



ADAPTATION FUND

ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY:

Country/Region: Indonesia, Asia & Pacific

Project Title: Village Based Coastal Adaptation and Resilience in Lombok Province of West Nusa Tenggara

Thematic Focal Area: Coastal Management

Implementing Entity: Kemitraan – Partnership for Governance Reform

Executing Entities: Lombok Climate Change Consortium (LC3)

AF Project ID: AF00000307

IE Project ID:

Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars): 998,738

Reviewer and contact person: Martina Dorigo

Co-reviewer(s): Hannah Tomkinson Fairbank

IE Contact Person: Dewi Rizi

Technical Summary

The project “Village Based Coastal Adaptation and Resilience in Lombok Province of West Nusa Tenggara” aims to implement a coastal village-based climate adaptation and resilience project on Lombok Island, while achieving three goals, namely: 1) developing village-based local climate resilience institutionalization mechanisms in the coastal area of West Lombok, 2) Improving community livelihoods that are resilient and adaptive to climate change, 3) Increasing the carrying capacity of ecosystems and the environment of coastal areas in strengthening the sustainability of adaptation and climate resilience. This will be done through the three components below:

Component 1: Develop a village-based climate resilient institutionalization mechanism in the coastal area of West Lombok (USD 266,500);

Component 2: Improve community livelihoods that are resilient and adaptive to climate change (USD 262,000);

Component 3: Increase the carrying capacity of ecosystems and the environment of coastal areas in strengthening the sustainability of adaptation and climate resilience (USD 362,000).

Requested financing overview:

Project/Programme Execution Cost: USD 93,478

	<p>Total Project/Programme Cost: USD 983,978 Implementing Fee: USD 14,760 Financing Requested: USD 998,738</p> <p>The proposal includes a request for a project formulation grant of USD 50,000.</p> <p>The initial technical review raises some issues, such as, the unclear scale and scope of project activities, the need to provide information on any overlapping initiative and demonstrate the value added of the proposal, the inadequacy of the environmental and social risk screening and the undocumented consultation processes, as is discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Requests (CARs) raised in the review.</p>
Date:	21 August, 2022

Review Criteria	Questions	Comments	
Country Eligibility	1. Is the country party to the Kyoto Protocol?	Yes.	
	2. Is the country a developing country particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?	Yes. Indonesia is vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and the project target area – west Nusa Tenggara - is vulnerable to climate-induced disasters such as tidal flooding, abrasion and landslides.	
Project Eligibility	1. Has the designated government authority for the Adaptation Fund endorsed the project/programme?	Yes. As per the Letter of Endorsement signed on 5 August 2022.	
	2. Does the length of the proposal amount to no more than Fifty pages for the project/programme concept, including its annexes?	No. CAR1: Please limit the proposal length to 50-pages, including annexes.	

	<p>3. Does the project / programme support concrete adaptation actions to assist the country in addressing adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change and build in climate resilience?</p>	<p>Not clear.</p> <p>The project seeks to develop a village-based climate resilient institutionalization mechanism in West Lombok, improve community livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people and increase the carrying capacity of coastal ecosystems. This will be achieved through the development of adaptive agriculture of high salinity areas, mangrove planting, the construction of tidal flood-resistant pilot houses and the development of appropriate sanitation structures. However, project outcomes are not well focused, and activities are not clearly described. Further explanation and consequent revisions are requested on the following aspects:</p> <p>CAR2: Project Description Table: The language of Component 3 is unclear making it hard to understand the objective of the component. Please revise Component 3 language for clarity and simplicity. Also, the language of Output 4.1 is essentially the same language as the Component 3. The output needs to be a clear and differentiated output of the Component.</p>	<p>The project activities has been revised to align with overall result framework and the Fund outcome.</p> <p>The component 3 wording has been revised to “Improve resilience of coastal ecosystem to strengthen community livelihood resources” along with the outputs being restructured from previous result framework: Output 3.1. Established business management capacity and opportunity for viable community livelihood and smallholder businesses</p>
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		<p>CAR3: Redundancy in mangrove planting in Output 1.2 and Output 4. Please consolidate under one Component-or further clarify the separation of mangrove planning/planting under separate Components.</p>	<p>Output 3.2. Increased community income generating and productive economic activities</p> <p>Output 3.3 Participatory coastal area spatial plan integrated with climate-induced disaster resilience</p> <p>Output 3.4 Restoration and rehabilitation of coastal areas toward climate-induced disaster resilience</p> <p>The activities for mangrove planting namely: Development of community based nurseries for mangrove rehabilitation and 100 hectares of mangrove planting) has been restructured under component 3;</p>
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		<p>CAR4: Please provide at least one sentence per activity that describes the activity in relationship to the Output/outcome. Examples include: Climate Field School; and Livestock health service. These don't provide adequate detail to enable the reader understanding what the project is planning to undertake.</p> <p>Some activities listed could be an entire investment project/program on their own, including: <i>Integrated waste management and provision of clean water facilities.</i></p> <p>CR1: Please either better prioritize or limit the number activities that is commensurate with the potential project funding, and describe the sub-activity that the limited funding of the project would support, and at what scale.</p>	<p>Output 3.4 (Restoration and rehabilitation of coastal areas toward climate-induced disaster resilience) to make clear separation of intervention. See Paragraph 28, Page 19</p> <p>The activities under each output of the revised result framework have been specified in the cost effectiveness section – See Paragraph 28, Page 16-18</p> <p>The number of activities have been prioritised and aligned under each component and output developed in the result framework together with the indicator and scale of activities (village or district level). See Paragraph 28, Page 16-18</p>
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		<p>CR2: Please provide further description and justification for the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ “Making academic papers on climate change policies” under Output 1.1 in terms of alignment with the objective/project goal. It is unclear why this is a high-priority adaptation action.○ “Structuring” tourism villages and climate villages-what are these? Please also clarify what does “structuring” activity entail.	<p>The activities under output 1.1 has been revised to “Formulation of policy brief to strengthen climate adaptation policy and measures at subnational level”. See Paragraph 28, Page 16</p> <p>This activity has been deleted and revised in the new result framework with another activities. See activities under Output 3.2 (Paragraph 28, Page 17-18)</p>
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	<p>4. Does the project / programme provide economic, social and environmental benefits, particularly to vulnerable communities, including gender considerations, while avoiding or mitigating negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The social and environmental benefits are sufficiently described for a concept stage. The project is aiming to benefit 2,379 persons among the six prioritized villages, including marginalized groups.</p>	

	<p>5. Is the project / programme cost effective?</p>	<p>Unclear.</p> <p>It is unclear that the project is cost effective given the issue of prioritization of activities and the scale and scope of what is proposed. In addition, the selected approach is not sufficiently justified.</p> <p>CR3: Please focus and concentrate the use of funds into manageable activities and outputs and be clear about where each will be implemented (in all target villages or in a sub-set for each)?</p>	<p>The proposal has been corrected. In table Project Activities, Target Villages and budget allocation project locations have been entered for each output and activity. The proposed locations in this project include 6 target villages including South Lembar Village, Central Sekotong, West Sekotong, Labuhan Tereng, Cendi Manik, Lembar Village. Most of the project activities will be carried out in these 6 villages. However, not all villages have project activities such as planting and maintaining mangroves, which will only be focused on South Lembar Village and Central Sekotong Village</p>
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		<p>CR4: Please demonstrate how the project is cost-effective taking into account the sustainability of the proposed measures.</p>	<p>The proposal has been corrected. This project has taken into account the financing as stated in the Decree of the Governor of NTB No. 027-567 regarding local government unit price standards. Referring to the unit price, it can be said that the financing in this project is feasible. In addition to the feasibility of the standard unit price, the project also considers the risks and potential support from the parties in project implementation. Risk analysis shows a small to moderate level. Through the mitigation plan, it is hoped that project financing will be right on target in achieving the objectives of this project</p> <p>Several steps need to be taken for project sustainability, namely 1) local level policy advocacy (RPJMD, District regulation) and village (RPJMdesa, village regulations) in the context of providing budget support, 2) encouraging</p>
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			<p>village government participation through village funds at pilot project locations for financing activities. at the village level, 3) assistance to increase community participation in climate change adaptation at the village level. Through these steps, financing from other potential budget sources can be supported for project sustainability, such as the budget from the APBD and APBdesa. However, the budget sourced from the APBD and APBDesa cannot be used because the priority of the regional government is to prioritize the handling of economic recovery due to COVID-19 so that financing for project handling cannot be carried out. In the future, after project implementation, the potential for providing funds from the APBD and support for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds from various companies in West Lombok Regency can be</p>
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			used to finance project sustainability.
	6. Is the project / programme consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications and adaptation programs of action and other relevant instruments?	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The proposal is aligned with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, such as: the sustainable development strategy, different presidential/ministerial and gubernatorial regulations related to environment and climate change adaptation. The project is also relevant to supporting the NDC at local scale.</p> <p>CAR5: Please specify the project alignment with the NAP, in this section rather than section E, and SDGs strategies.</p>	
	7. Does the project / programme meet the relevant national technical standards, where applicable, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund?	<p>Unclear.</p> <p>The proposal lists relevant national technical standards; however, compliance should be stated more clearly.</p> <p>CR5: Please clarify how the project will comply with the mentioned technical standards in a logical manner.</p>	The national standards have been listed that the Project will comply with (in paragraph 29)

	<p>8. Is there duplication of project / programme with other funding sources?</p>	<p>Unclear.</p> <p>The project is designed to build-on current initiatives (climate village, disaster resilient village and tourism villages), but the lack of overlap with the proposed project is not clearly stated.</p> <p>CR6: Please clarify the linkages and synergies with all the relevant overlapping projects, including areas of complementarity and how the project will draw lessons from earlier initiatives.</p>	<p>The project linkage with other programs has been addressed (section F, paragraph 35, page 21-22). The initiatives that have been implemented Coastal community development initiatives in Lembar and Sekotong Subdistricts have been implemented since 2012. Support for policy advocacy for the management of coastal areas and small islands through the preparation of draft regional regulations has been supported in the 2012 IMACS Project. supported by IFAD in 2013-2017. Several strategic programs from the central government have also been implemented, including disaster-resilient villages and climate village programs. However, the</p>
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			<p>project implemented did not entirely cover the 6 villages as proposed in this proposal.</p> <p>Based on that, the proposed proposal can be declared as not overlapping with the previous projects because the proposed project focuses more on 1) on adaptation and resilience of village-based coastal areas, 2) increasing community participation to reduce the impact of tidal disasters, 3) creating other sources of livelihood for the community and 4) increasing the carrying capacity of the ecosystem to reduce the impact of the tidal disaster.</p> <p>There are several interesting lessons from the initiatives that have been carried out by previous projects, namely 1) the Regional Regulation on the management of coastal areas and small islands (PWP3K) in West Lombok Regency provides guidelines as a direction</p>
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		<p>CR7: Please list all the initiatives taking place in the project target areas, including the timeline of project implementation, project objective and funding source.</p>	<p>for the management of coastal areas, 2) Starting to grow awareness and knowledge of the community regarding the importance of coastal ecosystems, 3) the emergence of community leaders who have a concern for the preservation of coastal ecosystems.</p> <p>The proposal has been completed. Can be seen in the table list Project initiatives that have been implemented in 6 villages in Lembar and Sekotong sub-districts. Some of the projects that have been implemented include 1) Indonesian Marine and climate Support Project (IMACS), 2) Coastal community empowerment project coastal Community Development Project (CCDP-IFAD), 3) Ecotourism Development in Eat Mayang Area, Lembar District (Indonesian Marine and Fisheries Ministry) 4) Disaster-resilient tourism</p>
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			village development (NTB regional disaster management agency) 5) Climate Village program (Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry)
	9. Does the project / programme have a learning and knowledge management component to capture and feedback lessons?	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The project aims to document its results in the form of lessons learned in written and audio-visual documents; however, there is no specific project output dedicated to Knowledge Management (KM) nor activities included in table 1 specific to KM.</p> <p>CR8: Please clarify the intended audience of the envisaged KM products, means of dissemination and how they will be accessible.</p>	

	<p>10. Has a consultative process taken place, and has it involved all key stakeholders, and vulnerable groups, including gender considerations in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?</p>	<p>Unclear.</p> <p>The proposal included a list of partners which will be involved in the decision-making process but does not include a description of the consultations undertaken, who was consulted and whether these included gender considerations.</p> <p>CAR6: Please revise the proposal providing a description of the consultations that have taken place, including a list of organizations consulted, main outcomes and how gender considerations were taken into account.</p>	<p>The proposal has been corrected. Consultations with stakeholders have been carried out, especially when requesting letters of support from the heads of relevant provincial and district offices, namely BPBD, Bappeda, Department of Environment and Forestry and Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of NTB. Consultations were also conducted at the sub-district and village levels through a Focus Group Discussion (FGD), in Cemara Hamlet, West Lombok, attended by 10 people, 50% of whom were women. Attending the FGD were the Village Head, Hamlet Head, fishermen, farmers, salt farmers, mangrove nurseries, small traders and housewives.</p>
	<p>11. Is the requested financing justified on the basis of full cost of adaptation reasoning?</p>	<p>Unclear.</p> <p>Since project outcomes are not well focused and activities are not clearly described as previously mentioned, it is not possible to assess this criterion.</p>	

		Please see comment raised under point 3 above.	
	12. Is the project / program aligned with AF's results framework?	<p>Unclear.</p> <p>CAR7: Please state to which outcomes of the AF strategic results framework is the project aligned in section II part A (project justification).</p>	The Project components linkage with the associated AF outcomes are addressed in the section II (Paragraph 18, page 11)
	13. Has the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes been taken into account when designing the project?	<p>Yes.</p> <p>Sufficient information has been provided for a concept stage. The proposal includes sufficient information on how the institutional sustainability will be achieved, which is through the development of a multi-stakeholder forum and an alert team to respond to disasters at village level. The financial sustainability will be supported through the integration of the action plan to reduce vulnerability to climate change into the village medium-term development plan. At the regency level, the regional action plan document for climate change adaptation of West Lombok regency will be prepared and legalized through a Regent Regulation.</p>	
	14. Does the project / programme provide an overview of environmental and social impacts / risks identified, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?	<p>Not adequate.</p> <p>The risks findings in the table do not indicate the further assessment required for compliance with the ESP, particularly for the ones where potential negative risks/impacts were identified.</p>	

		CAR8: Please provide adequate mitigations provisions for the risks identified and state the category in which the screening process has classified the project, reflecting the AF Environmental and Social Policy.	The proposal has been corrected and completed. can be seen in the table Assessment required for compliance, mitigation plan, and compliance measure (Paragraph 58, Page 31-32)
Resource Availability	1. Is the requested project / programme funding within the cap of the country?	Yes.	
	2. Is the Implementing Entity Management Fee at or below 8.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget before the fee?	Yes. The Implementing Entity fee amounts to 1.5% of the total project budget before the fee.	
	3. Are the Project/Programme Execution Costs at or below 9.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget (including the fee)?	Yes. The project execution cost is 9.5% of the total project costs.	
Eligibility of IE	1. Is the project/programme submitted through an eligible Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board?	Yes. Kemitraan is an accredited National Implementing Entity.	
Implementation Arrangements	1. Is there adequate arrangement for project / programme management, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund?	N/A AT CONCEPT STAGE	
	2. Are there measures for financial and project/programme risk management?	N/A AT CONCEPT STAGE	

	3. Are there measures in place for the management of for environmental and social risks, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?	N/A AT CONCEPT STAGE	
	4. Is a budget on the Implementing Entity Management Fee use included?	N/A AT CONCEPT STAGE	
	5. Is an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs included?	N/A AT CONCEPT STAGE	
	6. Is a detailed budget including budget notes included?	N/A AT CONCEPT STAGE	
	7. Are arrangements for monitoring and evaluation clearly defined, including budgeted M&E plans and sex-disaggregated data, targets and indicators, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund?	N/A AT CONCEPT STAGE	
	8. Does the M&E Framework include a break-down of how implementing entity IE fees will be utilized in the supervision of the M&E function?	N/A AT CONCEPT STAGE	
	9. Does the project/programme's results framework align with the AF's results framework? Does it include at least one core outcome indicator from the Fund's results framework?	N/A AT CONCEPT STAGE	
	10. Is a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones included?	N/A AT CONCEPT STAGE	



REQUEST FOR PROJECT/PROGRAMME FUNDING FROM THE ADAPTATION FUND

The annexed form should be completed and transmitted to the Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat by email or fax.

Please type in the responses using the template provided. The instructions attached to the form provide guidance to filling out the template.

Please note that a project/programme must be fully prepared (i.e., fully appraised for feasibility) when the request is submitted. The final project/programme document resulting from the appraisal process should be attached to this request for funding.

Complete documentation should be sent to:

The Adaptation Fund Board
Secretariat 1818 H Street NW
MSN N7-700
Washington, D.C.,
20433 U.S.A
Fax: +1 (202) 522-3240/5
Email: afbsec@adaptation-fund.org

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PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL TO THE ADAPTATION FUND

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Project/Programme Category : Small Sized Project Programme

Country/ies : Indonesia

Title of Project/Programme : Village Based Coastal Adaptation and Resilience in Lombok Province of West Nusa Tenggara

Type of Implementing Entity : National Implementing Entity

Implementing Entity : Kemitraan – Partnership for Governance Reform

Executing Entity/ies : **Lombok Climate Change Consortium (LC3)**

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Amount of Financing Requested: 998,738 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

Project / Programme Background and Context:

Provide brief information on the problem the proposed project/programme is aiming to solve. Outline the economic social, development and environmental context in which the project would operate.

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General Context

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1. The area of Lombok Island reaches 4,739 km² and included in the small island category if refers to the Barbados Conference (1994) due to its area is not more than 10,000 km². Small islands are characterized by limited resources, remoteness, vulnerability to natural disasters and external shocks as well as excessive dependence on external trade and fragile environment (IPCC, 2014)
2. One of the most prominent vulnerabilities of Lombok Island can be found in the marine and coastal sectors as was stated in the Climate Resilience Development Policy 2020-2045 (BAPPENAS, 2020). Of the 10 districts/cities in the Province of NTB, there are four districts on Lombok Island which are in the top priority category and one of them is the district of West Lombok. The characteristics of vulnerability of the coastal areas in West Nusa Tenggara are the threat of climate change-induced disasters such as tidal flooding, abrasion, and landslides (figure 1).

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Figure 1. Map of disaster-prone locations in coastal areas in Province of NTB
Source: NTB Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan 2019-2023.

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3. West Lombok is one of district that are vulnerable to tidal flooding' threat as shown in the Vulnerability Index Data Information System (VIDS) by MoEF (2018) and Disaster Risk Index (DRI) as National Board for Disaster Management' report (2021). The Exposure and Sensitivity Index of West Lombok is included in the 'medium' category (VIDS, 2018) and the 'high' risk index for disaster threats according to the DRI (2021) as shown in Figure 2 below:

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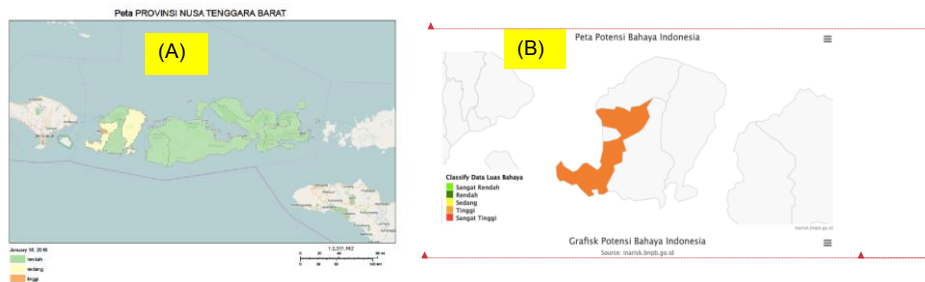


Figure 2. (A) Vulnerability category of West Lombok based on VIDS (2018) and (B) Vulnerability category of West Lombok (DRI, 2021)

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4. There are two sub-districts that are very vulnerable to tidal flooding (rob) disasters in West Lombok Regency: Lembar and Sekotong. Rob occurs repeatedly every year with an intensity of 4-8 times around November, February, and May (BPBD NTB, 2019). However, rob can occur at any time and unpredictable.

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Figure 3. Tidal flooding in sub-district of Lembar on May 2022

At the village level in the two sub-districts, there are 6 villages classified being medium up to high risk of tidal flooding if refers to the vulnerability assessment (see table 1).

Table 1. Analysis of community level risks to tidal flooding disaster in coastal areas at sub-districts of Sekotong and Lembar, district of West Lombok, Province of West Nusa Tenggara

Sub-district	Name of Village	Level of Exposure	Level of Sensitivity	Level of Adaptation	Level of Vulnerability
Sekotong	Sendi Manik	High	Medium	Medium	Medium
	Sekotong Tengah	Low	High	Medium	Medium
	Sekotong Barat	Medium	High	Low	High
Lembar	Lembar	High	High	Medium	High
	Labuhan Tereng	High	High	Medium	High
	Lembar Selatan	High	High	Medium	High

Source: Journal Belantara, Andi C Ichsan (2018)

5. The management of disasters and vulnerabilities in coastal areas has been mandated in the NTB Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan 2019-2023 on the explanations related to the marine sector and small islands (p.100). The coastal area of Lombok is the most vulnerable to the climate change impacts if we associated with various phenomena such as physical changes of area, behavior changes in fishing by fishermen, and changes in livelihood patterns. Markum et al (2008) also reported changes in three coastal areas of Lombok Island, including Lembar, were indicated by 1) the distance from the shoreline to settlements is closer, 2) decreased of days at sea by around 40% from the normal situation of 15-20 days per month due to high waves and tidal flooding, and 3) decreasing catches both in quantity and quality of fish while non-fisherman job opportunities are very limited.

6. Not only fishermen, the rob also impacted on farmers because it has inundated the area up to 300 m from the shoreline with an affected people around 350 household. Not only fishermen, the rob also has an impact on farmers because it has inundated the area up to 300 m from the shoreline with the affected population of around 350 families. Along the coastal areas of Lembar and Sekotong is agricultural lands with most of them are gardens and dry fields (70%), as well as the rest are rice fields (30%). The total agricultural area of the 6 coastal villages in Lembar and Sekotong is 1,461 ha or 10.5% of the total land area. The impact of tidal flooding (rob) estimated able to inundate about 20% or 292 ha covering settlements and agricultural land in coastal areas (gardens and rice fields). The value of losses suffered by farmers as rob-related reaches total of IDR 2.5 billion per year due to rice harvest failure, damaged gardens, and livestock diseases. Losses were mainly suffered by villagers with high vulnerability (Figure 4).

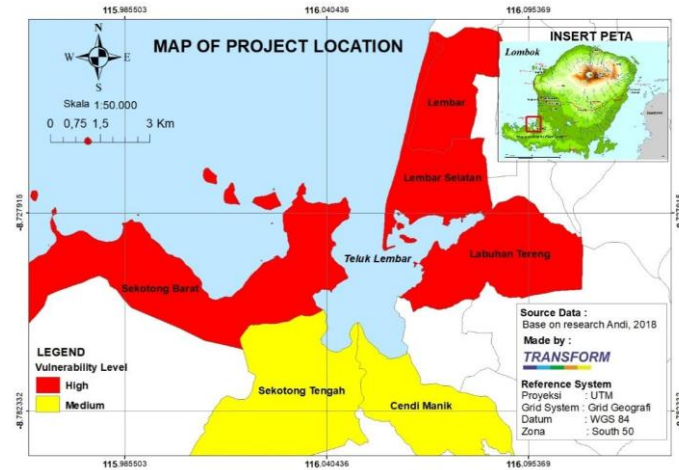


Figure 4. Locations of villages affected by the tidal wave based on their level of vulnerability in Lembar and Sekotong, District of West Lombok. Source: Map delineation based on Andi's research (2018)

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Climate Change Context

7 According to the BMKG data series, there have been changes in rainfall, the number of rainy days, and air temperature over the last 10 years (NTB Climate Change Adaptation Plan, 2019). The range of rainfall in the Lembar and Sekotong Districts is between 1500-2500 mm/year. The air temperature was increased by an average of 0.2°C every 10 years, the number of rainy days has decreased with greater rainfall intensity while increasingly erratic rain cycle. Changes of these climatic parameters affected to sea anomalies and fluctuations in plant production which are sensitive to rainfall changing (Figure 5).

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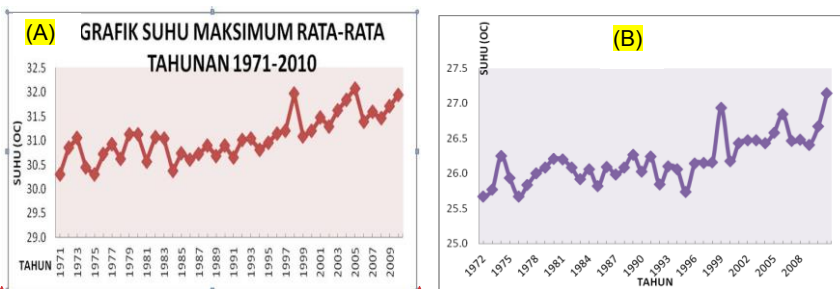


Figure 4. Graph of average temperature and average maximum temperature in 1971 – 2009 Source: Climatology Station of West Lombok, 2016

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8 The figure above shows the trend of increasing temperature from 1971 to 2009 which averaged 0.5°C and the maximum temperature increase was around 0.8°C. There is also an increase of the cumulative temperature from 30.5°C in 1971 to 31.5°C in 2009. Thus, there has been increased of 1°C in temperature over the last 40 years. The increased temperature is relatively fast because according to Houghton (1997) that the time tolerance for an increase of 1°C in 100 years. It is predicted that the temperature has increased abnormally. How about the rainfall? If

Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017
the temperature tends to increase, the rainfall looked to fluctuate (Figure 5).

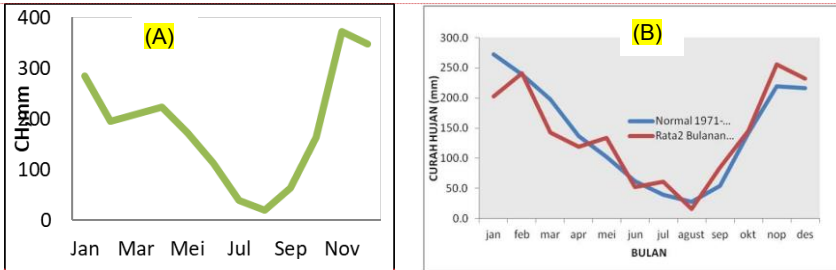


Figure 5. Average monthly rainfall in 1971-2010 (A) and average monthly rainfall in 2010 – 2020 (B)
Source: BMKG of West Lombok, 2021

- 9 Based on the figure above, it shows that there is a tendency to increase the amount of rainfall over the last 10 years (B) rather than the previous 20 years (A). The highest amount of rainfall was in November which reached an average of 380 mm/month compared to the previous 20 years of around 280 mm/month. The implication of high rainfall can trigger flooding and affect the possibility of increased tidal intensity.
- 10 WWF (2012) has projected that there has been a sea level rise of 0.7-1 m until 2010 with the most affected areas are city of Mataram and district of West Lombok as well as categorized as high and very high vulnerability covering the area affected is 4,686 ha. Markum et al (2008) also reported changing in the coastline of the Lombok Island which was getting closer to the mainland by 2-10 m during the last 10 years in (Figure 6).

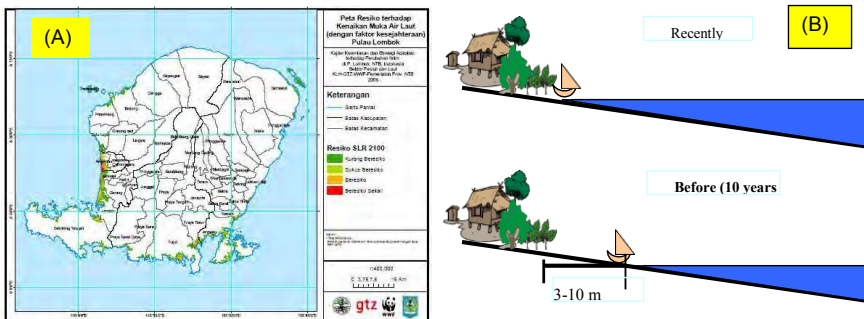


Figure 6. (A) Projection of affected-areas by sea level rise until 2010 (WWF, 2012) and an overview of 10-year coastline shift in Lombok Island (Markum et al, 2008).

Socio economic context

- 11 Based on statistical data (BPS, 2020), the total population of six vulnerable villages which affected by tidal flooding is 13,204 households or about 47,570 people. Most of their income sources are fishermen (50%) and farmers (18%). For farmers, they are land owners, farm laborers, and cattle-farmers. Rice production in coastal areas is around 3-4 tons/ha or smaller than the upstream and middle areas of 4-6 tons/ha (NTB Provincial Agriculture Office, 2019). The low rice production due to water conditions which are influenced by tides and the intensity

Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017
of tidal waves. The average tenure of agricultural land is only 0.2-0.5 ha with total income of farmer around IDR 6-18 million/year including income from livestock.

12 For fishermen, they are small fishermen with small canoes (using paddles) and middle fishermen with motorized canoes (ketinting). The income of fishermen is more uncertain than that of farmers. In normal sea water conditions, fishermen usually go to sea with a range of 15-20 days a month. If the waves are medium and high, the number of days at sea decreases. For small fishermen, they go to sea with an allocation of 6-12 hours. Currently, fishermen's productive days are decreasing. They have productive time between 6-7 months a year and the rest are mostly unemployed (Markum, 2008).

Table 2. Description of coastal community livelihood and income in 6 affected-villages by tidal flooding at sub districts Lembar and Sekotong

Jobs	Sources of incomes	Range of incomes (IDR/year)	Unit	Remarks
Farmer	Garden	8 - 14	million/ha	An average of land ownership is 0,2-0,5 hectares
	Rice-fields	8 - 24	million/ha	
	Livestock	6 - 12	Million	
	Garden+Rice-fields+ Livestock	20 - 36	million/ha	
Fishermen	Small Fishermen	7 - 14	million/ha	Paddles
	Middle Fishermen	12 - 18	million/ha	Ketinting

Source *) NTB Provincial Agricultural Office, 2019; **) Maretha, 2012

13 The impact of the tidal flood is the loss of job opportunities for fishermen, the risk of crop failure and crop failure for farmers, damage to garden crops, and disease in livestock. Another impact is the disruption of school activities by reducing children's learning time at school for 2-5 days when the rob occurs, as well as their susceptibility to disease attacks. Data from the Health Service of West Lombok (2012) showed that Lembar and Sekotong are two sub-districts with the number of diarrhea sufferers (5,238 cases) higher than the two closest sub-districts (4,807 cases). Thus, the tidal flood has emerged weak community resilience to economic and social livelihoods.

Project Context

14 Based on the description of the factual conditions above and aligned with the NTB Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan 2019-2023 (BAPPEDA NTB, 2019) and the National Climate Resilience Development Policy 2020-2045 (BAPPENAS, 2020), we argued that this project interventions are needed to respond these. At least, there are three main issues to be addressed as the root of problem in the targeted-site. *First*, the occurrence of tidal flooding has always been repeated in the last 20 years. This means that efforts to reduce tidal flooding' impacts by various parties have not been effective; *Second*, the tidal flooding has impacted on the weakening of community's livelihoods due to the loss of job opportunities and the decline in productive activities as well as disruption of education and public health aspects; *Third*, repeatedly tidal waves, not only due to natural anomalies induced by climate change, but also the unavailability of adequate infrastructure for supporting it, both naturally and artificially.

15 Actually, the Government has been concerned to overcome the tidal flooding disaster through the initiation of villages developing such as (1) Disaster Resilient Villages (DESTANA), Pro-Climate Villages (Proklim), and Tourism Villages as shown in the following Table 3.

Table 3. Disaster management initiatives in six villages in Lembar and Sekotong districts through the determination of village status

District	Name of Village	Disaster Resilient Village (Destana)	Climate Village Program	Tourism Village
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Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

		(Proklim)		
Sekotong	Cendi Manik	√	√	√
	Sekotong Tengah	√	√	√
	Sekotong Barat	√		√
Lembar	Lembar			
	Labuhan Tereng	√	√	
	Lembar Selatan	√	√	√
Source	BPBD ¹ NTB Province, 2021	DLHK ² NTB Province, 2021	West Lombok Regency Website	

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16 Various determinations of the status of the village, of course, can contribute to disaster reduction in the region. However, the fact is that the level of disaster vulnerability in the area has not changed significantly. Thus, it is essential to construct more carefully the efforts of physical and non-physical arrangements related to the efforts to overcome the disaster vulnerability. The urgency is that program interventions will need to be carried out that will ensure that the community is safer from the tidal disaster, the community has an institutionalized adaptation attitude, and the community is supported to have a way of getting around (choices) to create economic and social resilience when the tidal disaster comes unavoidably. In addition, supporting the normalization of the carrying capacity of ecosystems and the environment in coastal areas is vital in strengthening climate adaptation and resilience in the six villages.

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17 One of the limiting factors in the West Lombok Region in disaster management is the small Regional Budget (APBD³). In 2020 the West Lombok APBD amounted to IDR1.9 trillion (West Lombok Regional Regulation (Perda) No. 03/2020 on the Regency's APBD). Support for the Adaptation Fund (AF) project is highly expected to stimulate the tidal disaster management objectives described above. AF project support can finance the provision of adaptation infrastructure, strengthening community capacity, financing for increasing community income, and strengthening community and village institutions.

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Project / Programme Components and Financing:

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Fill in the table presenting the relationships among project components, activities, expected concrete outputs, and the corresponding budgets. If necessary, please refer to the attached instructions for a detailed description of each term.

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For the case of a program, individual components are likely to refer to specific sub-sets of stakeholders, regions, and sectors that can be addressed through well-defined interventions/projects.

Project Objective	Output	Project Outcome(s)	Grant Amount (USD)
Component 1.	Output 1.1.	Outcome 1	
Develop a village-based climate resilient institutionalization mechanism in	Institutions, policy and planning at the village level that are responsive to climate change disaster impacts Institutions at the village level that are	Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced	US\$ 75,205

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¹ Regional Disaster Management Authority = *Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah (BPBD)*

² Environment and Forestry Office = *Dinas Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan (DLHK)*

³ Regional Budget = *Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah (APBD)*

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Project Objective	Output	Project Outcome(s)	Grant Amount (USD)
the coastal area of West Lombok	responsive to climate change disaster impacts	socioeconomic and environmental losses	US\$ 48,470
	Output 1.2. Increased community participation in establishing climate resilience actions. Well-practised of climate resilient mechanism both in community and village government levels Increased community participation in reducing tidal flood disasters		
	Output 2.1. Increased community preparedness in the face of tidal disasters	Outcome 2 Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at the local level	US\$ 142,825
Sub Total Component 1			US\$ 123,670,266,500
Component 2. Improved and established adaptive capacity for rural coastal community to climate-induced hazards. Improve community livelihoods that are resilient and adaptive to climate change	Output 2.13.1. Increased community preparedness in the face of tidal disasters	Outcome 2 Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at the local level	US\$ 142,825
	Opportunity to obtain more varied sources of livelihood	Outcome 3 Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	US\$ 82,950
	Output 3.2. Increased community income at the project site		US\$ 179,050
	Sub Total Component 2		
Component 3. Improve resilience of coastal ecosystem to strengthen community livelihood resources. Improve the carrying capacity of coastal ecosystems for strengthening sustainable resilience both of community and	Output 3.1. Opportunity to obtain more varied sources of livelihood	Outcome 4 Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress	US\$ 82,950
	Output 3.2. Increased community income at the project site	Outcome 3 Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	US\$ 179,050
	Output 3.34.1. Participatory coastal area spatial plan integrated with climate-induced disaster resilience. Increased carrying capacity of coastal ecosystems in reducing the		US\$ 62,000

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Commented [4]: Disaster-resilient coastal areas are developed and managed in supporting more adaptive community livelihoods

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Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

Project Objective	Output	Project Outcome(s)	Grant Amount (USD)
environmental from climate induced disasters threats. Increase the carrying capacity of ecosystems and the environment of coastal areas in strengthening the sustainability of adaptation and climate resilience.	impact of tidal disasters		US\$ 300,000
	Output 3.44-2 Restoration and rehabilitation of coastal areas toward climate-induced disaster resilience		US\$ 362,000
Sub Total Component 3			US\$ 624362,000
1. Project / Programme Activities Cost			US\$ 890,500
2. Project/Programme Execution Cost			US\$ 93,478
3. Total Project/Programme Cost			US\$ 983,978
4. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the implementing Entity			US\$ 14,760
Amount of Financing Requested			US\$ 998,738

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Commented [3]: Revised outputs:

Output 4.1.
Participatory coastal area spatial plan integrated with climate-induced disaster resilience

Output 4.2
Restoration and rehabilitation of coastal areas toward climate-induced disaster resilience

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Commented [2]: Improve the carrying capacity of coastal ecosystems for strengthening sustainable resilience both of community and environmental from climate-induced disasters threats.

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Projected Calendar:

Indicate the dates of the following milestones for the proposed project/program

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	January 2023
Mid-term Review (if planned)	December 2023
Project/Programme Closing	December 2024
Terminal Evaluation	January 2025

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PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

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

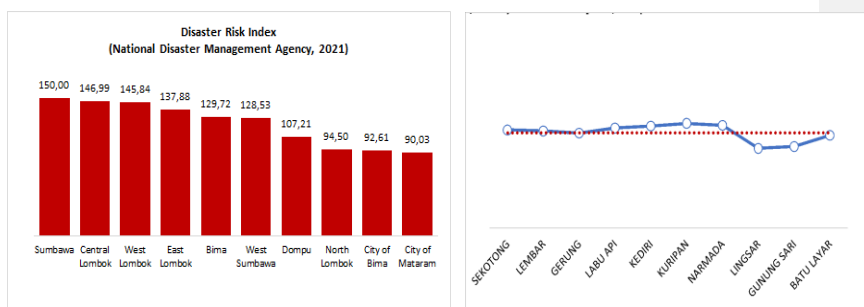
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Component 1. Develop a village-based climate resilient institutionalization mechanism in the coastal areas of West Lombok

18 Village-based local climate resilience institutionalization adopts the mechanism of the Disaster Resilient Villages (Destana*) development as enacted in the Regulation of the Head of the National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB) No. 1/2020 with an emphasis on climate-induced disasters. The idea of Climate Disaster Resilient Villages (CDRV) directs to increase the community and government village's capacity to independently adapt and deal with climate-induced disaster threats and recover quickly from the adverse effects if a climate-induced disaster strikes them. The determination of districts as the project site is based on the Disaster Risk Index (BNPB, 2021). West Lombok was the third regency with the highest-risk index in West Nusa Tenggara Province (see graph 1). Furthermore, the identification of Lembar and Sekotong as targeted districts was based on the Vulnerability and Sensitivity Index (VSI) as published in the Vulnerability Index Data Information System by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (2018). The VSIs of the two districts were higher than the average VSI of the districts in West Lombok (see graph 2).

Graph 1.

Graph 2.



Source: Analyzed from DRI (BNPB, 2021) and SVI (2018)

19 The selection of six project location villages at the village level is purposive, considering these villages are included in coastal areas constantly hit by tidal waves due to extreme weather and increased sea waves. Village-based resilience is 'a condition' or 'order in which the community and its government can identify threats-related climate

change impacts in their area and organize local resources to reduce vulnerability while increasing capacity to mitigate their climate-related risks. These capabilities will be implemented in village development planning and budgeting, which includes prevention, preparedness, disaster risk reduction, and capacity-building efforts for post-emergency recovery. The leading actor in initiating and implementing this CDRV is the village community, both men and women, by affirming vulnerable and marginalized groups at every activity. The active participation of the people must be ensured in assessing, analyzing, managing, monitoring, evaluating, and reducing risks according to the characteristics of climate change-induced disasters in coastal areas by utilizing local resources for sustainable resilience. CDRV will contribute to achieving the target of the Climate Resilience Development Policy (CRDP) 2020-2045 as issued by the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) 2021. The expected target of this national climate resilience-related policy is to reduce the economic values of potential losses due to hazards, vulnerabilities, impacts, and risks of climate change to community livelihood in affected areas. The CRDP document stated that the West Lombok is included in the 'top priority as a site for climate resilience actions in the coastal sector.

Component 2. Improved adaptable and resilient community livelihood to climate change impacts.

20 The sustainable livelihoods (SL) approach is a framework of this proposed project to ensure the achievement of climate resilience by considering the potential and diversity of local community livelihood sources in the coastal areas of West Lombok. Refers to the SL approach, it can be described that individuals, households, or communities usually rely on various livelihood sources that are owned and can be accessed and controlled to sustain their life. These livelihood resources are constructed into five assets: human, natural/environment, physical/ infrastructures, socio-cultural, and economical. Ownership, access, and control over livelihood resources are unequally distributed and often modified by social roles and social relation patterns (such as gender, economic class, age, ethnicity, religion, and social position). All livelihood resources have the potential to be lost and damaged if affected by a disaster or climate crisis. The ability of individuals, families, or communities to maintain their existence will be disrupted if one or more livelihood assets are lost or damaged, especially for vulnerable or marginalized groups. For example, women or people with disabilities' vulnerability due to lack of knowledge of the negative impacts of climate change were exacerbated by inequality and marginalization linked to gender and social exclusion. Coastal communities live in prone areas and are affected by climate variability or extreme weather. Most of them relied on household incomes from unadaptable livelihood sources due to their high vulnerability to the negative impacts of climate change. Therefore, one of the main components of this proposed project is to improve coastal community livelihood resources in West Lombok to be more adaptive and resilient under climate change stresses by assessing community risks, vulnerabilities, and capacities using a sustainable livelihood approach. The assessment results are a basis for selecting and determining more diverse livelihood strategies to anticipate and adapt to climate hazards and recover in climate disaster situations. This project's components align with the directions, objectives, and designs of the Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan of West Nusa Tenggara Province 2019-2023 on

the coastal and small island sectors.

~~Component 3. Increased coastal area's environment and ecosystem carrying capacity to support sustainable climate adaptation and resilience.~~

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Component 3. Improve resilience of coastal ecosystems to strengthen community livelihood resources

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Improving the quality of coastal ecosystems is one of the key elements to taking account in the development of village-based climate resilience institutionalization mechanisms regarding to its existence as a landscape (natural resources) and community's livescape (socioeconomic-related aspects). This argument is based on the objective fact that damaged coastal ecosystems due to various pressures, both natural-factors and man-made, will further exacerbate to vulnerability situation of the environment and humans to tidal flooding threats when sea level rise occurs. The measures to improve ecosystem quality will begun with the formulation of coastal areas' spatial plans through consultation and discussion with the community which will be integrated with deliverable results of previous climate risk analysis (including vulnerability and capacity assessment) under tidal flooding hazard. This participatory coastal area spatial plan includes agreements and determination of protection and cultivation zones. Within this component, the project will also facilitate demonstration activities on coastal restoration and rehabilitation through mangrove planting as an effort for reducing vulnerability to tidal threats while rehabilitating the mangrove ecosystems that function as potential sources for livelihood activities so the community become more adaptive and resilient to climate change impacts. In addition, mangrove restoration and rehabilitation is an innovative approach for community livelihood strategy that can be implemented under local agro-ecological contexts. The expected results of this component will contribute to the achievement of the national development agenda in the coastal and fisheries sector, as stated in the Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries 2020-2024. The statement is as follows "developing the environment, increasing disaster resilience and climate change with area conservation and protection of biodiversity strategies both on land and coasts, protection of coastal vulnerabilities and the coastal sector, and low-carbon development of coastal and coastal areas.

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~~Component 3. Improve the carrying capacity of coastal ecosystems for strengthening sustainable resilience both of community and environmental from climate-induced disasters threats.~~

~~Improving the quality of coastal ecosystems is one of the key elements to taking account in the development of village based climate resilience institutionalization mechanisms regarding to its existence as a landscape (natural resources) and community's livescape (socioeconomic-related aspects). This argument is based on the objective fact that damaged coastal ecosystems due to various pressures, both natural-factors and man-made, will further exacerbate to vulnerability situation of environment and humans to tidal flooding threats when sea level rise occurs. The measures to improve ecosystem quality will be started with the formulation of coastal areas' spatial plans through consultation and discussion with the community which will be integrated with deliverable results of previous climate risk analysis (including vulnerability and capacity assessment) under tidal flooding hazard. This participatory coastal area spatial plan includes agreements and determination of protection and cultivation zones. Within this component, the project will also facilitate coastal restoration and rehabilitation through mangrove planting as~~

~~an effort for reducing vulnerability to tidal threats while increasing the environmental carrying capacity for community livelihoods that are more adaptive and resilient to the negative impacts of climate change. This component's expected results contribute to the achievement of the national development agenda in the coastal and fisheries sector, as stated in the Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries 2020-2024. The statement is as follows "developing the environment, increasing disaster resilience and climate change with area conservation and protection of biodiversity strategies both on land and coasts, protection of coastal vulnerabilities and the coastal sector, and low carbon development of coastal and coastal areas.~~

~~The destructive impacts of climate change have caused instability in the coastal environment as the primary resource for the sustainable livelihoods of the surrounding communities. The occurrence of tidal floods in coastal areas of West Lombok is believed to have been closely linked with the climate change phenomenon. High pressure due to extreme climate variability will disrupt people's lives, especially for those with livelihood sources that rely on cultivating or processing natural resources, such as food crop farmers and fishers. Damage to coastal and coastal ecosystems as an impact of climate change is recognized to affect the ability of the area to support the livelihoods of the surrounding community in line with declining fish species, reduced land for mangrove cultivation, and damaged coral reefs. In the last 5 (five) years, tidal flooding that surges the coastal area of Sekotong due to rising sea levels up to the height of 2 meters has affected more than 100 households. This annual flood has submerged community livelihood assets such as settlements and ponds. In addition, farmers have experienced crop failure due to the inundation of their rice fields. The third component of this proposed project is working to increase the coastal environment and ecosystem carrying capacity in supporting sustainable climate adaptation and resilience linked with climate induced disaster risk management by providing integrated coastal zone management practices at the ground (micro level). This component's expected results contribute to the achievement of the national development agenda in the coastal and fisheries sector, as stated in the Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries 2020-2024. The statement is as follows "developing the environment, increasing disaster resilience and climate change with area conservation and protection of biodiversity strategies both on land and coasts, protection of coastal vulnerabilities and the coastal sector, and low carbon development of coastal and coastal areas."~~

- ^A **B.** Describe how the project/program provides economic, social, and environmental benefits, particularly to the most vulnerable communities and vulnerable groups within communities, including gender considerations. In addition, describe how the project/program will avoid or mitigate adverse impacts in compliance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy.

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^A **Economic, Social, and Environmental Benefits.**

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1. Economic and Social Benefits

- 23 Economically, this project directly impacts the livelihoods of coastal communities through a 10% increase in household revenues from income sources that are more diverse, adaptive, and resilient to climate change stressors based on optimizing local coastal potential. The range of fishers' income is IDR7-14 million per year (small fishers) and IDR12-18 million per year (middle fishers). The total targeted beneficiaries of the project are **2,379 persons (1,665 men and 714 women)**, distributed

Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

in six selected villages in Sekotong and Lembar district. The districts are included in the vulnerable coastal areas to adverse impacts of climate change as shown in the following table:

District	Village	Population			Targeted Beneficiaries (5% of total)	Distribution of targeted beneficiaries	
		Men	Women	Total		Man	Women
Sekotong	1. West Sekotong	5,135	4,864	9,999	500	350	150
	2. Central Sekotong	4,226	4,191	8,417	421	295	126
	3. Cendi Manik	2,889	2,843	5,732	287	201	86
Lembar	4. Lembar	2,647	2,678	5,325	266	186	80
	5. Labuan Tereng	3,200	3,135	6,335	317	222	95
	6. South Lembar	5,960	5,802	11,762	588	412	176
TOTAL		24,057	23,513	47,570	2,379	1,665	714

District	Village	Population			Targeted Beneficiaries (5% of total)	Distribution of targeted beneficiaries	
		Men	Women	Total		Man	Women
Sekotong	1. West Sekotong	5,135	4,864	9,999	500	350	150
	2. Central Sekotong	4,226	4,191	8,417	421	295	126
	3. Cendi Manik	2,889	2,843	5,732	287	201	86
Lembar	4. Lembar	2,647	2,678	5,325	266	186	80
	5. Labuan Tereng	3,200	3,135	6,335	317	222	95
	6. South Lembar	5,960	5,802	11,762	588	412	176

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The social benefit of this project is improving local governance on climate-induced disaster risk management in coastal areas by ensuring social participation of representatives of all community groups without exception to engage and voice out their aspirations, advice, suggestions, and expectations regarding climate adaptation and resilience actions align with climate justice principles.

2. Environmental Benefits

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24 This project will improve the environment around the areas affected by tidal floods, both in natural and artificial environments and enable the development of environmentally friendly products. The project will improve the natural environment by rehabilitating and planting mangroves in coastal areas covering 100 hectares to build environmental resilience in resisting tidal waves and flood currents. Another ecological improvement is the availability of support in constructing infrastructures or facilities for sanitation improvement and clean water for the surrounding community. For the hygienic aspect, the impact of the tidal flood is disruption of sanitation due to contamination of water by feces that overflows to the surface and lack of availability of clean water. Therefore, the design of this project is also directed to provide support for sanitation equipment (defecation) and water reservoirs for affected people not disturbed by the tidal wave. The other benefit of environmental restoration is to develop more various processed products by prioritizing fewer chemicals or organic products. In addition, mangrove rehabilitation also provides opportunities for village government to develop coastal ecotourism areas resilient to climate-induced disasters.

3. Gender and Vulnerable Groups Benefits

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25 In the context of gender and social inclusion (GESI), the expected benefit of this project is to increase community involvement, both men and women, especially vulnerable and marginalized groups (including a person with disabilities), in discussing and planning actions related to climate resilience and adaptation. In addition, the project will

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implement gender and social inclusion mainstreaming by providing 'space' for poor people, both men, and women, as well as other vulnerable groups as right holders to claim their rights in access to climate information for decision making in their livelihood activities. This project requires the involvement of at least 30% of women's representatives in every activity.

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

26 Lombok Island's village-based adaptation and RESILIENT COASTAL project require a budget of US\$998,200. This project will increase the adaptive capacity by reducing the risk of vulnerability from tidal disasters every year for 1,350 families in six coastal villages in Lembar district and Sekotong district. In addition, this project also contributes to the improvement of environmental capacity building in the management of coastal natural resources (Statistics of Lembar and Sekotong districts in Figures 2021). Based on data from InaRish published by the National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB)⁵ In 2021, implementing this project will reduce the risk of climate change disaster exposure in West Lombok. Examples of exposure mentioned earlier are 1,900 hectares of hazard exposed area, 32,075 people risk of loss of life, IDR2.1 trillion risk of physical loss, and IDR4.1 trillion risk of economic loss.

27 The support of the Adaptation Fund will be used for three actions. **First**, to build and improve the capacity of knowledge, skills, and attitudes of vulnerable community groups, and village and district governments, so they have high resilience in the face of tidal disasters caused by climate change. **Second**, to increase the resilience of coastal resources and reduce the potential risk of more severe damage caused by tidal disasters. **Third**, to encourage institutionalization at the village level that is responsive to tidal floods as an impact of climate change.

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28 This project implementation will finance six primary outcomes, namely;

1. Institutions at the village level that are responsive to catastrophic impacts of climate change

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The funds needed to support efforts to increase village-level institutional capacity for the tidal flood disaster in six coastal villages are US\$65,205. This activity will produce adaptive capabilities and reduce the vulnerability of institutions in six coastal villages to tidal disasters. This budget is used to finance activities, in the form of making an academic paper on climate change policies that are in line with policies at the central to village level, issuing local policies, advocating for the implementation of climate change policies, training on disaster victim management for the task force at the village level, climate field schools, and training for village task forces in disaster management.

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2. Increased community participation in reducing tidal flood disasters

⁵ National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) = Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (BNPB)

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Funds needed to increase community participation in building resilience and reducing vulnerability to tidal disasters amounted to US\$43,470. The funds' purpose and objective are to build capacity and facilitate community access in increasing resilience to minimize exposure to tidal disasters. The use of funds to finance several activities, such as; Mangrove planting location planning, Mangrove maintenance, Structuring tourism and Climate Program (Proklim) Villages, and Training of mangrove management institutions.

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3. Increased community preparedness in the face of tidal disaster

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Forming a resilient community in the face of tidal disasters from an institutional aspect requires funds of US\$132,825. This budget is needed to finance activities; Training for the community in dealing with disasters, Comparative study on the management of tourism villages and disaster-resilient villages, Planning and making evacuation routes, Training on coastal area conservation for the community, Knowledge management through print, electronic, and mass media. This activity is needed because there are insufficient infrastructure and superstructures in the six coastal villages. Meanwhile, financial assistance for village and/up to district governments is minimal.

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4. Opportunity to obtain more varied sources of livelihood

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Tidal disasters, which continuously occur yearly, cause the livelihoods of vulnerable communities to decrease potentially. The decrease is because, during the tidal wave, people are busier in securing household assets and economic and non-economic assets, so they can't even work to earn a living. Therefore, the community needs support to develop alternative sources of new livelihoods for the community.

To support the creation of these new sources of livelihood, US\$72,450 is required. This budget is used to finance activities, training for disaster-resilient tourism village business managers, identification of business opportunities and product development, and marketing training for community products.

5. Increasing people's income

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The income level of six coastal village communities continuously decreases during a tidal disaster. This decline occurred because they were unable to work during the tidal wave. Therefore, the ability to provide food for families is limited. Thus, even though there is assistance from the government through disaster assistance, it is constrained.

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The funds needed for activities to increase the income of vulnerable communities from the tidal disaster in six villages in two districts in West Lombok regency amounted to US\$169.050. This fund will be used for activities to increase community capacity in dealing with tidal disasters, such as; product diversification management training, production equipment support, and facilitation of access to business capital for the community.

6. Increasing the the resilience of carrying capacity of coastal ecosystems in reducing the impact of tidal flood and provide livelihood resources

The people who inhabit the six villages in the project location are at an altitude between 0 - <=10 meters above sea level. The tidal flood that often occurs every year causes the carrying capacity of the coastal environment to decrease, both clean water sources, sanitation, and own assets in the form of rice fields, gardens/fields, and houses. Therefore, the ecosystem needs to be intervened with some activities to increase the carrying capacity for a place of livelihood for the community.

To support this activity, a budget of US\$322,000 is required. This budget is used to support several activities; mapping of areas affected by the tidal flood, 100 hectares of mangrove planting, provision of disaster facilities and documentation, procurement of disaster information and documentation systems, integrated waste management, construction of tidal resistant pilot houses that function as information and documentation centers in three villages, development of sanitation that is adaptive to tidal and tidal flooding. Provision of clean water facilities.

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Table 1. Cost-effectiveness and results caused by the project

<u>Output</u>	<u>Activity description</u>	<u>Total cost</u>
<u>Output 1.1. Institutions at the village level that are responsive to climate change disaster impacts</u>	<p><u>To produce output 1.1. the activities carried out, namely:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>— Establishing of Climate Change Preparedness Volunteer/Community Group</u> <u>— Participatory Capacity, Vulnerability, Risk Assessment;</u> <u>— Community Action Planning for Climate Resilience Actions (CAP-CRA);</u> <u>— Training for Climate Change Preparedness Volunteer/Community Group</u> <u>— Preparation and formulation of local policies on climate resilience (village regulations, district regulations);</u> <u>— Preparation and formulation of climate disaster related guidelines/plans/standards (contingency plan, early warning system);</u> 	<u>US\$ 75,205</u>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — <u>Formulation of policy brief related to capacity, vulnerability, risk, and resilience on climate change;</u> 	
<u>Output 1.2. Increased community participation in establishing climate resilience actions</u>	<p><u>To produce output 1.2. the activities carried out are;</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — <u>Facilitation on implementation of CAP-CRA: climate field schools; climate-smart coastal management;</u> — <u>Facilitation on integrating CAP-CRA with local government annual plan both at village and district levels;</u> — <u>Facilitation on integrating climate resilience with government agendas: Tourism Village (Desa Wisata) or/and Proklim (Program Kampung Iklim= Climate Hamlet Program)</u> 	<u>US\$ 48,470</u>
<u>Output 2.1. Increased community preparedness in the face of tidal disasters</u>	<p><u>To produce output 2.1. the activities carried out are;</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — <u>Facilitation on regularly meeting of Climate Change Preparedness Volunteer/Community Group</u> — <u>Capacity building for the community in dealing with disasters;</u> — <u>Climate induced disaster simulation/ preparedness</u> — <u>Comparative study on the management of tourism villages and disaster-resilient villages</u> — <u>Evacuation route planning and construction</u> — <u>Knowledge management through print, electronic, and mass media</u> 	<u>US\$ 142,825</u>
<u>Output 3.1. Opportunity to obtain more varied sources of livelihood</u>	<p><u>To produce output 3.1. the activities carried out are;</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — <u>Disaster-resilient tourism village business management training</u> 	<u>US\$ 82,950</u>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — <u>Identification of business opportunities and product development</u> — <u>Marketing training for community products</u> 	
<u>Output 3.2. Increased community income</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — <u>To produce output 3.2. the activities carried out are;</u> — <u>Product diversification management training</u> — <u>Livestock health service</u> — <u>Development of adaptive agriculture for high-salinity areas</u> — <u>Production equipment support</u> — <u>Facilitation on access to venture capital for communities</u> 	<u>US\$ 179,050</u>
<u>Output 4.1 Participatory coastal area spatial plan integrated with climate induced disaster resilience</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — <u>To produce output 4 activities are carried out as follows;</u> — <u>Mapping of areas affected by the tidal wave;</u> — <u>Planning on coastal area management and zonation integrated with climate resilience</u> 	<u>US\$ 62,000</u>
<u>Output 4.2 Restoration and rehabilitation of coastal areas toward climate induced disaster resilience</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — <u>100 hectares of mangrove planting</u> — <u>Procurement of disaster facilities</u> — <u>Procurement of disaster information and documentation systems</u> — <u>Construction of tidal flood-resistant pilot houses in three villages</u> — <u>Procurement of robust adaptive sanitation facilities</u> — <u>Provision of clean water facilities</u> 	<u>US\$ 300,000</u>

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Output	Activity description	Total cost
<u>Output 1.1. Institutions at the village level that are responsive to climate change disaster impacts</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — <u>To produce output 1.1. the activities carried out, namely;</u> a. <u>Making academic papers on climate change policies that are in line with policies at the national until village levels.</u> b. <u>Local policies (village regulations (Perdes), SOPs,</u> 	<u>US\$ 75,205</u>

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	<p>mechanisms) to increase resilience and reduce the risk of the vulnerability of coastal communities to tidal disasters</p> <p>c. Advocacy for the implementation of climate change policies with the relevant village and regency stakeholders</p> <p>d. Disaster victim handling training for task forces at the village level</p> <p>e. Climate field school</p> <p>f. Regency level policy advocacy in climate change adaptation action planning</p>		<p>Formatted: Font color: Auto</p> <p>Formatted: Font color: Auto</p> <p>Formatted: Font color: Auto</p> <p>Formatted: Font color: Auto</p>
<p>Output 1.2. Increased community participation in reducing tidal flood disasters</p>	<p>To produce output 1.2. the activities carried out are;</p> <p>a. Mangrove planting site planning</p> <p>b. Mangrove maintenance</p> <p>c. Structuring tourism villages and climate program (proklim) villages</p> <p>d. Structuring tourism and climate program (proklim) villages</p> <p>e. Mangrove management institutional training</p>	<p>US\$ 48,479</p>	<p>Formatted: Font color: Auto</p> <p>Formatted: Font color: Auto</p> <p>Formatted: Font color: Auto</p> <p>Formatted: Font color: Auto</p> <p>Formatted: Font color: Auto</p> <p>Formatted: Font color: Auto</p>
<p>Output 2.1. Increased community preparedness in the face of tidal disasters</p>	<p>To produce output 2.1. the activities carried out are;</p> <p>a. Training for the community in dealing with disasters</p> <p>b. Comparative study on the management of tourism villages and disaster resilient villages</p> <p>c. Evacuation route planning and construction</p> <p>d. Coastal area conservation training for the community</p> <p>e. Knowledge management through print, electronic, and mass media</p>	<p>US\$ 142,825</p>	<p>Formatted: Font color: Auto</p> <p>Formatted: Font color: Auto</p> <p>Formatted: Font color: Auto</p> <p>Formatted: Font color: Auto</p> <p>Formatted: Font color: Auto</p> <p>Formatted: Font color: Auto</p>
<p>Output 3.1. Opportunity to obtain more varied sources of livelihood</p>	<p>To produce output 3.1. the activities carried out are;</p> <p>a. Disaster resilient tourism village business management training</p> <p>b. Identification of business opportunities and product development</p> <p>c. Marketing training for community products</p>	<p>US\$ 82,950</p>	<p>Formatted: Font color: Auto</p> <p>Formatted: Font color: Auto</p> <p>Formatted: Font color: Auto</p> <p>Formatted: Font color: Auto</p>
<p>Output 3.2. Increased</p>	<p>To produce output 3.2. the activities carried out are;</p>	<p>US\$ 179,</p>	<p>Formatted: Font color: Auto</p>

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community income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Product diversification management training b. Livestock health service c. Development of adaptive agriculture for high salinity areas d. Production equipment support e. Facilitation on access to venture capital for communities 	050	Formatted: Font color: Auto
Output 4. Increased carrying capacity of coastal ecosystems in reducing the impact of tidal waves	<p>To produce output 4 activities are carried out as follows;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Mapping of areas affected by the tidal wave b. 100 hectares of mangrove planting c. Procurement of disaster facilities d. Procurement of disaster information and documentation systems e. Integrated waste management f. Construction of tidal flood-resistant pilot houses that function as information and documentation centers in three villages g. Development of sanitation that is adaptive to tidal waves h. Provision of clean water facilities 	US\$ 362,000	Formatted: Font color: Auto
Output	Activity description	Total	Formatted: Right: 0"
Output 1.1. Institutions, policy and planning at the village level that are responsive to climate change disaster impacts	<p>To produce output 1.1. the activities carried out, namely;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Establishing of Climate Change Preparedness Volunteer/Community Group b. Participatory Assessment for Adaptive Capacity, Vulnerability and Risk Assessment c. Community Action Planning and Village Development Planning for Climate Resilience Actions (CAP-CRA); d. Training for Climate Change Preparedness Volunteer/Community Group e. Preparation and formulation of local policies on climate resilience (village regulations, district regulations). 	US\$ 7	Formatted Table Formatted: Right: 0" Formatted: Font color: Auto

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	<p>f. Preparation and formulation of climate disaster-related guidelines/plans/standards (contingency plan, early warning system);</p> <p>g. Formulation of policy brief to strengthen climate adaptation policy and measures at subnational level (capacity, vulnerability, risk, and resilience on climate change).</p>		
<p>Output 1.2. Increased community participation in establishing climate resilience actions</p>	<p>To produce output 1.2. the activities carried out are;</p> <p>a. Facilitation on implementation of CAP-CRA: climate field schools; climate-smart coastal management;</p> <p>b. Facilitation on integrating CAP-CRA with village government annual plan and budget;</p> <p>c. Village meetings to formulate village policies and development planning</p> <p>d. Facilitation on integrating climate resilience with government agendas: Tourism Village (Desa Wisata) or/and Proklim (Program Kampung Iklim = Climate Hamlet Program)</p>	<p>US\$ 48,470</p>	<p>Formatted: Right: 0"</p> <p>Formatted: Font color: Auto</p>
<p>Output 2.1. Increased community preparedness in the face of tidal disasters</p>	<p>To produce output 2.1. the activities carried out are;</p> <p>a. Facilitation on regularly meeting of Climate Change Preparedness Volunteer/Community Group</p> <p>b. Capacity building for the community in dealing with disasters;</p> <p>c. Climate-induced disaster simulation/ preparedness</p> <p>d. Comparative study on the management of tourism villages and disaster-resilient villages</p> <p>e. Evacuation route planning and construction</p> <p>f. Knowledge management through print, electronic, and mass media</p>	<p>US\$ 1</p>	<p>Formatted: Right: 0"</p> <p>Formatted: Font color: Auto</p> <p>Formatted: Font color: Auto</p> <p>Formatted: Font color: Auto</p> <p>Formatted: Font color: Auto</p> <p>Formatted: Font color: Auto</p> <p>Formatted: Font color: Auto</p>
<p>Output 3.1. Established business management capacity and opportunity for</p>	<p>To produce output 3.1. the activities carried out are;</p> <p>a. Value chain analyses to develop potential supply chain for</p>	<p>US\$ 1</p>	<p>Formatted: Right: 0"</p> <p>Formatted: Font color: Auto</p> <p>Formatted: Font color: Auto</p>

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<p>viable community livelihood and smallholder businesses</p>	<p>smallholder fisheries and coastal community livelihood b. Identification of business opportunities and product development c. Training for business management plan development d. Business incubation for smallholder fisheries business and other community productive economic activities</p>	<p>Formatted: Font color: Auto</p>
<p>Output 3.2. Increased community income generating and productive economic activities</p>	<p>To produce output 3.2, the activities carried out are; a. Training for sustainable smallholder fisheries and sustainable livelihood b. Training for development and diversification of community business products c. Procurement of equipment and tools for productive economies and businesses d. Technical assistance for developing market-demand commodities and products e. Facilitation on access to finance (including venture capital) to support communities' businesses f. Training for marketing (including digital marketing) for community products</p>	<p>US\$ 1 Formatted: Right: 0" Formatted: Font color: Auto</p>
<p>Output 3.3 Participatory coastal area spatial plan integrated with climate-induced disaster resilience</p>	<p>To produce output 3.3 activities are carried out as follows; a. Mapping of areas affected by the tidal wave; b. Planning on coastal area management and zonation for p integrated with climate resilience</p>	<p>US\$ 6 Formatted: Right: 0" Formatted: Font color: Auto Formatted: Font color: Auto</p>
<p>Output 3.4 Restoration and rehabilitation of coastal areas toward climate-induced disaster resilience</p>	<p>a. Development of community based nurseries for mangrove rehabilitation b. 100 hectares of mangrove planting c. Procurement of disaster facilities d. Procurement of climate induced disaster information and documentation systems e. Construction of tidal flood-resistant pilot houses in three villages</p>	<p>US\$ 3 Formatted: Font color: Auto Formatted: Right: 0"</p>

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	<p>f. Procurement of rob adaptive sanitation facilities</p> <p>g. Provision of clean water facilities</p> <p>h. Monitoring and evaluation for mangrove rehabilitation</p>	<p>Formatted: Font color: Auto</p>
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D. Describe how the project/program is consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, including, where appropriate, the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications, or national adaptation programs of action, or other relevant instruments, where they exist.

29 Implementing a coastal village-based climate adaptation and resilience project on Lombok Island is implemented to support national sustainable development. In achieving the 2045 vision, the President has set five main directions through economic transformation supported by industrial downstreaming by utilizing human resources, infrastructure, simplification of regulations, and bureaucratic reform. The aspect of climate resilience is included in the strategy to improve basic service infrastructure, namely infrastructure disaster resilience which includes agricultural, plantation, marine, and fishery clusters. There are two of Indonesia's seven development agendas related to climate change, namely 1) strengthening infrastructure to support economic development and basic services and 2) building the environment, increasing disaster and climate resilience.

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30 Indonesia's sustainable development strategy is stated in Law (UU) No. 16/2016 concerning the Ratification of the Paris Agreement to The Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. In addition, this refers to the Government Regulation (PP) No. 46/2017 concerning environmental economic instruments. Furthermore, to support the implementation of activities based on climate change adaptation, Presidential Regulation No. 77/2018 concerning the Management of Environmental Funds has also been issued, and Presidential Regulation No. 98/2021 concerning the implementation of the economic value of carbon for achieving Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets and controlling greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in national development.

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31 Project implementation is guided by the Environment and Forestry Ministerial Regulation No. P.33/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/3/2016 concerning the Guidelines for Formulating Climate Change Adaptation Actions. In the national context, this project will contribute to the GHG emission reduction target of 26% and up to 41% with international support. This project objective supports the Nawacita Mission towards a low-carbon and climate-resilient development direction, with climate change adaptation and mitigation as an integrated and cross-sectoral priority in the national mid-term development plan. The strategy implemented includes comprehensive land-based adaptation and mitigation efforts in achieving climate resilience related to food, water, and energy. To accomplish these efforts, the activities carried out

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include empowerment and capacity building, improving basic health and education services, technological innovation, and sustainable natural resource management in line with good governance principles.

In the sub-national context, this project is part of the implementation of:

1. Gubernatorial Regulation (Pergub) No. 54/2019 regarding Climate Change Adaptation (API⁶) Regional Action Plans (RAD⁷),
2. Gubernatorial Regulation No. 51/2012 regarding regional action plans to reduce greenhouse gasses (GRK⁸),
3. Regional regulation (Perda) No. 12/2017 regarding zoning plans for coastal areas and small islands in NTB,
4. Regional regulation No. 5/2017 concerning Watershed Management,
5. Concerning poverty reduction strategies, the implementation of this project supports efforts to improve community livelihoods that are resilient and adaptive to climate change in coastal areas so that this is very much following the NTB Gubernatorial Regulation No. 29/21 concerning poverty alleviation.

28 From the above description, the coastal village-based climate adaptation and resilience project on Lombok Island is very relevant to supporting the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) at a local scale in the coastal area of West Lombok regency, which is focused on achieving three goals, namely 1) developing village-based local climate resilience institutionalization mechanisms in the coastal area of West Lombok, 2) Improving community livelihoods that are resilient and adaptive to climate change, 3) Increasing the carrying capacity of ecosystems and the environment of coastal areas in strengthening the sustainability of adaptation and climate resilience.

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

29 Village-based coastal adaptation and resilience projects generally refer to environmental assessment standards by implementing ISO 14001 environmental management systems. This standard is part of the commitment of project implementers and beneficiaries to balance development activities with the environment. The activities in question are physical and non-physical development by project implementers that can impact environmental quality degradation. The international standards ISO 14001 and ISO 14004 for environmental management systems have been adopted in Indonesia as Indonesian National Standards (SNI) with the numbers SNI-19-14001-1997 and SNI-19-1404-1997. ISO 14001 is an environmental management system that contains requirements, specifications, and guidelines for the use of environmental management, while ISO 14004 is an environmental management system that includes general guidelines for principles, systems, and techniques to support environmental assessment. The principle of the assessment will be carried out using PDCA (Plan-Do-Check-Action) so that the system management environment can run optimally. [The project will also refers](#)

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⁶ Climate Change Adaptation = *Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim (API)*
⁷ Regional Action Plans = *Rencana Aksi Daerah (RAD)*
⁸ Greenhouse gasses = *Gas Rumah Kaca (GRK)*

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to the following standards and regulations in Indonesia:

- [Law No 16 of 2016 on the ratification of Paris Agreement to UNFCCC](#)
- [Law No 1 of 2014, jo Law No 27 of 2007 on Coastal Areas and Small Islands Management](#)
- [Law No 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning](#)
- [Law No 9 of 2015 jo Law No. 23 of 2014 on Local Government](#)
- [Law No 13 of 2003 on Labor Affairs](#)
- [Law No 35 of 2014 jo Law No 23 of 2002 on Child Protection](#)
- [Law No 6 of 2014 on Village](#)
- [Law No 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management](#)
- [Government Regulation No 22 of 2021 on the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management](#)
- [Government Regulation No 24 of 2021 on the Procedure for the Implementation of Strategic Environmental Assessment](#)
- [Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No 3 of 2021 on Business Standards for the implementation of Risk based Licensing in Environment and Forestry Sector](#)
- [Ministry of Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No 4 of 2021 on List of Businesses and/or Activities that Requires Environmental Impact Assessment \(AMDAL\)](#)
- [Government Regulation No 21 of 2021 on Spatial Planning \(including the spatial planning for coastal areas and small islands\)](#)
- [Presidential Regulation No 121 of 2012 on the Implementation of Coastal Areas and Small Islands Rehabilitation](#)
- [Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No 23 of 2021 on the Implementation of Forest and Land Rehabilitation](#)
- [Ministry of Marine and Fisheries Decree No 24 of 2016 on the Procedures for Coastal Areas and Small Islands Rehabilitation](#)
- [Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No 114 of 2014 on Guidance for Village Development](#)

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30 In Indonesia, environmental assessment standards also refer to Government Regulation No. 22/2021 concerning implementation of environmental protection and management (PPLH). This government regulation covers planning, utilization, control, and supervision. Technically, the content of the government regulation includes the protection and management of water quality, air quality, and sea quality which refers to the quality standards that have been set in the technical rules derived from Government Regulation No. 22/2022.

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31 Environmental and social monitoring of project implementation will be carried out referring to Government Regulation No.39/2006 concerning procedures for controlling and evaluating the Development Plan and Government Regulation No.8/2008 concerning the preparation, control, and evaluation of the implementation of development plans. In addition, Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) implementation guidelines have also been regulated through the Environment and Forestry Ministerial Regulation No. 15/2013 to assess MRV results of climate change adaptation and mitigation actions.

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32 The implementation of this project also refers to the National Action Plan

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for Climate Change Adaptation (RAN-API), a document that becomes the primary reference in planning climate change adaptation efforts that are right on target through the application of adaptive criteria. This proposed project activity is included in priority 2 of RAN-API, improving disaster and climate resilience. The standard of assessment that will be referred to in this project is the Small Islands Vulnerability Index (SIVI), developed by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) to assess the impact of climate change on small islands. The SIVI is very suitable for evaluating project activities where the project site area is on small islands.

33 At the level of NTB Province and West Lombok Regency, environmental assessment standards refer to 4 indicators, namely 1) water quality index (IKA), 2) seawater quality index (IKAL), 3) air quality index (IKU), 4) land cover quality index (IKTL). The project's contribution to the improvement of the environmental quality index can be seen from the baseline measured at the beginning of the project and project achievements measured at the end of the project. In this project, physical development activities in the form of facilities and infrastructure will be equipped with 1. SPPL is a statement of the project manager's ability to carry out environmental management and monitoring activities for the impacts of village-based coastal adaptation and resilience project activities

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34 The national policy for funding adaptation actions has been regulated based on Presidential Regulation No. 71/2011. Funding sources come from 1) the State Budget (APBN⁹), 2) the Regional Budget (APBD), and 3) other official sources which are not binding. The Adaptation fund's support goes to other, non-binding sources in this project. International funding support is included in the category of foreign grants/grands to improve the quality of the environment and climate change from development partners as regulated in Presidential Regulation No. 71/2011 concerning the Implementation of the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory.

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~~35 Per article 50 of the Presidential Regulation No. 98/2021 concerning the Implementation of Carbon Economic Values for Achieving Nationally Determined Contribution Targets and Control of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in National Development, funding for actions to reduce GHG emissions and increase climate resilience can come from the implementation of fund management and benefit sharing. From the performance of Carbon Trading, Performance Based Payments and Carbon Charges are managed by the agency that oversees the environmental fund or a designated agency.~~

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F. Describe if there is duplication of the project/program with other funding sources.

Coastal community development initiatives in Lembar and Sekotong Subdistricts have been implemented since 2012. Support for policy advocacy for the management of coastal areas and small islands through the preparation of draft regional regulations has been supported in the 2012 IMACS Project, supported by IFAD in 2013-2017. Several strategic programs from the central government have also been implemented, including disaster-resilient villages and climate village programs. However, the project implemented did not entirely cover the 6 villages as proposed in this proposal.

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Based on that, the proposed proposal can be declared as not overlapping

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⁹ State Budget = *Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara (APBN)*

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with the previous projects because the proposed project focuses more on 1) on adaptation and resilience of village-based coastal areas, 2) increasing community participation to reduce the impact of tidal disasters, 3) creating other sources of livelihood for the community and 4) increasing the carrying capacity of the ecosystem to reduce the impact of the tidal disaster.

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There are several interesting lessons from the initiatives that have been carried out by previous projects, namely 1) the Regional Regulation on the management of coastal areas and small islands (PWP3K) in West Lombok Regency provides guidelines as a direction for the management of coastal areas, 2) Starting to grow awareness and knowledge of the community regarding the importance of coastal ecosystems, 3) the emergence of community leaders who have a concern for the preservation of coastal ecosystems.

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Table 1. Project initiatives that have been implemented in 6 villages in Lembar and Sekotong sub-districts

No	Project	Goal	Year	Sumber dana
1	Indonesian Marine and climate Support Project (IMACS)	Facilitation of Draft Regional Regulations (Raperda) regarding the management of coastal areas and small islands (PWP3K) in West Lombok Regency	2012	IMACS dan Gadjah Mada University
2	Coastal community empowerment project coastal Community Development Project (CCDP)	Empowerment of coastal communities through improving the economy of the community in South Lembar Village	2013-2017	CCDP -IFAD, Bappenas dan Marine and Fisheries Ministry
3	Ecotourism Development in Eat Mayang Area, Lembar District	Protection mangrove ecosystem and guiding mangrove cultivation independently	2013	Marine and Fisheries Ministry
4	Disaster-resilient tourism village development	Provision of infrastructure and community empowerment in the village of South Lembar, Sekotong Tengah, Labuhan Tereng, Cendi Manik, Lembar, West Sekotong	2013	BPBD NTB dan Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI)
5	Climate Village program	Increase public understanding of climate change and its impacts so that all parties are encouraged to take concrete actions that can strengthen resilience to climate change and contribute significantly to GHG reduction in South Lembar Village, Sekotong Tengah, Labuhan Tereng, Cendi Manik, Lembar	2021	KLHK

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F.

~~This program is Village Based Marine Adaptation and Resilient and is designed to align and integrate with other programs in the project locus. In Sekotong district and Lembar district, West Lombok Regency, there are already programs initiated by the government and NGOs that are relevant and under the policies of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB). The program in question, namely;~~

~~1.—Climate Village Program~~

~~The Climate Village Program (Proklim) is an ongoing program from the government of West Lombok Regency and West Nusa Tenggara Province. This program aims to increase public awareness of climate change by implementing structural mitigation and adaptation. The initiation of this program came from the government through the Regional Disaster Management Authority (BPBD) of West Lombok Regency and NGOs in Mataram. As a result, the project has designated two villages as Climate Program (Proklim) villages in the project location: South Lembar Village, Labuhan Tereng, East Sekotong, and Cendi Manik Village.~~

~~2.—Disaster Resilient Villages (Destana)~~

~~A disaster resilient village is a village that can recognize threats in its area and can organize community resources to reduce vulnerability and, at the same time, increase capacity to reduce disaster risk. This program has been established as a follow up to the mitigation and adaptation plan for people living in areas that are prone and prone to disasters, both climate change and non-climate change.~~

~~In the two districts designated as project loci, the villages set as disaster resilient villages are South Lembar, Labuhan Tereng, Central Sekotong, and West Sekotong Sekotong.~~

~~3. Tourism Villages~~

~~A tourism village is a community or society consisting of residents of a limited area who can interact directly with each other under management and have the care and awareness to play a role together by adjusting different individual skills. The tourism Village was formed and determined by the West Lombok Regent to develop tourism potential that can increase village locally generated income (PAD) and stimulate small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) so that it will have an impact on improving community welfare. Four villages have been determined based on the West Lombok Regent's decree in the program's planned location: South Lembar, Cendi Manik, and Central Sekotong.~~

~~This program will assist the policies of the Government of West Lombok in developing and strengthening community resilience and reducing vulnerabilities from tidal floods. In addition, this program can be disseminated by West Lombok to other villages, especially to villages that have high vulnerability risk caused by the impacts of climate change, such as drought, landslides, and floods.~~

~~The program/activity funds proposed for the Adaptation Fund mentioned above are designed to improve the area's management capacity to strengthen the community and location's resilience, and reduce the vulnerability risk from tidal hazards.~~

G. If applicable, describe the learning and knowledge management

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component to capture and disseminate lessons learned

42 The successful implementation of this project will provide a series of lessons learned. The lessons would range from aspects of the implementation, management and maintenance, and monitoring processes in designing communities and areas, to increase resilience and decrease vulnerability in the six villages in two districts in West Lombok regency. In addition, the results of the implementation of this project will increase public understanding and awareness of dealing with climate change.

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Besides the local community, the parties whose capacity will also increase by the existence of the project are project partners such as:

- a. five Disaster Care Community Groups in disaster resilient villages: South Lembar Village, Labuhan Tereng, Central Sekotong, West Sekotong, Cendi Manik,
- b. four Tourism Awareness Community Groups in tourism villages; South Lembar Village, Cendi Manik, Central Sekotong and West Sekotong,
- c. four community groups from climate villages (proklim): South Lembar, Labuhan Terang, East Sekotong, and Cendi Manik.
- d. West Lombok Disaster Risk Reduction Forum,
- e. West Lombok Disaster Management Agency, and
- f. local NGOs working in six Destana(s).

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43 The results of this project can be documented in the form of lessons learned in written and audio-visual documents by distributing them through print, electronic, and mass media. The forms of dissemination of knowledge management to the public are policy briefs, infographics, project activity report documents, and videos of the project process and implementation, testimonies from communities and stakeholders affected by the project implementation.

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Components of project activities that can produce such knowledge management are training activities and policy advocacy, mangrove planting, discussions on disaster management planning, policy formulation and publication, development of local project diversification, and development or creation of business opportunities to overcome disaster impacts, and training and workshops.

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

1. Involvement of the parties

44 This project will involve various parties competent in making policy/decisions related to issues (tidal flood and climate change adaptation) starting from the community level up to the regency and province level. Some of these party include:

- a. Provincial governments (regional planning agencies, environment and forestry offices, BPBD, industrial offices, trade offices, village governments, BPOM, social offices) play a role in

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sharing budgets and policies by mainstreaming climate change adaptation.

b. Consultations among the parties have been carried out with stakeholders from the provincial level: elements of Bappeda (regional planning), the BPBD (regional management disaster), the environment and forestry department and the marine and fisheries department. At the district level, consultations with BPBD have been carried out. The purpose of the consultation is to request letter of support and to deepen information and data related to the Rob disaster, problems and efforts that have been made in West Lombok Regency. Based on the results of consultations with the provinces and districts, it is shown that Rob in Lembar District is repeated, and occurs several times a year. Even in February and June 2022, there was a tidal wave that affected the entire population of Dusun Cemara as many as 500 households. The range of the rob reaches 1.5-2 km from the beach.

c. A Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was conducted with stakeholders at the village level, on September 2, 2022. The FGD was attended by as many as 10 people. Those who attended were the head of sub-village, the head of South Lembar Village, the Fishermen's Group, Salt Farmers, Mangrove nursery farmers, wetland farmers and housewives. Of the 10 people who attended, 5 people (50%) were women.

d. The results of the FGD with stakeholders at the village level were that the community experienced repeated rob events every year. There have been three large tidal events in the last 5 years, 2018, 2021 and 2022. Large tidal waves submerged all settlements in Cemara Hamlet, with water levels reaching 50-60 cm. However, for medium and small rob, it occurs almost every month, affecting the population as much as 40-60%, with a water level of 20-30 cm

e. For the last 5 years, local government assistance has been limited to basic necessities (carity). Meanwhile, facilities for prevention and handling of rob do not exist. An example of the construction of prevent Rob from a river, which cost around 500 million, was carried out independently by the community. Moreover, for the last 3 years village funds have been allocated only for refocusing on handling Covid-19.

f. The parties that will be supported and be involved in the project are as follows: at the provincial and district levels including (1) Bappeda, (2) BPBD (3) DisLHK (4) PUPR (5) Tourism Office, and (6) Mataram University. The sub-district and village levels include (1) fisherman group, (2) farmer group, (3) salt farmer, (4) small business group (5) seafood processed group and (6) tourism awareness group.

Some of these parties include:

Consultation among various parties have been carried out with the provincial level: Bappeda (Regional Planning), BPBD (Regional management disaster), the environment and forestry office (DisLHK) and the marine and fisheries office (DisLutKan). As well as, At the district level, consultations with BPPD. The purpose of the consultation is to deepen information and that data related to the Rob disaster, problem and efforts that have been made in District of West Lombok Provincial governments (regional planning agencies, environment

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and forestry offices, BPBD, industrial offices, trade offices, village governments, BPOM, social offices) play a role in sharing budgets and policies by mainstreaming climate change adaptation.

~~A Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was conducted with the stakeholder at the village level, on 2 September 2022 in a Village of South Lembar. The FGD was attended by 10 people. Those who attended were the chief of Dusun, the chief of a south village of Lembar, the fishermen group, salt farmers, mangrove nursery farmers, wetland farmers and housewives. Five of the 10 persons who attended were women. Private companies play a role in helping to provide access through corporate social responsibility (CSR) funds. They are also committed in their daily operations to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation development by reducing aspects of their activities that affect adaptation issues.~~

~~The parties that will be involved in the project are as follows: at the provincial and district levels including (Bappeda, (2) BPPD, (3) DisLHK, (4) Tourism office, and University of Mataram. The subdistrict and village levels include (1) fisherman group, (2) farmer group, (3) salt farmer, (4) small scale entrepreneurship, (5) sea food processing group, and (6) a tourism group (Pokdarwis).~~

~~Universities (Universitas Mataram) play an essential role in developing research for environmentally friendly technology. It can be done through appropriate and low emission technologies and business incubation institutions according to the selected commodity to be produced as an alternative livelihood in climate change.~~

~~Regarding low development awareness in the consortium, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) play an important role in advocacy and community empowerment programs as well as a catalyst for stakeholders. The CSOs will be involved including TSBD, Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis), forest farmer groups, women's business groups, and disability groups.~~

~~Banking (namely state banks, national private banks, rural banks, village-owned enterprises) provides access to low emission development financing.~~

~~There are community groups in five villages that will be targeted in this program. In order to encourage participatory low emission development, therefore, they will be involved in planning, implementation to monitoring and final evaluation.~~

2. Mainstreaming gender in project

45 Considering the importance of women's roles in various aspects, especially in development issues, this project will use a gender perspective from planning to program implementation. The aim is to mainstream gender, especially in the management of coastal areas. By applying the principle of gender inclusivity, this project sees the role of women as crucial and potential parties to maintain the sustainability of coastal areas through pilot and productive businesses.

Women are the most vulnerable social group and are affected by ROB. When the disaster occurred, women's activities (productive sector including salt making, activities in the fields, making processed food from marine products, mangrove nurseries, buying and selling fish catches, and small traders at tourist village locations) were affected and even stopped being productive. Women tend to do domestic work; while men are more involved in securing the environment and their homes as the ROB occurs.

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In addition, there is a high gap between women's and men's roles in managing coastal areas prone to tidal floods, according to previous research. The increased gap occurs in two aspects: institutional governance and governance of the coastal regions and the environment. However, women have a prominent role in business governance. Accordingly, this project will try to provide enabling environment and opportunities that women can be involved in both aspects. In the institutional aspect, women must be involved proportionally in meetings, discussions, and capacity-building activities. In regional governance, on the other hand, women are given opportunities in various aspects of the project.

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

46 Climate change adaptation aims to increase resilience by reducing vulnerability and increasing the capacity of communities and areas where they live, exposed to disasters. Thus, if hazards and vulnerabilities are reduced, and the power of the community and region is increased, the community's resilience in facing tidal disasters caused by climate change will be better/increased. Thus, it will minimize the communities' risk of loss of life, economy, society, and environment experienced caused by tidal flood disasters.

47 The development of climate resilience programs in West Lombok regency has been implemented in five villages, including Mareje, Cendi Manik, Banyu Urip, East Sekotong, and South Kuripan. The five villages have received a charter for their participation in developing the Climate Village Program with an Intermediate Category by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in 2021. However, the West Lombok Government's policy to integrate climate change management is still weak, as reflected in their 2019-2024 RPJMD. Goals for achieving the fifth mission: Increasing Environmental Quality and Reducing Regional Disaster Risk with the Environmental Quality Index and Regional Disaster Risk Index as a measure of success with targets of 58.57 for IKLH and 123.58 for IRBD at the end of the RPJMD period. There are only two programs related to low carbon development and increasing climate resilience: The Waste Management Performance Development Program and the Pollution Control Improvement Program.

48 This project is proposed to reduce the risk of vulnerability and increase the resilience of communities and the environment exposed to tidal disasters. This hope/goal will be achieved if the capacity of the community is increased. This is in the form of knowledge and skills of vulnerable groups, the ability to manage livelihood resources, and support from the institutional and policy needed for this purpose. In handling the tidal disaster in Lembar district and Sekotong district, the West Lombok government has included the handling of the tidal disaster in the 2019-2024 RPJMD. However, this effort has not been carried out because 1) the allocation of funds that should have been used for handling tidal flood disasters was diverted to overcome the COVID-19 pandemic, 2) the allocation of funds is relatively small, so it is not able to handle tidal disasters, 3) village funds (dana desa) are only able to handle small-scale development, 4) tidal flood's impact is felt almost every year, so urgent action is needed. For this reason, Adaptation Fund

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is needed to stimulate efforts for tidal flood disasters response.

49. If the community and the area in this project location do not have support from the Adaptation Fund, then the community in six villages (Lembar district and Sekotong district) will always be continuously exposed to tidal flood disasters because of climate change. In addition, environmental damage will get worse if this condition continues. Therefore, the existence of policy advocacy activities for stakeholders, especially the village, district, and provincial government, will ensure the sustainability of this program. This is especially in sustainable management of coastal areas and communities, in managing community livelihoods and the coastal regions for climate change adaptation.

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Table 2. Scenarios and justifications for why this project intervention is vital to be proposed

Component	Without the Adaptation Fund	With the Adaptation Fund
Output 1.1 Institutions at the village level that are responsive to climate change disaster impacts	The institutional resilience at the village level in dealing with the tidal disaster is still limited due to its low capacity and limited support for facilities and infrastructure.	Losses due to climate change disasters from the aspect of resilience will increase, while from the element of vulnerability, the risk decreases because the capacity has been increased.
Output 1.2- Increased community participation in reducing tidal flood disasters	Community participation in contributing to mitigating and adapting to overcome disasters is small due to low awareness.	The number of people contributing to climate change adaptation activities will increase because they have received the support of knowledge and skills in dealing with climate change.
Output 2.1- Increased community preparedness in the face of tidal disasters	The community's preparedness in dealing with disasters is lacking because the facilities and infrastructure to anticipate this happening do not yet exist.	The community will always be ready to face the tidal disaster because they have acquired the knowledge, skills, and infrastructure to deal with the tidal floods in the village.
Output 3.1-	Opportunities to	Opportunities to

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Opportunity to obtain more varied sources of livelihood	obtain sources of livelihood are limited due to lack of knowledge and skills in creating job opportunities. Therefore, the number of people who will become jobless will increase.	develop and create sources of livelihood will be opened so that the community's income level when a disaster occurs will be stable.
Output 3.2. Increased community income	Community income during the tidal flood disaster decreased due to the cessation of work activities. Unfortunately, the number of people who will experience this decline in income will continue to increase.	Opportunities to develop and create sources of livelihood will be opened so that the community's income level when a disaster occurs will be stable.
Output 4. Increased carrying capacity of coastal ecosystems in reducing the impact of tidal waves	The carrying capacity of ecosystems has decreased because of climate change.	The ecosystem's carrying capacity will increase due to activities to rehabilitate the environment affected by climate change disaster.

<u>Component</u>	<u>Without the Adaptation Fund</u>	<u>With the Adaptation Fund</u>
<u>Output 1.1</u> <u>Institutions at the village level that are responsive to climate change disaster impacts</u>	<u>The institutional resilience at the village level in dealing with the tidal disaster is still limited due to its low capacity and limited support for facilities and infrastructure.</u>	<u>Losses due to climate change disasters from the aspect of resilience will increase, while from the element of vulnerability, the risk decreases because the capacity has been increased.</u>
<u>Output 1.2.</u> <u>Increased community participation in reducing tidal flood disasters</u>	<u>Community participation in contributing to mitigating and adapting to overcome disasters is small due to low awareness.</u>	<u>The number of people contributing to climate change adaptation activities will increase because they have received the support of knowledge and skills in dealing</u>

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		with climate change.
<u>Output 2.1.</u> <u>Increased community preparedness in the face of tidal disasters</u>	<u>The community's preparedness in dealing with disasters is lacking because the facilities and infrastructure to anticipate this happening do not yet exist.</u>	<u>The community will always be ready to face the tidal disaster because they have acquired the knowledge, skills, and infrastructure to deal with the tidal floods in the village.</u>
<u>Output 3.1.</u> <u>Opportunity to obtain more varied sources of livelihood</u>	<u>Opportunities to obtain sources of livelihood are limited due to lack of knowledge and skills in creating job opportunities. Therefore, the number of people who will become jobless will increase.</u>	<u>Opportunities to develop and create sources of livelihood will be opened so that the community's income level when a disaster occurs will be stable.</u>
<u>Output 3.2.</u> <u>Increased community income</u>	<u>Community income during the tidal flood disaster decreased due to the cessation of work activities. Unfortunately, the number of people who will experience this decline in income will continue to increase.</u>	<u>Opportunities to develop and create sources of livelihood will be opened so that the community's income level when a disaster occurs will be stable.</u>
<u>Output 3.34.1</u> <u>Participatory coastal area spatial plan integrated with climate-induced disaster resilience</u>	<u>Participatory coastal area spatial plan integrated with climate-induced disaster resilience will not be arranged</u>	<u>Availability of participatory coastal area spatial plan integrated with climate-induced disaster resilience as guidance for multi-stakeholders on climate resilience work in project's sites</u>
<u>Output 3.44.2</u> <u>Restoration and rehabilitation of coastal areas toward climate-induced disaster resilience</u>	<u>Lack of adequate resources (financial, human resources) for restoring and rehabilitating of coastal areas toward climate-induced disaster resilience</u>	<u>The ecosystem's capacity will increase due to activities to rehabilitate the environment affected by climate change disaster.</u>

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J. Describe how the sustainability of the project/program outcomes has been considered when designing the project/program.

50 The sustainability of project/program outcomes has been considered when designing the project. The project's sustainability is developed from the perspective of policies, institutions, and financing at the village and regency levels.

51 At the village level, a multi-stakeholder forum will be formed to discuss and develop community action plans to reduce vulnerability to climate change. In addition, a village alert team will also be constructed or utilized, one of whose duties is emergency response to disasters. The establishment of these institutions is based on village regulations and legalized by the village head. Meanwhile, to ensure sustainable financing, the agreed community action plan to reduce vulnerability to climate change will be integrated into the village medium-term development plan (RPJMDesa) and/or village working plan (RPKPDesa) documents.

52 At the regency level, the regional action plan document for climate change adaptation (RAD-API) of West Lombok regency will be prepared, and legalized through a Regent Regulation. Furthermore, the village climate change adaptation plan that has been integrated into the village planning document is sought to be accommodated in West Lombok's RAD-API document. In addition, the West Lombok Climate Change Working Group (Pokja Perubahan Iklim) will also be formed, tasked to ensure the implementation of climate change adaptation programs and conduct evaluation monitoring.

53 NTB's risk index score decreased from 172.00 (HIGH) in 2013 to 128.05 (MEDIUM) in 2020 and 122.33 (MEDIUM) in 2021. In the last six years the regency/city's disaster risk index scores generally decrease. The IRBI 2021 data states that there are three regencies that are still "HIGH" risk, namely: Sumbawa, Central Lombok, and West Lombok. The risk index value that does not change is due to the constant capacity value as described above.

54 Along with the above, the progress of disaster-resilient village development is quite significant, including the villages in West Lombok regency. Disaster-resilient villages are mostly from districts in West Lombok. Most of them are financed from the APBD, while others are supported by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

55 In general, the distribution of disaster-resilient villages/sub-districts in West Nusa Tenggara is spread over Mataram city, covering three districts consisting of eight sub-districts, West Lombok regency includes eleven districts comprised of 50 villages/sub-districts, Central Lombok regency contains ten districts consisting of 34 villages/sub-districts, East Lombok regency includes 12 districts comprised of 31 villages/sub-districts, North Lombok regency covering five districts consisting of 22 villages/sub-districts, West Sumbawa regency covering three districts composed of five villages/sub-districts, Sumbawa regency includes four districts consisting of eight villages, Dompu regency includes seven districts comprised of 18 villages/sub-districts, Bima regency has eleven districts consists of 36 villages/sub-districts, Bima city includes five Subdistricts and 12 villages/sub-districts.

The disaster-resilient villages in West Lombok regency can be seen in more detail in Table 2.

Table 2. Disaster-resilient villages in West Lombok regency

No.	District	Village/Sub-district	Year	Implementing Party
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1	Batu Layar	Senteluk	2011	BPBD NTB Province
2	Batu Layar	Batu Layar	2011	LSM PSP
3	Lembar	Lembar Selatan	2013	BPBD NTB Province
4	Desa Labuan Tereng	Labuan Tereng	2013	BPBD NTB Province
5	Gunungsari	Guntur Macan	2016	BPBD NTB Province
6	Narmada	Lembuak	2017	BPBD NTB Province and Muslim Aid
7	Narmada	Badrain	2018	BPBD NTB Province
8	Gunungsari	Gelangsar	2020	Konsepsi
9	Lingsar	Gegerung	-	-
10	Gerung	Gerung	-	Social Office of NTB: Kampung Siaga
11	Sekotong Tengah	Cendi Manik	2011	LSM PSP
12	Kuripan	Kuripan Selatan	2011	LSM PSP
13	Lembar	Sekotong Timur	2011	LSM PSP
14	Lembar	Mareje	2011	LSM PSP
15	Gerung	Banyu Urip	2011	LSM PSP
16	Batu Layar	Meninting	2011	LSM PSP
17	Sekotong	Pelangan	2011	LSM PSP
18	Sekotong	Sekotong Timur	2017	NGO
19	Sekotong	Mareje	2017	NGO
20	Sekotong	Taman Baru	2011	LSM PSP
21	Lembar	Mareje Timur	2011	LSM PSP
22	Lembar	Jembatan Gantung	2011	LSM PSP
23	Lembar	Eyat Mayang	2011	LSM PSP
24	Gerung	Kebon Ayu	2011	LSM PSP
25	Gerung	Gapuk	2011	LSM PSP
26	Gerung	Getung Utara	2011	LSM PSP
27	Gerung	Babussalam	2011	LSM PSP
28	Gerung	Tempes	2011	LSM PSP
29	Gerung	Gerung Selatan	2011	LSM PSP
30	Gerung	Taman Ayu	2011	LSM PSP
31	Kuripan	Kuripan	2011	LSM PSP
32	Kuripan	Kuripan Utara	2011	LSM PSP
33	Kuripan	Jagaraga	2011	LSM PSP
34	Kuripan	Giri Sasak	2011	LSM PSP
35	Batu Layar	Sandik	2011	LSM PSP
36	Batu Layar	Bengkaung	2021	APBD
37	Batu Layar	Lembah Sari	2021	APBD
39	Batu Layar	Batulayar Barat	2011	LSM PSP
40	Batu Layar	Pusuk Lestari	2011	LSM PSP
41	Narmada	Sesaot	2018	BPBD West Lombok
42	Labuapi	Kuranji Bangsal	-	PMI
43	Labuapi	Kuranji Dalang	2016	BNPB
44	Lembar	Cendi Manik	2017	NGO

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45	Lembar	Banyu-Urip	2017	NGO
46	Lembar	Labuhan Tereng	2014	BNPB dan PMI
47	Sekotong	Sekotong Tengah	2017	BNPB dan PMI
48	Gunungsari	Jati Sela	-	PMI
49	Gunungsari	Bengkaung	2021	BPBD NTB Province
50	Gunungsari	Lembahsari	2021	BPBD NTB Province

Source: BPBD NTB, 2021

I. Provide an overview of the environmental and social impacts and risks identified as being relevant to the project/program

Checklist of environmental and social principles	Potential impacts and risks — further assessment and management are required for compliance.	Assessment required for compliance	
<i>Compliance with the Law</i>	Yes	The project refers to Law No. 32/2009 regarding environmental protection and management and follows national programs as stated in the RAN-API, RPJMN 2020-2024, and the NDC-APIK roadmap. Furthermore, at the regional level, the project aligns with the NTB-RAD-API 2019-2023.	Formatted: Font color: Auto Commented [5]: None Formatted: Font color: Auto
<i>Access and Equity</i>	Yes	The project poses a social risk in the form of jealousy among community groups. Risk management can be done by involving community and religious leaders.	Formatted: Font color: Auto
<i>Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups</i>	Yes	The project contributes to empowering vulnerable and marginalized groups in six villages (potential beneficiaries of 2,400 people). Empowering vulnerable and marginalized groups can increase community participation and income for resilience to climate change.	Formatted: Font color: Auto
<i>Human Rights</i>	None	The project has no potential to violate human rights.	Formatted: Font color: Auto
<i>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	Yes	The project has an impact on increasing women's skills and household income. Therefore, the empowerment of women will be focused on efforts to increase income through productive businesses.	Formatted: Font color: Auto
<i>Core Labour Rights</i>	None	The project does not have the potential to violate labor rights. To avoid violations, the project will refer to Law (UU) No. 13/2003 on manpower and Law No. 2/2004 concerning Settlement of Industrial Relations Disputes (PPHI).	Formatted: Font color: Auto
<i>Indigenous Peoples</i>	None	There are no indigenous peoples at the project site.	Formatted: Font color: Auto
<i>Involuntary Resettlement</i>	None	The project does not have a resettlement plan from the tidal flood location.	Formatted: Font color: Auto
<i>Protection of Natural Habitats</i>	Yes	The project will impact the protection of habitats, including mangrove areas in South	Formatted: Font color: Auto

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		Lembar and Cendi Manik village. In addition, the project will contribute 100 hectares of mangrove forest and potentially reduce the tidal intensity at the project site.	
<i>Conservation of Biological Diversity</i>	Yes	The project will impact increasing the biodiversity of flora and fauna, including bird diversity and fish resources, especially mangroves as nursery ground locations.	Formatted: Font color: Auto
<i>Climate Change</i>	Yes	The project contributes to the absorption of greenhouse gas emissions through mangrove enrichment and efforts to improve coastal ecosystems to strengthen climate resilience. This impact assessment can be measured by the reduced numbers of households affected by tidal floods.	Formatted: Font color: Auto
<i>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	Yes	Through environmentally friendly agricultural practices, the project can reduce groundwater pollution and damage to agricultural cultivation in tidal-affected areas.	Formatted: Font color: Auto
<i>Public Health</i>	Yes	The project will contribute in reducing malaria and dengue fever cases through activities that increase community participation in improving sanitation infrastructure and disaster facility development.	Formatted: Font color: Auto
<i>Physical and Cultural Heritage</i>	None	There is no cultural heritage at the project site.	Formatted: Font color: Auto
<i>Lands and Soil Conservation</i>	Yes	The project will impact the ecosystem improvement through soil and water conservation efforts and development of adaptive agriculture for high salinity areas. Assessment of land conservation aspects can refer to the NTB Provincial Regulation No. 5/2007 concerning watershed management.	Formatted: Font color: Auto

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<u>Checklist of environmental and social principles</u>	<u>Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management are required for compliance</u>	<u>Assessment required for compliance</u>
<u>Compliance with the Law</u>	<u>Yes</u> <u>No</u>	Based on the applicable law in Indonesia, this project is in accordance with the national policy, namely implementing the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 33 of 2016 concerning guidelines for preparing climate change adaptation actions as well as contained in the RAN API and NDC-APIK roadmap. At the provincial level, the Project supports the NTB Provincial Regulation No. 2 of 2008 regarding the management of coastal areas and small islands and the NTB Provincial Regulation No. 9 of 2014 regarding disaster management as stated in the 2019-2023 Regional Action Plan (RAD API).
<u>Access and Equity</u>	<u>Yes</u> <u>None</u>	The project provides fair and equitable access to beneficiaries. The total target beneficiaries are 2,379 people (1,665 men and 714 women) distributed in 6 selected villages in Sekotong and Lembar subdistricts. This project encourages the involvement of both men and women, especially vulnerable and marginalized groups (including persons with disabilities) in discussions and action planning related to climate change, resilience and adaptation. The project implements gender mainstreaming and social inclusion by providing space for the poor, men and women, and other vulnerable groups as rights holders to claim their rights in access to climate information for decision making in their livelihood activities. This project requires the involvement of at least 30% of women's representatives in every activity.
<u>Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups</u>	<u>Yes</u> <u>None</u>	The project contributes to empowering vulnerable and marginalized groups in six villages (potential beneficiaries of 2,400 people). Empowering vulnerable and marginalized groups can increase community participation and income for resilience to climate change. This project directly impacts the livelihoods of coastal communities through a 10% increase in household revenues from income sources that are more diverse, adaptive, and resilient to climate change stressors based on optimizing local coastal potential

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<u>Human Rights</u>	None	The project has no potential to violate human rights.
<u>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</u>	Yes	The project provides space for women's involvement at least 30%. The involvement of women in the form of capacity building, diversification and livelihood improvement for vulnerable groups in 6 selected villages in Sekotong and Lembar subdistricts. The project will ensure that women will contribute and have equal access to the project
<u>Core Labour Rights</u>	None	Payment for labor involved in the project will be based on the regional minimum wage standards of the province of NTB and the district of West Lombok. The project will ensure that the workers involved are entitled to rights in accordance with the Decree of the Governor of NTB No 561-685 of 2021 regarding the regional minimum wage standards for the province of NTB.
<u>Indigenous Peoples</u>	None	There are no indigenous peoples at the project site.
<u>Involuntary Resettlement</u>	None	The project does not have a resettlement plan from the tidal flood location.
<u>Protection of Natural Habitats</u>	Yes None	The project will impact the protection of habitats, including mangrove areas in South Lembar and Cendi Manik village. In addition, the project will contribute 100 hectares of mangrove forest and potentially reduce the tidal intensity at the project site.
<u>Conservation of Biological Diversity</u>	Yes None	The project will impact increasing the biodiversity of flora and fauna, including bird diversity and fish resources, especially mangroves as nursery ground locations.
<u>Climate Change</u>	Yes None	The project contributes to the absorption of greenhouse gas emissions through mangrove enrichment and efforts to improve coastal ecosystems to strengthen climate resilience. This impact assessment can be measured by the reduced numbers of households affected by tidal floods.
<u>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</u>	Yes	Through environmentally friendly agricultural practices, the project can reduce groundwater pollution and damage to agricultural cultivation in tidal-affected areas.
<u>Public Health</u>	Yes	The project will contribute in reducing malaria and dengue fever cases through activities that increase community participation in improving sanitation infrastructure and disaster facility development.

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<u>Physical and Cultural Heritage</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>There is no cultural heritage at the project site.</u>
<u>Lands and Soil Conservation</u>	<u>Yes</u> <u>None</u>	<u>The project will impact the ecosystem improvement through soil and water conservation efforts and development of adaptive agriculture for high salinity areas. Assessment of land conservation aspects can refer to the NTB Provincial Regulation No. 5/2007 concerning watershed management.</u>

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PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS-ARRANGEMENTS

A. Describe the arrangements for project/program implementation.

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No	Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities	Relation to programs and reports
Lead			
1	The Partnership for Government Reform (Kemitraan Indonesia)	The head of the consortium will provide input to project implementers as a national entity trusted by the Adaptation Fund. In addition, the head is also responsible for policy initiation activities, knowledge management, and monitoring and evaluation.	Coordination and supporting consortium programs
Consortium members			
1	Transform	One of the consortium members who is responsible for implementing the project in (1) improving community livelihoods that are resilient and adaptive to climate change, (2) increasing the carrying capacity of ecosystems and the environment of coastal areas to strengthen adaptation sustainability and climate resilience.	Coordination
2	Konsepsi NTB	One of the consortium members who is responsible for implementing the project to enhance the development of village-based local climate resilience institutionalization mechanisms in the coastal area of West Lombok.	Coordination
Project technical executor			
1	Program Manager	Improve the program's quality and project implementation strategy based on the work plan, ensuring that the project runs according to the work plan, schedule, and project activity reports.	Coordination and supervision, compiling progress reports and final activities.
2	Project Officer	Assist the project manager in implementing project activities and overall project management	Coordination, assisting in the preparation of project reports
5	Finance staff	Manage project funds and is responsible for expenditures and compiling activity financial reports, quarterly financial reports, annual financial reports, and the project's final financial report.	Coordination and preparing financial reports
6	Field facilitator	implement work plans contained in the project activities.	Coordination, implementing

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			daily activities in the field and making a final project report
7	Consultants/Experts	Provide input to the project manager on project activities based on their expertise; assist the project manager in implementing activities related to their expertise.	Project implementation and make reports related to the expert's activities.

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

No	Risk	Level of Risk	Mitigation Plan
1	Low community participation in project activities	Low	Involvement of community groups who have motivation and interest in project activities
2	Stakeholders do not understand the importance of protective trees on the coast.	Medium	The facilitator conducts socialization and assistance to provide an understanding to the community about the importance of protective trees to reduce the risk of tidal flood.
3	Communities reject project activities	Low	An intensive communication approach at the community level carried out by field facilitators and supported by government.
4	There is no technology available to support climate change information	Medium	Recruitment of experts who master technology and information on climate change. It is also necessary to collaborate with the Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency (BMKG) to supply data that will be useful for the community at the village level.
5	The village government cannot integrate the village RPJMD that is adaptive to climate change.	Low	The project will assist the village government to be able to integrate the village RPJMD document that is adaptive to climate change
6	There is no budget support from the local government in supporting climate change adaptation actions.	Medium	Policy advocaey approach through regent regulations and lobbying through the West Lombok Legislative Council (DPRD). In addition, planning that is adaptive to climate change will also be included through the village, district, and regency community participatory development planning

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7	The village government cannot carry out a village RPJM that is adaptive to climate change.	Low	(musrenbang) Climate change mitigation and adaptation action activities must be more operational so that the village government can implement them. In addition, village government support for adaptation actions is included in the village government's annual work plan. The village apparatus will receive expert assistance from the project to implement the village RPJM.
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No	Risk	Level of Risk	Mitigation Plan
1	Low community participation in project activities	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of community groups who have motivation and interest in project activities • Involvement of village officials and community leaders in increasing the number of people involved/beneficiaries
2	Stakeholders do not understand the importance of protective trees on the coast.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The facilitator conducts socialization and assistance to provide an understanding to the community about the importance of protective trees to reduce the risk of tidal flood. • Provision of information facilities for coastal area management in the form of information boards, signposts at the project site. • Involvement of village assistants and environmental heads in 6 villages in delivering information on the importance of coastal area management to the community.
3	Communities reject project activities	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An intensive communication approach at the community level carried out by field facilitators and supported by government. • Audiences with the Regents, Lembars and Sekotong Sub-districts and outreach to the community involving local governments
4	There is no technology available to support climate change information	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment of experts who master technology and information on climate change. It is also necessary to collaborate with the Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency (BMKG) to supply data that will be useful for the community at the village level. • Cooperating with universities in the application of appropriate technology

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5	<u>The village government cannot integrate the village RPJMD that is adaptive to climate change.</u>	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The project will assist the village government to be able to integrate the village RPJMD document that is adaptive to climate change</u> • <u>The preparation of the RPJMD document is carried out in a participatory manner involving all stakeholders at the village level</u> • <u>Periodic monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of climate change adaptive RPJMD documents</u>
6	<u>There is no budget support from the local government in supporting climate change adaptation actions.</u>	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Policy advocacy approach through regent regulations and lobbying through the West Lombok Legislative Council (DPRD). In addition, planning that is adaptive to climate change will also be included through the village, district, and regency community participatory development planning (musrenbang)</u> • <u>Involvement of the National Amil Zakat Agency (BAZNAS) and the private sector through corporate social responsibility funds for project sustainability financing</u> • <u>Seeking opportunities for funding sources from other parties that are not binding in supporting project financing.</u> • <u>Collecting mutual funds from the community in 6 project location villages.</u>
7	<u>The village government cannot carry out a village RPJM that is adaptive to climate change.</u>	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Climate change mitigation and adaptation action activities must be more operational so that the village government can implement them. In addition, village government support for adaptation actions is included in the village government's annual work plan. The village apparatus will receive expert assistance from the project to implement the village RPJM.</u> • <u>Assistance for village officials for the implementation of the climate change adaptive RPJM</u> • <u>Encouraging the involvement of universities in NTB to support the implementation of the climate change adaptive RPJM in 6 project location villages</u>

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Describe the measures for environmental and social risk management in line with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy.

	E S P A d a p t a t i o n F u n d	Compliance measure
	C o m p l i a n c e w i t h l a w	At the national level, this project supports coastal and marine management policies as stipulated in Law No. 27/2007 concerning the management of coastal areas and small islands. In addition, it supports the achievement of Indonesia's NDC targets, including rehabilitation and reforestation activities in mangrove areas. Furthermore, in Law No. 32/2009, adaptation is focused on the ability to adapt to climate change, including climate diversity and

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		<p>extreme climate events, including those that impact the occurrence of tidal floods. At the regional level, the project is a concrete action to implement the climate change adaptation regional action plan (RAD-AP1) of West Nusa Tenggara.</p>
	<p>— Access and equity</p>	<p>— Project implementation has calculated access to funding and financing that will be used to finance project implementation. Access to funding is also encouraged to be sourced from local government funding: NTB province and West Lombok regency.</p>
	<p>— Human rights</p>	<p>— No human rights violations will occur in the implementation of this project. Project activities are guided by Law No.39/1999 concerning human rights violations, among which the most common are discrimination and torture.</p>
	<p>— Gender</p>	<p>— The project has been designed to improve women's skills in increasing</p>

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	<p>F a n d W e m e n E m p o w e r m e n t</p>	<p>income in groups of women affected by tidal floods. In empowering women, project activities will focus on training and strengthening access to capital.</p>
	<p>C o r e L a b o r r i g h t</p>	<p>This project has referred to Law (UU) No. 13/2003 concerning manpower and Law No. 2/2004 concerning Settlement of Industrial Relations Disputes (PPHI). If there is a dispute or complaint in the employment relationship, a solution will be sought per the applicable employment policy.</p>
	<p>T n d i g e n t u s p e t</p>	<p>Beneficiaries are communities affected by the tidal wave who live in six villages, including Lembar district (Eat Mayang, Labuan Tereng, South Lembar villages), Sekotong district (Cendi Manik, Central</p>

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	e	Sekotong, and West Sekotong villages). The identification results showed there are no indigenous peoples in the six villages.
	— I n v e s t m e n t a r y R e s e t t l e m e n t	— There is a possible resettlement scenario for communities affected by tidal floods. This scenario will be communicated to the government of West Lombok because the resettlement process will require financing and a long process. However, if there is a commitment from the local government, a resettlement scenario can be carried out.
	— P r o t e c t i o n H a b i t a t	— Habitat protection is focused on mangrove habitat in three villages, namely South Lembar, West Sekotong, and Central Sekotong.
	— C o n s e r v a t i o n	— The project will contribute to the area's conservation through planting

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	<p>F v e n t u r e s e c u r i t y</p>	<p>of 100 hectares of mangroves.</p>
	<p>C l i m a t e c h a n g e</p>	<p>This project contributes to increasing the carrying capacity of coastal ecosystems and the environment in strengthening sustainable adaptation and climate resilience.</p>
	<p>P o l l u t i o n p r e v e n t</p>	<p>Since the area is a Lembar port route, the anticipation of pollution in terms of soil, water, and air is anticipated with regular measurements in six project location villages.</p>

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	i o p p a r t i c i p a n t s o f t h e p r o j e c t	
	P u b l i c h e a l t h	— There is no negative impact of project implementation on public health.
	P h y s i c a l h e r i t a g e	— There is no physical or cultural heritage affected by the implementation of this project.

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	F i t t e L a n d s a n d s e i t e n s e r v a t i o n	
		<p>The project will contribute to soil and land conservation and will be carried out through sustainable land resource management, including through evaluation of land quality/soil health. The application of the aspect of land conservation refers to the NTB Regional Regulation No. 5/2007 regarding watershed management.</p>

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No	ESP Adaptation Fund	Compliance measure
1	Compliance with law	<p>The project complies with national laws and policies including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law no. 27/2007 concerning the management of coastal areas and small islands 2. Law number 32 of 2009 concerning environmental protection and management 3. Ratification of the Climate Change Protocol act#17 2014 4. LHK ministerial regulation no.33 of 2016 concerning guidelines for the preparation of climate change adaptation actions 5. RAN API and NDC-APIK roadmap. 6. NTB Provincial Regulation No. 2 of 2008 concerning the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands 7. NTB Provincial Regulation No. 9 of 2014 concerning disaster management 8. Regional Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (RAD API) 2019-2023
2	Access and equity	<p>The involvement of women representatives in the project is 30%. There were 2.379 beneficiaries (1.665 men and 714 women) distributed in 6 selected villages in Sekotong and Lembar subdistricts. The project</p>

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		<u>encourages community involvement of both men and women, especially vulnerable and marginalized groups (including persons with disabilities)</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>Human rights</u>	<u>No human rights violations will occur in the implementation of this project. Project activities are guided by Law No.39/1999 concerning human rights violations, among which the most common are discrimination and torture.</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>Gender and Women Empowerment</u>	<u>The number of beneficiaries was 2,379 people, consisting of 1,665 men and 714 women. This project is designed to increase knowledge and skills, especially women's groups in increasing income and diversifying their livelihoods</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>Core Labour right</u>	<u>The project is implemented in compliance with: 1. Law no. 13/2003 concerning manpower 2. Regulation of the Minister of Manpower of Indonesia Number 15 of 2018 Article 1 Number 1. 3. Decree of the Governor of NTB No. 561-685 of 2021 regarding the regional minimum wage standard for the province of NTB.</u>
<u>6</u>	<u>Indigenous People</u>	<u>There are no indigenous peoples in the 6 project site villages</u>
<u>7</u>	<u>Involuntary Resettlement</u>	<u>No resettlement at the project site</u>
<u>8</u>	<u>Protection Habitat</u>	<u>Planting 100 ha of mangroves will support habitat protection efforts in South Lembar Village, West Sekotong and Middle Sekotong Villages</u>
<u>9</u>	<u>Conservation of Biological Diversity</u>	<u>The project will contribute to the area's conservation through planting of 100 hectares of mangroves.</u>
<u>10</u>	<u>Climate Change</u>	<u>This project contributes to increasing the carrying capacity of coastal ecosystems and the environment in strengthening sustainable adaptation and climate resilience.</u>
<u>11</u>	<u>Pollution prevention and resource efficiency</u>	<u>Since the area is a Lembar port route, the anticipation of pollution in terms of soil, water, and air is anticipated with regular measurements in six project location villages.</u>
<u>12</u>	<u>Public health</u>	<u>There is no negative impact of project implementation on public health.</u>
<u>13</u>	<u>Physical and cultural heritage</u>	<u>There is no physical or cultural heritage affected by the implementation of this project.</u>
<u>14</u>	<u>Lands and soil conservation</u>	<u>This project supports soil and water conservation efforts as stipulated in Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2007 on watershed management in NTB Province</u>

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D. Describe the monitoring and evaluation arrangements and provide a budgeted M&E plan in compliance with the ESP and the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

Type of Monitoring and Evaluation	Responsible parties	Budget (US\$)	Timeframe
Monitoring every three months	Project management	1,000	Three months after the project runs
Mid-year report	Project management	2,500	Six months after the project runs
Annual evaluation	Project management and	2,500	At the end fo the

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	staff		year
Final evaluation of the project	External appraiser, West Lombok government, village governments, and beneficiary communities	3,000	End of project
Project Audit	External auditor	5,000	At the end of each project year

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E. Include a results framework for the project proposal, including milestones, targets, and indicators, including one or more core outcome indicators of the Adaptation Fund Results Framework, and in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

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Project objective/impact	Indicator	Target	Milestone
Objective 1. Develop a village-based local climate resilience institutionalization mechanism in the coastal area of West Lombok	1. Operation of six Destana villages (disaster resilient villages) and climate program villages 2. Number of people who are aware and concerned about extreme climate change	1. Five project target villages have increased their status to become disaster resilient villages and climate program villages 2. 50% of the project's target community groups are aware of and care about disasters caused by extreme climate change	End of the project year 2024
Output 1.1. Institutions at the village level that are responsive to climate change disaster impacts	Project location villages become disaster resilient villages with indicators; equipped with policies; volunteers, task forces, disaster-prone maps and early warning systems at the community level.	Decree on the establishment of a disaster resilient village by the Regent and the commitment of the village government to support tidal flood risk reduction activities	Mid-of-2023
Output 1.2. Increased community participation in reducing tidal flood disasters	Community contribution to reducing the impact of tidal floods	50% of the project's target communities are actively contributing to the reduction of tidal floods	Mid-of-2023
Objective 2. Improve community livelihoods that are resilient and adaptive to climate change	1. The number of people whose income has increased 2. The increased number of community	1. Community income increased 10% from baseline 2. There are 10 types of community product diversity	End of 2023

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Project objective/impact	Indicator	Target	Milestone
	product diversity		
Output 2.1. Increased community preparedness in the face of tidal disasters	1. Establishment of a task force for dealing with tidal floods at the village level 2. Local-based rules to support task force institutions	1. Task force work plans in six villages 2. Functioning task force in six villages 3. The task force has local based rules	Mid of 2023
Objective 3. Increase the carrying capacity of ecosystems and the environment of coastal areas in strengthening the sustainability of adaptation and climate resilience	1. Number of facilities and infrastructure for mitigating the impacts of climate change 2. Mangrove planting area in the coastal area	1. Construction of tidal flood prevention facilities and infrastructure in four villages 2. Mangrove planting in an area of 100 hectares	End of 2023
Output 3.1. Opportunity to obtain more varied sources of livelihood	1. Availability of business options when the community is affected by tidal floods. 2. The creation of added value for local products 3. Disaster resilient village as a tourist destination (four villages)	1. There is an increase in the number of tourist visits to the four project villages 2. 12 local products have generated added value	End of 2024
Output 3.2. Increased community income	1. Stable community income not affected by tidal disaster 2. Community income increased by 5%	Community income increased by 5% from the baseline	Beginning of the project year 2024
Output 4.1. Increased carrying capacity of coastal ecosystems in reducing the impact of tidal waves	1. Availability of early warning system facilities in every village 2. Mangrove Seed Bank 3. A mangrove planting area of 100 hectares 4. Availability of monitoring and documentation of disasters in six	1. Six villages already have an early warning system 2. 80% of mangrove planting in 100 hectares of land is growing well 3. The establishment of a mangrove seed bank 4. Disaster monitoring and documentation have been running	Beginning of the project year 2024

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Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

Project objective/impact	Indicator	Target	Milestone
	villages	in six villages	

Project objective/impact	Indicator	Target	Milestone
Objective 1. <u>Develop a village-based local climate resilience institutionalization mechanism in the coastal area of West Lombok</u>	<p>1. <u>Operation of six Destana villages (disaster resilient villages) and climate program villages</u></p> <p>2. <u>Number of people who are aware and concerned about extreme climate change</u></p>	<p>1. <u>Five project target villages have increased their status to become disaster-resilient villages and climate program villages</u></p> <p>2. <u>50% of the project's target community groups are aware of and care about disasters caused by extreme climate change</u></p>	<u>End of the project year 2024</u>
Output 1.1. <u>Institutions at the village level that are responsive to climate change disaster impacts</u>	<u>Project location villages become disaster-resilient villages with indicators: equipped with policies, volunteers, task forces, disaster-prone maps and early warning systems at the community level.</u>	<u>Decree on the establishment of a disaster-resilient village by the Regent and the commitment of the village government to support tidal flood risk reduction activities</u>	<u>Mid of 2023</u>
Output 1.2. <u>Increased community participation in reducing tidal flood disasters</u>	<u>Community contribution to reducing the impact of tidal floods</u>	<u>50% of the project's target communities are actively contributing to the reduction of tidal floods</u>	<u>Mid of 2023</u>
Objective 2. <u>Improve community livelihoods that are resilient and adaptive to climate change</u>	<p>1. <u>The number of people whose income has increased</u></p> <p>2. <u>The increased number of community product diversity</u></p>	<p>1. <u>Community income increased 10% from baseline</u></p> <p>2. <u>There are 10 types of community product diversity</u></p>	<u>End of 2023</u>
Output 2.1. <u>Increased community preparedness in the face of tidal disasters</u>	<p>1. <u>Establishment of a task force for dealing with tidal floods at the village level</u></p> <p>2. <u>Local-based rules to</u></p>	<p>1. <u>Task force work plans in six villages</u></p> <p>2. <u>Functioning task force in six</u></p>	<u>Mid of 2023</u>

Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

<u>Project objective/impact</u>	<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Milestone</u>
	<u>support task force institutions</u>	<u>villages</u> <u>3. The task force has local-based rules</u>	
Objective 3. <u>Increase the carrying capacity of ecosystems and the environment of coastal areas in strengthening the sustainability of adaptation and climate resilience</u>	<u>1. Number of facilities and infrastructure for mitigating the impacts of climate change</u> <u>2. Mangrove planting area in the coastal area</u>	<u>1. Construction of tidal flood prevention facilities and infrastructure in four villages</u> <u>2. Mangrove planting in an area of 100 hectares</u>	<u>End of 2023</u>
Output 3.1. <u>Opportunity to obtain more varied sources of livelihood</u>	<u>1. Availability of business options when the community is affected by tidal floods.</u> <u>2. The creation of added value for local products</u> <u>3. Disaster-resilient village as a tourist destination (four villages)</u>	<u>1. There is an increase in the number of tourist visits to the four project villages</u> <u>2. 12 local products have generated added value</u>	<u>End of 2024</u>
Output 3.2. <u>Increased community income</u>	<u>1. Stable community income not affected by tidal disaster</u> <u>2. Community income increased by 5%</u>	<u>Community income increased by 5% from the baseline</u>	<u>Beginning of the project year 2024</u>
Output 4.1 <u>Participatory coastal area spatial plan integrated with climate-induced disaster resilience</u>	<u>1. Map of prone-zone areas with climate-induced disaster</u> <u>2. Document on Participatory coastal area spatial plan</u>	<u>1. Coastal areas in southern west Lombok;</u> <u>2. 6 village's sites</u>	<u>Beginning of the project year 2024</u>
Output 4.2. <u>Restoration and rehabilitation of coastal areas toward climate-induced disaster resilience</u>	<u>1. Availability of early warning system facilities in every village</u> <u>2. Mangrove Seed Bank</u> <u>3. A mangrove planting area of 100 hectares</u> <u>4. Availability of monitoring and documentation of disasters in six villages</u>	<u>1. Six villages already have an early warning system</u> <u>2. 80% of mangrove planting in 100 hectares of land is growing well</u> <u>3. The establishment of a mangrove seed bank</u> <u>Disaster monitoring and documentation</u>	<u>Beginning of the project year 2024</u>

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Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

Project objective/impact	Indicator	Target	Milestone
		have been running in six villages	

F.

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

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Project Objective(s) ¹	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Objective 1. Develop a village-based climate resilient institutionalization mechanism in the coastal area of West Lombok	1. Operation of six Destana villages (disaster resilient villages) and climate program villages 2. Number of people who are aware and concerned about extreme climate change	Outcome 1 Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses Outcome 2 Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at the local level	1. Five villages and types of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks 2. Number of people with reduced risk to extreme weather events 3. Percentage of the targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change and of appropriate responses 4. Modification in the behavior of the targeted population	US\$266,500
Objective 2. Improve community livelihoods that are resilient and adaptive to climate change	1. The number of people whose income has increased 2. The increasing number of community product diversity	Outcome 3 Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	1. Percentage of households and communities having more secure (increased) access to livelihood assets 2. Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient livelihoods	US\$262,000
Objective 3. Increase the carrying capacity of ecosystems and the environment of coastal areas in strengthening the sustainability of adaptation and	1. Number of facilities and infrastructure for mitigating the impacts of climate change 2. Mangrove planting area in the coastal area	Outcome 4 Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress	Ecosystem services and natural assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress	US\$362,000

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Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

Project Objective(s) ⁴	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
climate resilience				

⁴The AF utilized OECD/DAC terminology for its results framework. Project proponents may use different phrasing, but the overall principle should still apply.

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Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

Project Outcome(s)	Project Outcome Indicator(s)	Fund Output	Fund Output Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Outcome 1 Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses	Five villages and types of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks	Output 1.1.	Institutions at the village level that are responsive to climate change disaster impacts	US\$123,675
		Output 1.2.	Increased community participation in reducing tidal flood disasters	
Outcome 2 Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at the local level	1. Number of people with reduced risk to extreme weather events 2. Percentage of the targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change and appropriate responses 3. Modification in the behavior of the targeted population	Output 2.1.	Increased community preparedness in the face of tidal disasters	US\$142,825
		Output 2.2.	Local based rules to support task force institutions	
Outcome 3 Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	1. Percentage of households and communities having more secure (increased) access to livelihood assets 2. Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient livelihoods	Output 3.1.	Opportunity to obtain more varied sources of livelihood	US\$262,000
		Output 3.2.	Increased community income	

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Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

Project Outcome(s)	Project Outcome Indicator(s)	Fund Output	Fund Output Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Outcome 4 Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress	Ecosystem services and natural assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress	Output 4.1. Increased carrying capacity of coastal ecosystems in reducing the impact of tidal waves	1. Availability of early warning system facilities in every village 2. Mangrove Seed Bank 3. A mangrove planting area of 100 hectares 4. Availability of monitoring and documentation of disasters in six villages	US\$362,000

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Project Objective(s) ¹	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Objective 1. Develop a village-based climate resilient institutionalization mechanism in the coastal area of West Lombok	1. Operation of six Destana villages (disaster resilient villages) and climate program villages 2. Number of people who are aware and concerned about extreme climate change	Outcome 1 Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses Outcome 2 Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at the local level	1. Five villages and types of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks 2. Number of people with reduced risk to extreme weather events 3. Percentage of the targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change and of appropriate responses 4. Modification in the behavior of the targeted population	US\$266,500
Objective 2.	1. The number of people	Outcome 3	1. Percentage of	US\$262,000

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Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

<u>Improve community livelihoods that are resilient and adaptive to climate change</u>	<u>whose income has increased</u> 2. <u>The increasing number of community product diversity</u>	<u>Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas</u>	<u>households and communities having more secure (increased) access to livelihood assets</u> 2. <u>Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient livelihoods</u>	
Objective 3. <u>Increase the carrying capacity of ecosystems and the environment of coastal areas in strengthening the sustainability of adaptation and climate resilience</u>	1. <u>Number of facilities and infrastructure for mitigating the impacts of climate change</u> 2. <u>Mangrove planting area in the coastal area</u>	Outcome 4 <u>Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress</u>	<u>Ecosystem services and natural assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress</u>	<u>US\$362,000</u>

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

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

No	Description	Timeline
1	Kick off project meeting	January 2023
2	Six months after the project starts	June 2023
3	One year after the project and annual report	December 2023
4	the second year of the project	November 2024
5	Final project	December 2024

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

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A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government²

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

H.Syahdan, ST,MT, Head of Regional Disaster Management Agency, Province of West Nusa Tenggara	Date: July 15, 2022
Julmansyah, S.Hut, M.A.P Head of Regional Office of Environment and Forestry Province of West Nusa Tenggara	Date: July 15,2022
Muslim, ST,M.Si Head of Regional Office of Marine and Fisheries Province of West Nusa Tenggara	Date: July 15,2022

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B. Implementing Entity certification

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

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (President Decree No. 16/2015; P.13/MENLHK/Setjen/OTL.0/1/2016; P.33/MENLHK/Setjen/Kum.1/3/2016; Indonesia Intended Nationally Determined Contribution/INDC; COP 21; Paris Agreement signed by Government of Indonesia; Book and Map of Information System of Vulnerability Index Data (SIDIK); Climate Change Adaptation National Action Plan) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.



Laode M Syarif
Executive Director of Kemitraan
Implementing Entity Coordinator

Date: July 15, 2022

Tel. and email: +62-21-2278-0580
Laode.syarif@kemitraan.or.id

Project Contact Person: Hasbi Berliani

Tel. And Email: ; +62-21-2278-0580, +62 812-3752-077; Hasbi.berliani@kemitraan.or.id

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Annex 1. Support letter from government of West Nusa Tenggara Province

Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

PEMERINTAH PROVINSI NUSA TENGGARA BARAT
BADAN PENANGGULANGAN BENCANA DAERAH
 Jln. dr Soerbio Lingkar Selatan Telo./Fax. (0370) 646972 Mataram (83010)

LETTER OF SUPPORT
 Number : 360 / 96 /BPBD.NTB.VII/2022

Responding a letter from the Transform organization, a member of the Lombok Climate Change Consortium, for the ideas for tackling rob and its impact in West Lombok Regency, we hereby express our support for the Proposed Program (Concept Note) entitled "Village Based Coastal Adaptation and Resilience in Lombok, Province of West Nusa Tenggara" proposed to the Programme Funding for Adaptation Fund

We consider this activity very important and strategic in supporting the local government's efforts to reduce the risk of tidal flooding and create a disaster-resilient community in West Nusa Tenggara Province.

Thus, we convey this Letter of Support, and we hope that it will become part of the strategic considerations of the proposals submitted to the Programme Funding for Adaptation Fund.

Mataram, 15 July 2022
 Head of Regional Disaster Management Agency
 Province of West Nusa Tenggara.

 H. Sahdan, ST, MT.
 NIP. 19641231 198503 1 140

PEMERINTAH PROVINSI NUSA TENGGARA BARAT
DINAS LINGKUNGAN HIDUP DAN KEHUTANAN
 Jl. Mayapahit No. 54, Mataram-NTB, 83126, Telepon: (0370) 633071

LETTER OF SUPPORT
 Number : 059/S265/Sekret-DINSLH/2022

Responding a letter from the Transform organization, a member of the Lombok Climate Change Consortium, for the ideas for tackling rob and its impact in West Lombok Regency, we hereby express our support for the Proposed Program (Concept Note) entitled "Village Based Coastal Adaptation and Resilience in Lombok, Province of West Nusa Tenggara" proposed to the Programme Funding for Adaptation Fund

We consider this activity very important in supporting local government efforts to create community resilience through the climate village program (Proklm) which has been carried out by the Environment and Forestry Office in West Nusa Tenggara Province.

Thus, we convey this Letter of Support, and we hope that it will become part of the strategic considerations of the proposals submitted to the Programme Funding for Adaptation Fund.

Mataram, 15 July 2022
 Head of the Regional Office of Environment and Forestry
 Province of West Nusa Tenggara.

 Iulmansyah, S.Hut M.A.P
 NIP. 19740701 200212 1 005

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PEMERINTAH PROVINSI NUSA TENGGARA BARAT
DINAS KELAUTAN DAN PERIKANAN
 Jalan Semanggi Nomor 8 Mataram, Kode Pos 83112
 Telepon 0370 633083 Faks 0370 623962
 Email : dkk@prov NTB.go.id Website : dkk@prov NTB.go.id

LETTER OF SUPPORT
 Number : 298/136.3/1071/04/2022, Jember,

Responding a letter from the Transform organization, a member of the Lombok Climate Change Consortium, for the ideas for tackling rob and its impact in West Lombok Regency, we hereby express our support for the Proposed Program (Concept Note) entitled "Village Based Coastal Adaptation and Resilience in Lombok, Province of West Nusa Tenggara" proposed to the Programme Funding for Adaptation Fund

We consider this activity very important in supporting local government efforts to create community resilience and in the same time improve their livelihood in facing climate change in Province of West Nusa Tenggara.

Thus, we convey this Letter of Support, and we hope that it will become part of the strategic considerations of the proposals submitted to the Programme Funding for Adaptation Fund.

Mataram, 15 July 2022
 Head of the Regional Office of Marine and Fisheries
 Province of West Nusa Tenggara.

 Sahdan, ST, MT
 Pembina TK. IV/B
 NIP. 197606012001121009

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Annex 2. Brief gender assessment in project location

A. GENDER ANALYSIS BY TOTAL OF POPULATION

Based on the BPS of West Lombok Regency which is contained in the publication of Gender Statistics of West Lombok Regency in 2020. The data presented describes the condition of women compared to men related to population, household, education, health and family planning issues, employment, household socioeconomic, public sector, housing and facilities. Data on the distribution of the population of each village in the project location is presented in the following figure:

Table 1. Gender Development Index (IDG) of West Lombok Regency

Regency	Gender Developmet Index (IDG)		
	2019	2020	2021
West Lombok	56.32	55.91	57.56
Central Lombok	57.45	57.53	60.13
East Lombok	65.67	65.52	65.99
Sumbawa	69.26	69.41	70.15
Dompu	64.30	64.17	64.45
Bima	52.61	52.62	53.26
West Sumbawa	49.06	49.07	49.22
Nort Lombok	47.19	47.22	47.40
Mataram City	76.46	76.23	76.42
Bima City	69.91	69.58	70.16
Nusa Tenggara Barat	51.91	51.96	52.54

Source : Statistik Gender West Lombok, 2020.

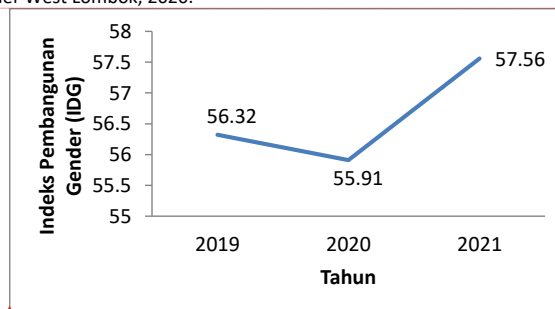


Figure 1. Gender Development Index 2019-2020

Figure 1 shows that in 2021 there will be an increase in the gender development index in West Lombok Regency by 1.65 which indicates a significant development towards gender development in West Lombok Regency in general and Lembar and Sekotong Districts in particular. Based on the gender-based population distribution analysis in the proposed project site, the largest population is in Sekotong Barat and Lembar Selatan Villages. The distribution of the population based on gender is described as follows:

Table 1. Distribution of population based on gender in project sites

No	Desa/kelurahan	Male	Female	Amount
Kecamatan Sekotong				
1	Sekotong Barat	5,135	4,864	9,999
2	Sekotong Tengah	4,226	4,191	8,417
3	Cendi Manik	2,889	2,843	5,732
Kecamatan Lembar				

Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

1	Lembar	2,647	2,678	5,325
2	Labuan Tereng	3,200	3,135	6,335
3	Lembar Selatan	5,960	5,802	11,762

Source: BPS in Figures for 2021.

B. GENDER ANALYSIS BASED ON HEALTH

The population of West Lombok in 2020 is projected to be 721.4 thousand people, with a male population of 361.6 thousand and a female population of 359.9 thousand. The number of male residents who experienced health complaints during the last month was less (44.45%) than the female population (47.04%). This is also reinforced by health complaints that interfere with daily activities (illness rate) the female population is lower (22.21%) than the male population (28.86%).

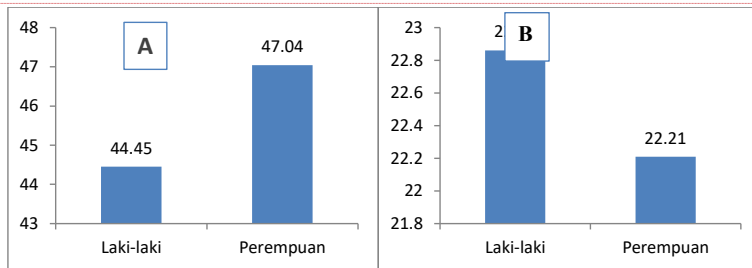


Figure 2. (A) Number of male residents who experience health complaints, (B) health complaints that interfere with daily activities (pain rate)

The largest number of population groups (male and female) are in the 0-4 year age group. Age structure of the population: In the middle age structure (intermediate). RJK 2010 = 95.49 percent, increased to 100.48 percent in 2020

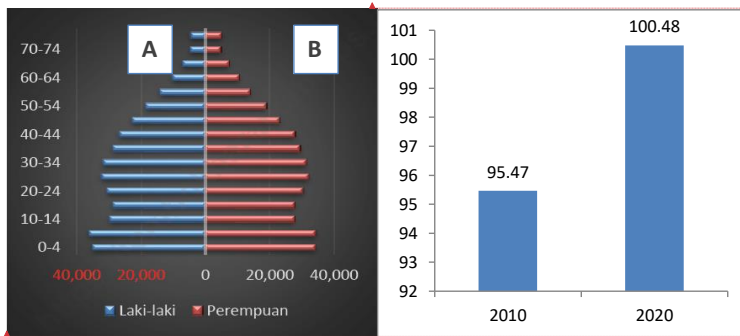


Figure 3. (A) Population Pyramid 2020 (B) Sex Ratio (RJK) in 2010 and 2020,

Source: (A) Population Census 202, (B) Gender Statistics for West Lombok Regency in Figures 2020

C. GENDER ANALYSIS BASED ON SOCIAL ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Based on the general socioeconomic status of households in West Lombok Regency which includes the project community, it can be explained that there are fewer unmarried women than men, because the age at first marriage for women is generally younger than men. a small proportion of households headed by women. This may be due to the understanding that men are in charge of the household economy.

Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

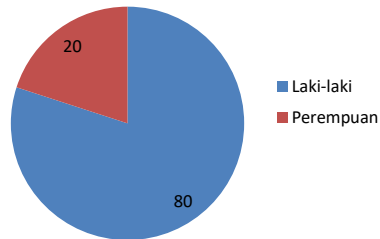


Figure 4. Percentage of households headed by women

Table 2. Percentage of Population Age 10 and over by gender and marital status in 2020

Gender	Marital Status			
	Single	Married	Divorced	Dead Divorced
Male	37,45	58,04	2,19	2,31
Female	27,41	59,13	3,75	9,71
Male and Female	32,28	58,60	3,00	6,12

Source: Susenas, 2019

The number of households with KRT Male and female, whose source of household financing comes from remittances of money/goods, turns out to be more likely to receive remittances from their children.

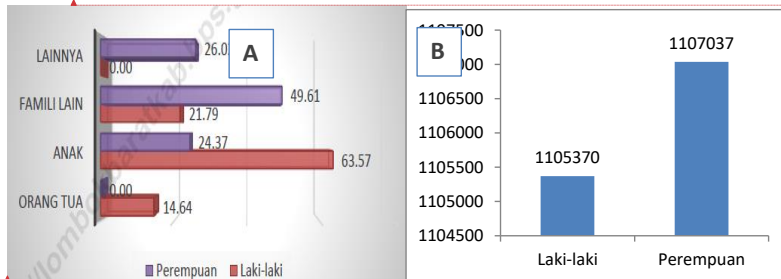


Figure 5. (A) Percentage of Sources of Household Financing Derived from Remittances of Money/Goods by Gender of Head of Head and Source, 2020, (B) Expenditure per capita per month in households with female household heads is higher than households with male household head man.

The number of households with KRT Male and female, whose source of household financing comes from remittances of money/goods, turns out to be more likely to receive remittances from their children. expenditure per capita per month for households with female household heads is higher than households with male household heads.

D. GENDER ANALYSIS BASED ON EDUCATION

There are more female residents who cannot read and write when compared to the male population

Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

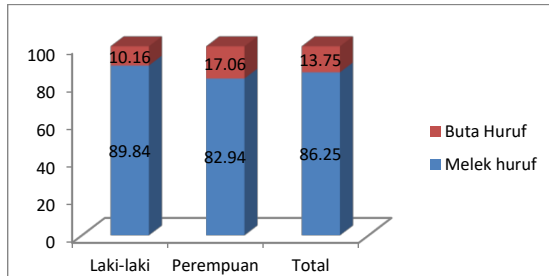


Figure 6. Percentage of Population Age 15 and Over by Gender and Reading and Writing Skills, 2020

The percentage of the female population who does not have a diploma is higher than that of the male population. The population of women who have successfully completed basic education (at least graduated from junior high school) is lower than that of men.

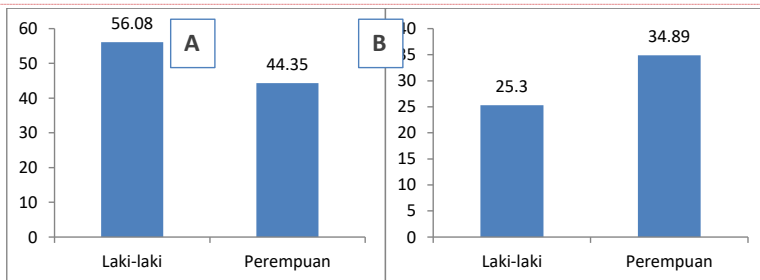


Figure 7. (A) Percentage of population aged 15 years and over who completed basic education by gender, 2020, (B) Percentage of population aged 15 years and over who do not have a diploma by gender, 2020

Table 3. Percentage of Population Age 7-24 Years by Gender and Educational Status, 2020

Gender	Never been to school	Still in school					Not in School anymore	Amount
		SD	SMP	SMA	PT	jumlah		
Male	0.18	32,46	17,91	17,26	5,68	73,30	26,52	100
Female	0.00	38,24	14,06	12,16	5,37	69,82	30,18	100

Sumber : Susenas, 2020

Girls aged 4-6 years tend to attend pre-school education more than boys.

Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

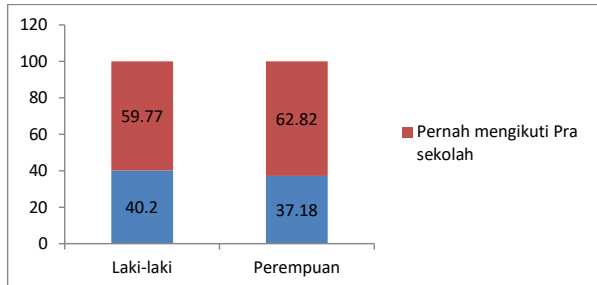


Figure 8. Percentage of Children Age 4-6 Years by Gender and Pre-School Education Participation, 2020

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Annex 3. ANALYSIS ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN/ STRATEGY

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Checklist of environmental and social principles	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance	Assessment required for compliance	Environmental and Social Management Plan/ Strategy
<i>Compliance with the Law</i>	Yes	The project refers to Law No. 32/2009 regarding environmental protection and management and follows national programs as stated in the RAN-API, RPJMN 2020-2024, and the NDC-APIK roadmap. Furthermore, at the regional level, the project aligns with the NTB RAD-API 2019-2023.	Socialization and advocacy on regulations and legislation on disaster and the environment
<i>Access and Equity</i>	Yes	The project poses a social risk in the form of jealousy among community groups. Risk management can be done by involving community and religious leaders.	Involvement of women in every activity with a minimum proportion of 40%

Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

<i>Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups</i>	Yes	The project contributes to empowering vulnerable and marginalized groups in six villages (potential beneficiaries of 2,400 people). Empowering vulnerable and marginalized groups can increase community participation and income for resilience to climate change.	Capacity building and community empowerment for vulnerable and marginalized groups
<i>Human Rights</i>	None	-	-
<i>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	Yes	The project has an impact on increasing women's skills and household income. Therefore, the empowerment of women will be focused on efforts to increase income through productive businesses..	Involvement of women in decision-making processes through training activities and workshops
<i>Core Labour Rights</i>	None	-	-
<i>Indigenous Peoples</i>	None	-	-
<i>Involuntary Resettlement</i>	None	-	-
<i>Protection of Natural Habitats</i>	Yes	The project will impact the protection of habitats, including mangrove areas in South Lembar and Cendi Manik village. In addition, the project will contribute 100 hectares of mangrove forest and potentially reduce the tidal intensity at the project site.	Increase public awareness about the importance of mangroves as protection of coastal habitats.
<i>Conservation of Biological Diversity</i>	Yes	The project will impact increasing the biodiversity of flora and fauna, including bird diversity and fish resources, especially mangroves as nursery ground locations.	Policy making at village level on biodiversity protection
<i>Climate Change</i>	Yes	The project contributes to the absorption of greenhouse gas emissions through mangrove enrichment and efforts to improve coastal ecosystems to strengthen climate resilience. This impact assessment can be measured by the	Mangrove rehabilitation, development of processed organic food products and environmentally friendly agriculture

Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

		reduced numbers of households affected by tidal floods.	
<i>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	Yes	Through environmentally friendly agricultural practices, the project can reduce groundwater pollution and damage to agricultural cultivation in tidal-affected areas..	Institutionalization of community behavior to implement environmentally friendly living
<i>Public Health</i>	Yes	The project will contribute in reducing malaria and dengue fever cases through activities that increase community participation in improving sanitation infrastructure and disaster facility development.	Improvement of environmental sanitation
<i>Physical and Cultural Heritage</i>	None	-	-
<i>Lands and Soil Conservation</i>	Yes	The project will impact the ecosystem improvement through soil and water conservation efforts and development of adaptive agriculture for high salinity areas. Assessment of land conservation aspects can refer to the NTB Provincial Regulation No. 5/2007 concerning watershed management.	Application of sustainable agriculture

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MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Manggala Wanabakti Building Block VII 12th Floor, Jalan Gatot Subroto – Senayan, Jakarta 10270
Phone +62 21 5730144 Fax. : +62 21 5720194

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

email : 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)



Project Formulation Grant (PFG)

Submission Date: **August 8, 2022**

Adaptation Fund Project ID:

Country/ies: **Indonesia**

Title of Project/Programme: **Village Based Coastal Adaptation and Resilience in Lombok Province of West Nusa Tenggara.**

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

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

Executing Entity/ies: **KEMITRAAN – The Partnership for Governance Reform**

A. Project Preparation Timeframe

Start date of PFG	1 September 2022
Completion date of PFG	30 November 2022


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