong	34.750.000	2.482
	5. Pengesahan Dokumen RAD API melalui Perbub	32.800.000	2.343
Keluaran 4.1.3.	Promosi aksi adaptasi perubahan iklim.	240.558.000	17.183
	1. Kampanye social media tentang inisiatif dan aksi adaptasi	120.300.000	8.593
	2. Media Gathering	58.300.000	4.164
	3. Festival aksi Adaptasi	61.958.000	4.426
	<b>PERSONNEL COST AND OPERASTIONAL COST</b>	<b>1.224.858.000</b>	<b>87.490</b>
	<b>Salary</b>	<b>1.067.208.000</b>	<b>76.229</b>

	<b>Program Manager</b>	<b>216.000.000</b>	<b>15.429</b>
	<b>Program officer</b>	<b>336.000.000</b>	<b>24.000</b>
	<b>livelihood Management specialist</b>		<b>-</b>
	<b>CC specialist</b>		<b>-</b>
	<b>Monev specialist</b>		<b>-</b>
	<b>Finance Manager</b>	<b>180.000.000</b>	<b>12.857</b>
	<b>Finance Officer</b>	<b>251.208.000</b>	<b>17.943</b>
	<b>Office boy</b>	<b>84.000.000</b>	<b>6.000</b>
	<b>Fee Fasilitator lapangan</b>		<b>-</b>
	<b>OPERATIONAL &amp; OVERHEAD COST</b>	<b>157.650.000</b>	<b>11.261</b>
	<b>Project Operational</b>		











**Annex 6. Table of Beneficiaries**

Distrik	Subdistrict	Villages	Total Population		
			Men	Women	Total
Donggala	Balaesang Tanjung	Palau	609	562	1171
		Pomolulu	962	922	1884
		Rano	790	808	1598
		Manimbaya	628	536	1164
	Labuan	Labuan	1393	1413	2806
	Sindue	Kumbasa	414	392	806
	Sindue Tombusabora	Saloya	1102	1013	2115
	Sirenja	Ujumbou	989	998	1987
	Sojol	Bou	1333	1242	2575
	Sojol Utara	Bengkoli	287	266	553
Parigi Moutong	Palasa	Bambasiang	583	534	1117
		Pebounang	1279	1196	2475
		Dongkalan	1007	825	1832
		Ogoansam	580	517	1097
		Bobalo	1310	1190	2500
	Tinombo	Dusunan	599	564	1163
		Lombok Barat	1087	1013	2100
		Lombok	963	938	1901
		Taipaobal	309	262	571
		Ogoalas	1078	978	2056
		Dusunan Barat	576	566	1142
		Patingke	516	465	981
	Tinombo Selatan	Sigega Bersehati	1013	905	1918
Tomini	Tomini Utara	804	761	1565	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20.211</b>	<b>18.866</b>	<b>39.077</b>

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MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY  
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF CLIMATE CHANGE

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

Our Ref. : *S. 282/PP1/ARI/PP1.0/8/2022*  
Attachments :  
Subject : Letter of endorsement

Jakarta, 5 August 2022

To:  
The Adaptation Fund Board  
c/o Global Environment Facility  
Mail stop: N 7-700  
1818 H Street NW  
Washington DC 20433, USA

Dear Board Member,

Directorate General of Climate Change Ministry of Environment and Forestry as the National Designated Authority of Adaptation Fund in Indonesia through *Kemitraan* – Partnership for Governance Reform as the National Implementing Entity, have received and appraised 37 incoming concept notes.

After a thorough assessment process of the incoming concept notes, we come to the decision that the following 10 (ten) concept notes from 10 (ten) different organizations have met and are in accordance with the national priorities in the implementation of adaptation programs and activities to increase adaptive capacity and to reduce the impact and risks of climate change in vulnerable regions in Indonesia:

1. Yapeka; *Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Support Climate Resilience in Coastal and Small Islands of Rote Ndao and Sabu Raijua Districts in the Savu Sea*
2. TLKM; *Sustainable Landscape Governance; Towards Climate Resilience of Community in Tempe Lake Ecosystem*
3. KAPASITAS; *Adaptation to climate change through integrated forest management and sericulture business to achieve ecosystem resilience to food security for the Lake Tempe Catchment Area Community*
4. Garis Biru; *Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity of Coastal Village Communities in Supporting Food Security as a Response to Climate Change Through Stakeholder Elaboration Actions in West Sulawesi Province*
5. Sajogyo Institute; *Collaboration for the Conservation of Cimandiri Watershed Landscapes through the Potential of Silvopasture and Community Agroforestry*
6. KOAKSI; *Building Climate Resilient District in Indonesia: Case of Sigi District*
7. KEMITRAAN; *Village Based Coastal Adaptation and Resilience in Lombok Province of West Nusa Tenggara*
8. HUMA; *Change Climate and Adaptation in the Buffer Area of the New National Capital*
9. Mitra Aksi; *Increasing the resilience of smallholders from climate impacts through Smart Agriculture based on Livelihood Diversification in Indonesia*
10. KUAT (KARSA); *Strengthening Community Adaptation toward Climate Change through ProKlim in Ecoregion Neck of Sulawesi Island*

With this consideration, and in my capacity as the National Designated Authority of Adaptation Fund in Indonesia, I recommend the above proposals be granted support from the Adaptation Fund Board. All those programs will be executed by each of the submitting entities under the supervision of *Kemitraan* – Partnership for Governance Reform.

Sincerely Yours,



**Laksmi Dhewanthi**  
Director General of Climate Change  
Ministry of Environment and Forestry  
as Indonesia Designated Authority of Adaptation Fund

Copy to:  
*Kemitraan* (Partnership Governance Reform in Indonesia)



## GUBERNUR SULAWESI TENGAH

### REKOMENDASI

Nomor: 557/198/Ro. Adpim.

Berkenaan dengan surat Konsorsium Kuat Nomor : 001/ab//Kons.Kuat/VI-2022, tertanggal 23 Juni 2022 Perihal Permohonan Rekomendasi , Maka dengan hal tersebut Gubernur Sulawesi Tengah memberikan Rekomendasi Kepada **Konsorsium Kuat** ( Gabungan dari 3 ( Tiga ) NGO's antara lain KARSA Institut, KOMIU, YAY, AWAMGREEN dan UNTAD, Untuk Pelaksanaan kegiatan Program Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dalam rangka membangun ketahanan dan kemampuan adaptasi masyarakat terhadap perubahan iklim, yang akan diajukan kepada Adaptation Fund (AF) melalui Kemitraan selaku National Implementing Entity, yang akan dilaksanakan di Kabupaten Donggala dan Parigi Moutong Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah.

Demikian surat rekomendasi ini diberikan, dan diharapkan kiranya dapat berkordinasi kepada pemerintah daerah melalui OPD teknis dalam rangka pelaksanaan kegiatan dimaksud dan dilaksanakan sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku, Atas perhatian dan kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih,

*04 Juli 2022*  
GUBERNUR SULAWESI TENGAH

*H. Rusdy Mastura*  
H. RUSDY MASTURA



**BUPATI PARIGI MOUTONG**

**REKOMENDASI**

**NOMOR :** 666 / 3141 / BAE PROKOPIM

Berkenaan dengan surat Konsorsium KUAT Nomor : 003/ab/Kons.Kuat/vi/2022, tertanggal 22 Juni 2022 perihal Permohonan Rekomendasi, dengan ini memberikan Rekomendasi kepada Konsorsium KUAT yang merupakan gabungan dari 3 (tiga) NGO's yakni Karsa Institute, Komiu, Yayasan Awamgreen serta Universitas Tadulako untuk melaksanakan kegiatan Program Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dalam rangka membangun ketahanan dan kemampuan adaptasi masyarakat terhadap perubahan iklim, yang akan diajukan kepada Adaptation Fund (AF) melalui Kemitraan selaku *National Implementing Entity* (Entitas Pelaksanaan Nasional) yang akan dilaksanakan di Kabupaten Parigi Moutong Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah.

Demikian Rekomendasi ini diberikan dan diharapkan dapat berkoordinasi dengan Pemerintah Daerah dalam pelaksanaan kegiatannya berdasarkan ketentuan Peraturan Perundang-undangan.

Parigi, 3 Agustus 2022

**BUPATI PARIGI MOUTONG,**



**H. SAMSURIZAL TOMBOLOTUTU**



## BUPATI DONGGALA

### REKOMENDASI

NOMOR: 557 / 0199 / BAG. TAPEM / 2022

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

N a m a : Dr. Drs. Kasman Lassa, SH., MH

Jabatan : Bupati Donggala

Menindaklanjuti Surat Saudara Nomor 002/ab/kons.kuat/vi-2022 tanggal 23 Juni 2022 tentang Permohonan Rekomendasi, maka dengan ini Pemerintah Kabupaten Donggala pada prinsipnya mendukung pelaksanaan kegiatan Program Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim yang bertujuan untuk mendukung upaya masyarakat dalam membangun, ketahanan dan kemampuan adaptasi terhadap perubahan iklim sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku.

Demikian rekomendasi ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan seperlunya.

Donggala, 05 Juli 2022

BUPATI DONGGALA



DR. Drs. KASMAN LASSA, SH., MH



**Project Formulation Grant (PFG)**

Submission Date: **August 8, 2022**

Adaptation Fund Project ID:

Country/ies: **Indonesia**

Title of Project/Programme: **Strengthening Community Adaptation toward Climate Change trough ProKlim in Ecoregion Neck of Sulawesi Island.**

Type of IE (NIE/MIE): **NIE**

Implementing Entity: **Kemitraan – The Partnership for Governance Reform**

Executing Entity/ies: **CONSORTIUM KUAT**

**A. Project Preparation Timeframe**

Start date of PFG	<b>1 September 2022</b>
Completion date of PFG	<b>30 November 2022</b>


**B. Proposed Project Preparation Activities (\$)**

Describe the PFG activities and justifications:

List of Proposed Project Preparation Activities	Output of the PFG Activities	USD Amount
Data collection for baseline and analysis for each component	Collected data required to set up the basis for argument formulation and programme justification in the proposal	\$ 13.793
Travel meetings required for data collection and consultation	Confirmation of assumptions and situation on the ground before programme document finalized	\$ 12.931
Expert hiring for proposal writing	Assist Kemitraan in writing and use of collected baseline data to justify programme and enhance the proposal	\$ 19.655
Focus Group Discussion with Multistakeholders	To receive feedback and input on the Goal, Objective, Outcome and Output of the proposal which to be submitted to AF, so as to ensure it is in line with the national programmes and strategies of climate change adaptation	\$ 3.621
Total Project Formulation Grant		\$ 50.000

### C. Implementing Entity

This request has been prepared in accordance with the Adaptation Fund Board's procedures and meets the Adaptation Fund's criteria for project identification and formulation

Implementing Entity Coordinator, IE Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Laode M. Syarif, KEMITRAAN		08 August 2022	Dewi Rizki	+6221-22780580	dewi.rizki@kemitraan.or.id

# **ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP)**

## **Strengthening Community Adaptation Capacity Against Climate Change in the Sulawesi Neck Ecoregion**

**KONSORSIUM KUAT**

**Karsa Institute – Komiu – Awam Green – Universitas Tadulako**

### **Introduction**

The main objective of this program is to increase the effectiveness and adaptive capacity of rural communities to the impacts of climate change in the ecoregion of the neck of Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi Province. And focuses on 4 components, namely: 1). Strengthening the adaptation capacity of village-based communities, through the realization of the ProKlim village; 2). Improvement of ecosystems through strengthening social forestry, rehabilitation of critical areas, as well as the establishment of new protected areas; 3). Improving social and economic resilience through improving the livelihoods of the poor, women, and vulnerable groups, and 4). Provision of regional instruments and policies to strengthen adaptation actions and ensure program sustainability

In its implementation, this program has the potential to create risks. As a program organizer, the Strong Consortium is obliged to identify and conduct an assessment of risks and potential impacts that will result from the program, as well as to establish principles, guidelines and procedures to assess, avoid, reduce and offset potential social and environmental impacts. that are detrimental, and at the same time increase or enlarge the positive potential of the program.

This is also to ensure that the potential adverse social and environmental impacts that may arise as a result of each program activity are identified, and equipped with appropriate safeguards instruments to avoid, minimize, reduce and offset losses.

The Social and Environmental Policy Assessment is carried out by identifying 15 principles that are applied to this standard, with a description of the types and forms of risk, and risk reduction procedures are only given to principles that have potential impacts and risks that require further management for compliance. with the assessment and anticipation of risk, the number and scale of project risks will be smaller, the number of risks will be less, and the distribution will be less broad.

Next, Table 1. describes a checklist of the principles applied in the assessment of the environmental and social management plan, while Table 2 describes the Environmental and Social Management Plan of the project.

Table 1. checklist of principles applied in the assessment of environmental and social management plans

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
1. <i>Compliance with the Law</i>		X
2. <i>Access and Equity</i>		X
3. <i>Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups</i>		X
4. <i>Human Rights</i>		X
5. <i>Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment</i>		X
6. <i>Core Labour Rights</i>		X
7. <i>Indigenous Peoples</i>		X
8. <i>Involuntary Resettlement</i>	X	
9. <i>Protection of Natural Habitats</i>		X
10. <i>Conservation of Biological Diversity</i>	X	
11. <i>Climate Change</i>	X	
12. <i>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>		X
13. <i>Public Health</i>		X
14. <i>Physical and Cultural Heritage</i>	X	
15. <i>Lands and Soil Conservation</i>	X	

**Table 2. Environmental and Social Management Plan**

Potential Environmental and Social Impacts	Mitigation Action	Estimated Cost of Mitigation Action	Timeline (in quarters)
<b><i>Compliance With The Law</i></b>			
<p>There is a possibility that some activity initiatives, budgeting and policies that will be produced by the village are not in accordance with the village authority, as well as with the direction and priorities of the annual budget set through a ministerial regulation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct a study on the regulation of village authority in ministerial government regulations, regional regulations and village regulations.</li> <li>- Conduct intensive coordination and consultation with the District Law Department, Provincial Legal Bureau and Village Community Empowerment Service (PMD)</li> <li>- In situations where the delegation of authority does not occur because there are no village level regulations governing village authority, management can help facilitate the formation of related regulations.</li> </ul>	<p>- Integrated in 1.1.2 output. The birth of village policies related to climate change adaptation plans and the ProKlim group, activities; Number 2. Training on making village regulations; Number 4. Public consultation of Ranperdes</p>	<p>Q1</p>

<p>Several types of land use activities carried out by the Lauje indigenous people, have the potential to be inconsistent with Law 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry, as well as technical regulations for forest area management which have been set forth in the RPHJP (Long Term Forest Management Plan) KPH.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct ongoing coordination and consultation with KHP at Program Locations</li> <li>- Conduct a spatial analysis of land use by the Lauje adat indigenous peoples</li> <li>- Encouraging collaboration in the management of Forest Resources through various policy schemes that are available, and are acceptable</li> <li>- Promote sustainable land use transformation in indigenous communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrated with Exodus 1.1.3. activity 2. Assistance in the preparation and proposal of pro-climate villages, Activity 3. proposal for 24 Pro-Klim villages through the national registration system for climate change control,</li> <li>- For areas that intersect with social forestry areas can be integrated with Output 2.1.1. Facilitate the preparation of the RKPS (Social Forestry Work Plan) and RKT PS (Annual Work Plan on Social Forestry) documents with climate change adaptation orientation for 8 permit holders</li> </ul>	<p>Q1 – Q3</p> <p>Q1 – Q3</p>
<p><b><i>Access and Equity</i></b></p>			

<p>Project access to the parties, and vice versa, the access of the parties to project management and resources is basically unequal and unbalanced, because it is influenced by various factors, both physical factors (location, distance) as well as socio-economic and cultural factors.</p> <p>The government has greater accessibility than the community. Even among communities, access and equity are differentiated. Coastal communities will have greater access than mountainous communities. This is due to geographical and socio-cultural factors. Highlanders, especially the Lauje, tend to be introverted and limit interactions with outsiders. Meanwhile, coastal communities are much more open, expressive and very accustomed to meeting various people.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensuring acceptance of the project implementation plan is carried out in pre-program implementation, and at the beginning of program implementation, through socialization and dissemination. Socialization includes explanations or positions and roles of the parties, including the community.</li> <li>- Project methods and approaches at the community level are not uniform and generalized</li> <li>- Complaint mechanism developed, socialized and operationalized by program management;</li> <li>- An affirmative approach can be used for more vulnerable groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrated in output 1.1.1 . activity ; 1. Launching of the program at the provincial level, 2. Socialization of the program at the village level, 3. Mapping of program beneficiaries and development of complaint mechanisms and 4. GEDSI training for all Program Implementers</li> </ul>	<p>Q1</p>
<p><b><i>Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups</i></b></p>			
<p>Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups ; Persons with Disabilities, the Elderly, Women, especially Women Heads of Households and Households, poor and extreme poor, and indigenous peoples are the social layers that have the highest individual/household vulnerability. This layer is the strategic target of the program. The problem is that this group tends not to have access to information and to participate in programs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Management is required to provide policies and strategies for mainstreaming the plan group into the program</li> <li>- The GEDSI principle becomes the standard for implementing activities so that everyone involved in implementing the program must have an understanding and perspective on GEDSI</li> <li>- Technical guidelines for activities that require representation of marginalized and vulnerable groups, and the involvement of at least 30% of women.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrated with 1.1.1 output. activities, 2. Socialization at the village level activities 3. Mapping of beneficiaries, and 4. GEDSI training for all Program Implementers</li> <li>- Also integrated in the activities in output 2.3.2, output 3.1.1, 3.1.2. and 3.1.3.</li> </ul>	<p>From Q 1 to throughout the project period</p>

<b>Human rights</b>			
Everyone who is directly or indirectly affected by the program must respect and uphold their human rights. Including the free will of everyone to choose to be involved or not involved in the program, including providing an assessment and opinion on the implementation of the program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Applying the principle of FPIC, giving informed consent, which is carried out freely and without coercion, which has been regulated in the Governor's Regulation (PERGUB No. 37 of 2012 concerning Free Prior and Informed Consent on the implementation of REDD+ in Central Sulawesi)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrated in 1.1.1 output. activity ; 1. Program launching, 2. socialization at the village level, and 3. Beneficiary mapping</li> </ul>	Q 1
<b>Gender Equality &amp; Women's Empowerment</b>			
In coastal and highland communities in the East Coast and West Coast of Neck Sulawesi, women's access to public areas, including access to decision-making processes, has traditionally been unequal. Thus, inequality in program access has the potential to occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide a Gender Inclusion Plan (SGIP) policy</li> <li>- Provisions for the mandatory involvement of at least 30% of women in various organizational/group management structures, in meetings, training, delegation, etc.</li> <li>- Encouraging the birth of women's leadership</li> <li>- Uphold and implement gender equality policies in consortium member institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Generally integrated into all activities, technically it will relate to output 1.1.1. activities, 3. Mapping of beneficiaries, as well as GEDSI Training for all Program Implementers, and Output 2.3.2. Women Lead on mangrove rehabilitation</li> </ul>	Q1, Throughout the project period
<b>Core Labor Rights</b>			
The core labor standards are a set of rights, which are part of basic, universal and indivisible human rights, namely; Freedom from forced labour, Freedom from child labour, Freedom from discrimination at work and Freedom to form and join trade unions, and to bargain collectively.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implementing SOPs for HR and Institutional Karsa Institute and SOPs for each member of the Consortium.</li> <li>- Comply with the statement of the Code of Ethics and the basic values of the Karsa Institute and each member of the Consortium</li> <li>- Comply with the provisions of the child protection policy of the Karsa Institute and each member of the Consortium</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrated into all project activities.</li> </ul>	Throughout the project period
<b>Indigenous people</b>			

<p>It is possible that there are technical approaches (for example, agroforestry development) which and policy development, to a certain extent, will have an impact on changes in land use techniques and systems for regulating and managing resources in indigenous peoples' territories.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Applying the principle of FPIC, giving informed consent, which is carried out freely and without coercion, which has been regulated in the Governor's Regulation (PERGUB No. 37 of 2012 concerning Free Prior and Informed Consent on the implementation of REDD+ in Central Sulawesi)</li> <li>- Study of land use systems and traditional wisdom in natural resource management</li> <li>- Development of sustainable land use techniques as much as possible integrated with traditional land use techniques</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrated in output 2.1.2. activities 1. Participatory field tracking of new protection zones within the Social Forestry area and Outside the Social Forestry area</li> <li>- Activity 2. Workshop on integration of utilization blocks, land use plans with detailed village spatial plans, and Output 3.1.2. activity 1. Training on the sectional agroforestry system, and activity 2. Support for the development of sectional agroforestry</li> </ul>	<p>Q4 – Q6</p>
<p><b><i>Protection of Natural Habitats</i></b></p>			
<p>Although not a conservation area, the Sulawesi neck ecoregion has natural habitats in coastal and highland areas. Protection of natural habitats is important to support living systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Do not carry out activities that directly or indirectly cause changes or damage to natural habitats</li> <li>- Expanding protected areas, including protection of natural habitats</li> <li>- Cultivation of coral reefs using bioreeftek techniques, to prevent damage to coral reefs in the provision of coral reef fragments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrated in output 2.1.1. activity 4. Arrangement of social forestry blocks in 6 existing social forestry areas,</li> <li>- output 2.1.2., activities 1. Participatory field tracking of new protection zones within the Social Forestry area and Outside the Social Forestry area,</li> <li>- outputs 2.2.1. activity 2. Zoning of Marine Protected Areas (DPL) and/or KEE around the Makassar Strait Coast and Tomini Bay</li> <li>- and outputs 2.3.3. activities 1,2,3 and 4.</li> </ul>	
<p><b><i>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i></b></p>			
<p>Every activity (meeting, training, workshop, seminar) has the potential to generate waste.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implementation of rules and waste management, to manage waste activities as well as for education</li> <li>- Reducing the use/consumption of packaged food and beverages</li> </ul>	<p>Integrated in all activities</p>	<p>Q1 until the program ends</p>
<p>Nursery and cultivation activities have the potential to produce polybag waste</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Using used materials (reuse) such as plastic cups, plastic bags instead of polybags</li> <li>- Considering the use of organic materials in place of</li> </ul>	<p>2.3.1 Outputs. activities 1 – 4, Planting 110,000 seedlings in critical areas using the successional agroforestry method, Output</p>	<p>Q1</p>

	polybags, such as bamboo stalks, sago leaves, palm leaves as a substitute for polybags	2.32. Activity 2: Mangrove nurseries by women in 13 villages and activity 3: Mangrove planting by women in 13 villages x 10 Ha (130 ha)	
The use of iron-concrete as a shell mat as a medium for growing coral reefs can corrode and pollute the waters	Consider replacing the concrete with stainless steel, or organic materials such as bamboo.	Outputs 2.3.3. activities 1. Field school for coral nursery and cultivation using the Bioreeftek method for young fishermen, and 2. Facilitating the manufacture of bioreeftech media	
<b>Public health</b>			
<p>There will be increased mobilization of people during project implementation. in addition to movement, the implementation of this program will also lead to gatherings.</p> <p>Mobilization took place at the village and inter-village levels, and from village to district and province. And vice versa from district to village, from the city center in the province, to districts and villages, and Regional and national level to the province to the village.</p> <p>However, the highest mobilization intensity will occur due to the movement of program staff, which means movement from the provincial capital to the villages.</p> <p>Mobilization and gathering of people increase the risk of spreading infectious diseases, especially Covid 19.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduce the frequency and range of staff movement with, duration of stay in the field;</li> <li>- Provide field office to reduce frequency and range</li> <li>- Paying attention to the determination of the status of covid 19 and the implementation of PPKM by the government</li> <li>- Implementing Covid 19 prevention and handling procedures in the organization's work environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ntegrated into all project activities.</li> </ul>	Throughout the project period



## SOCIAL-GENDER INCLUSION PLAN (SGIP)

### Strengthening Community Adaptation Capacity Against Climate Change in the Sulawesi Neck Ecoregion

KONSORSIUM KUAT

(Karsa Institute, Yay. Komiu, Awam Green, Universitas Tadulako)

Key Issues	Action	Target/Indicator	Budget	Timeline
<p>In capture fisheries culture and business, women's position is considered below and less important than men's (subordinate). Women are placed on the edge of the beach because they are considered unable to withstand the risk of going to sea, so women are placed in positions that are not dangerous. Along the beach, fishing women can collect shellfish, crabs, shrimp, and squid.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct gender analysis in capture fisheries business (demersal and pelagic)</li> <li>- Develop an operational plan for gender mainstreaming</li> <li>- Identify and recruit female cadres</li> <li>- Develop a plan to increase the capacity of women cadres</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Documents resulting from studies that can provide an understanding of gender relations in the fishing community</li> <li>- Policies and operational measures to promote gender equality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Included in output 1.1.1. activities 3 and 4</li> <li>- Included in output 2.3.2. activities 1,2,3 and 4</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">Q 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Q 5 – Q 7</p>
<p>Climate change causes extreme weather events and climate variability in the Tomini Bay and Makassar Straits.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Introduction of sustainable coastal aquaculture technology</li> <li>- Develop aquaculture business</li> <li>- Supporting fishery product processing business to increase</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are new aquaculture technology/techniques that can be practiced by women's groups.</li> <li>- The development of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Include in output 3.1.3, activity 4 and 5</li> <li>- Include in output 3.1.1., activity 1,2</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">Q 2 – Q 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Q 2 – Q 3</p>

<p>Weather conditions are now increasingly erratic, with the intensity of bad weather events becoming more frequent, and fishing time is getting shorter. In this situation the production burden will be transferred to land, namely to businesses or places of business that are the domain of women fishermen, namely, the coast.</p>	<p>added value;</p>	<p>sustainable aquaculture business, which is integrated with coastal conservation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Diversification of fishery products</li> <li>- There is or increased production of processed fishery products</li> </ul>	<p>&amp; 3.</p>	
<p>Women, especially heads of household, are the main beneficiaries of damage to coastal ecosystems (mangroves and coral reefs), because this area is the domain of women.</p>	<p>Restoration of Mangrove and Coral Reef ecosystems as a support for livelihood systems, as well as part of the production chain for small fishermen, women and female heads of household</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitation and restoration of 130 hectares of mangrove ecosystem in 13 villages</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of damaged coral reefs 10 Ha</li> <li>- Determination of coastal protection areas in the form of Marine Protected Areas/Essential Ecosystem Areas (DPL/KEE)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Include in output 2.3.2., activity 3 and 4</li> <li>- Include in output 2.3.3., activity 3 dan 4</li> <li>- Include in output 2.2.1. activity 3,4,5,6</li> </ul>	<p>Q 5 – Q 7</p> <p>Q 5 – Q 7</p> <p>Q 6 – Q 8</p>
<p>The absence of local policies and studies on climate change in determining strategic steps as an effort to protect the impacts of climate change for vulnerable groups, women and the poor.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitating the strengthening of climate change adaptation capabilities, including vulnerable groups and women, through the establishment of the Proklim Village and expanding access to forest resource management through</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Document of disaster risk assessment and village vulnerability to climate change takes into account the impact on vulnerable groups, women, fishermen, farm workers and farmers belonging to the poor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Include in output 1.1.3 activity 2.</li> </ul>	<p>Q 1 – Q 2</p>

	<p>social forestry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Encouraging the birth of Village Regulations on Participation and Sustainable Land Use Planing (PaSLUP) which are participatory and based on Traditional Wisdom</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The existence of a Village Regulation on sustainable land use planning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Include in output 1.1.2. activity 2,3,4,5 dan 6</li> </ul>	Q 1 – Q 2
<p>The low participation of vulnerable groups and women in obtaining information on climate change, as well as the development of policies and adaptation actions due to limited access, capacity and knowledge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide a Gender Inclusion Plan (SGIP) policy</li> <li>- Provisions for the mandatory involvement of at least 30% of women in various organizational/group management structures, in meetings, training, delegation, etc.</li> <li>- Encouraging the birth of women's leadership</li> <li>- Establishment of a gender-based Climate School in each program target area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is a comprehensive planning related to gender and social inclusion that becomes the guideline for gender mainstreaming in the program</li> <li>- Women's participation increases, and has an impact on increasing women's capacity</li> <li>- Women's access and control in decision making</li> <li>- The emergence of a number of cadres of female leaders who are pioneers of adaptation actions</li> </ul>	<p>Generally integrated into all activities,</p> <p>Technically it will relate to output 1.1.1. activities, 3. Mapping of beneficiaries, as well as GEDSI Training for all Program Implementers, and Output 2.3.2. Women Lead on mangrove rehabilitation</p>	Q 1 and Throughout the Project Period
<p>The high risk of disasters at sea faced by women and small fishermen due to climate change due to the unavailability of information and technology support to the community at the village level</p>	<p>Construction of an easy and simple flow of information and technology presentation to expand access for women and small fishermen as a step to reduce the risk of marine disasters</p>	<p>Development of information systems and marine disaster risk reduction technology through Maritime Information System Display Support – BMKG in Villages</p>	<p>Include in output 1.1.4. activity 1,2,3 dan 4</p>	Q 2

