



ADAPTATION FUND

AFB/PPRC.30/12
03 October 2022

Adaptation Fund Board
Project and Programme Review Committee
Thirtieth Meeting
Bonn, Germany, 11-12 October 2022

Agenda Item 4 g)

PROPOSAL FOR INDONESIA (3)

Background

1. The Operational Policies and Guidelines (OPG) for Parties to Access Resources from the Adaptation Fund (the Fund), adopted by the Adaptation Fund Board (the Board), state in paragraph 45 that regular adaptation project and programme proposals, i.e., those that request funding exceeding US\$ 1 million, would undergo either a one-step, or a two-step approval process. In case of the one-step process, the proponent would directly submit a fully-developed project proposal. In the two-step process, the proponent would first submit a brief project concept, which would be reviewed by the Project and Programme Review Committee (PPRC) and would have to receive the endorsement of the Board. In the second step, the fully-developed project/programme document would be reviewed by the PPRC, and would ultimately require the Board's approval.

2. The Templates approved by the Board (Annex 5 of the OPG, as amended in March 2016) do not include a separate template for project and programme concepts but provide that these are to be submitted using the project and programme proposal template. The section on Adaptation Fund Project Review Criteria states:

For regular projects using the two-step approval process, only the first four criteria will be applied when reviewing the 1st step for regular project concept. In addition, the information provided in the 1st step approval process with respect to the review criteria for the regular project concept could be less detailed than the information in the request for approval template submitted at the 2nd step approval process. Furthermore, a final project document is required for regular projects for the 2nd step approval, in addition to the approval template.

3. The first four criteria mentioned above are:

- (i) Country Eligibility,
- (ii) Project Eligibility,
- (iii) Resource Availability, and
- (iv) Eligibility of NIE/MIE.

4. The fifth criterion, applied when reviewing a fully-developed project document, is:
(v) Implementation Arrangements.

5. It is worth noting that at the twenty-second Board meeting, the Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) of the Fund was approved and at the twenty-seventh Board meeting, the Gender Policy (GP) of the Fund was also approved. Consequently, compliance with both the ESP and the GP has been included in the review criteria both for concept documents and fully-developed project documents. The proposal template was revised as well, to include sections requesting demonstration of compliance of the project/programme with the ESP and the GP.

6. At its seventeenth meeting, the Board decided (Decision B.17/7) to approve "Instructions for preparing a request for project or programme funding from the Adaptation Fund", contained in the Annex to document AFB/PPRC.8/4, which further outlines applicable review criteria for both concepts and fully-developed proposals. The latest version of this document was launched in conjunction with the revision of the Operational Policies and Guidelines in November 2013.

7. Based on the Board Decision B.9/2, the first call for project and programme proposals was issued and an invitation letter to eligible Parties to submit project and programme proposals to the Fund was sent out on April 8, 2010.
8. According to the Board Decision B.12/10, a project or programme proposal needs to be received by the secretariat no less than nine weeks before a Board meeting, in order to be considered by the Board in that meeting.
9. The following project concept document titled “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” was submitted for Indonesia by the Partnership for Governance Reform in Indonesia (Kemitraan), which is the National Implementing Entity of the Adaptation Fund.
10. This is the first submission of the project concept proposal, using the two-step submission process.
11. The current submission was received by the secretariat in time to be considered in the thirty-ninth Board meeting. The secretariat carried out a technical review of the project proposal, assigned it the diary number AF00000303, and completed a review sheet.
12. In accordance with a request to the secretariat made by the Board in its 10th meeting, the secretariat shared this review sheet with Kemitraan and offered it the opportunity of providing responses before the review sheet was sent to the PPRC.
13. The secretariat is submitting to the PPRC the summary and, pursuant to decision B.17/15, the final technical review of the project, both prepared by the secretariat, along with the final submission of the proposal in the following section. In accordance with decision B.25.15, the proposal is submitted with changes between the initial submission and the revised version highlighted.



ADAPTATION FUND

ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY: Small-sized Project Concept

Country/Region: Indonesia

Project Title: 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

Thematic Focal Area: Forests

Implementing Entity: Partnership for Governance Reform in Indonesia (Kemitraan)

Executing Entities: Kapasitas (Konsorsium Aksi Peduli Masa Depan Danau Tempe)

AF Project ID: AF00000303

IE Project ID:

Reviewer and contact person: Camila Florez

IE Contact Person:

Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars): 996,633

Co-reviewer(s): Ulrich Apel

Technical Summary

The project "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" aims to increase ecosystem and community resilience to climate change impacts in the Lake Tempe Catchment Area. This will be done through the five components below:

Component 1: Strengthening the forest rehabilitation management to develop social forestry programs, forest protection, and security. It impacts the improvement of forest management systems, environmental improvement, and community income (USD 250,093);

Component 2: Improving management of social forestry programs after Social Forestry Agreement approval strengthens adaptation to climate change impacts (USD 255,333);

Component 3: Improve the management system of sericulture in a participatory way through the cooperation pattern of the parties to help revitalize the sericulture business to improve the lives of people affected by climate change (USD 182,647);

Component 4: Strengthening multisectoral policy in climate change adaptation strategies for ecosystem resilience and socioeconomic resilience of the Lake Tempe catchment area (USD 90,447);

	<p><u>Component 5: Management of knowledge and learning for stakeholders to ensure the sustainability of climate change adaptation efforts in an integrated manner for the resilience of the Lake Tempe ecosystem (USD 68,047).</u></p> <p><u>Requested financing overview:</u> Project/Programme Execution Cost: USD 71,989 Total Project/Programme Cost: USD 918,556 Implementing Fee: USD 78,077 Financing Requested: USD 996,633</p> <p>The proposal includes a request for a project formulation grant of USD 50,000.</p> <p>The initial technical review raised several issues, such as the proposal of concrete adaptation actions, compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy, and the lack of duplication with other projects, as is discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Requests (CARs) raised in the review.</p> <p>The final technical review finds that the proposal has not addressed most of the CRs and CARs requests. Namely, the following issues remain: lack of theory of change showing that project leads to adaptation benefits, compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy, explanation of the consultation process, indication of the social and economic benefits of the project, justification of adaptation reasoning, and explanation of cost-effectiveness of the project, among others.</p>
Date:	19 September 2022

Review Criteria	Questions	Comments Initial Technical Review	Comments Final Technical Review
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. The surrounding area of Lake Tempe is at risk of increased flooding and droughts.	-

Project Eligibility	1. Has the designated government authority for the Adaptation Fund endorsed the project/programme?	Yes. As per the Endorsement letter dated 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. The concept note, including its annexes, is 84 pages. CAR1: Please adjust the document to a maximum of 50 pages including its annexes. Please note that some of the tables provided (e.g., detailed budget) are not required for a concept note.	CAR1: Cleared.
	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?	No. The link between the proposed actions and addressing adaptive capacity to climate change is described in general terms and not evidenced. The rationale for the proposed activities is not well-developed; the project background and context do not logically lead to the proposed activities in a causal pathway. The concept gives the impression that the activities were designed first, and only afterward was the justification for adaptation benefits added. It should be the other way around: what adaptive capacity the project intends to build, and which activities are needed to achieve that?	CR1: Not cleared. The concept note does not provide a solid rationale and has not included a theory of change. CR2: Cleared. As per additional information provided on page 12. CR3: Not cleared. Please explain further the flooding protection function of mulberry trees. CAR2: Not cleared. Please revise Table 1 to match the sequence numbering – Outputs under Components 1

		<p>CR1: Please elaborate on the rationale and justification with the help of a simple and brief 'Theory of Change' that links the climate change baseline and context, the concrete adaptation actions proposed (through outputs and activities), and the expected outcomes.</p> <p>CR2: Regarding Component 1, it is not clear what has been carried out already in the forest and land rehabilitation activities and what would be additional. Please revise the text for further clarity.</p> <p>CR3: Concerning Component 3: sericulture management. How, exactly, does the activity build adaptive capacity other than generating income?</p> <p>CAR2: Please revise the numbering of Table 1 to match the sequence.</p>	and 5 are not adequately numbered.
	<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</p>	<p>Not clear.</p> <p>The project would directly benefit 52,982 people living in 19 villages. The document indicates environmental benefits but does not indicate social or economic benefits. Overall, the link between expected benefits and an increase</p>	<p>CR4: Not cleared.</p> <p>The concept note does not clearly explain the social and economic benefits of the project.</p> <p>CR5: Not cleared.</p> <p>The proposal needs to inform how all project components will</p>

	Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?	<p>in adaptive capacity/vulnerability reduction is unclear and further disaggregation of how the project will benefit vulnerable groups is needed.</p> <p>CR4: Please elaborate on the social and economic benefits of the project.</p> <p>CR5: The proposal needs to clearly inform how the project will benefit women and indigenous groups (if present in the project area).</p> <p>CR6: Please clarify how the proposed project will ensure the equitable distribution of benefits to vulnerable households or individuals.</p> <p>An initial gender analysis has been included (Annex 1.B). However, the analysis does not clearly explain men's and women's different needs, capabilities, and roles.</p> <p>CR7: Please improve the initial gender analysis and explain how gender considerations have informed the project development.</p>	<p>benefit women. The concept note needs to explain how the project benefits indigenous peoples.</p> <p>CR6: Cleared.</p> <p>As per additional information provided on page 16.</p> <p>CR7: Not cleared.</p> <p>The initial gender analysis needs to explain men's and women's different needs, capabilities, and roles.</p>
	5. Is the project / programme cost effective?	Not clear	<p>CR8: Not cleared.</p> <p>The concept note should explain the cost-effectiveness of each project component.</p>

		<p>The document should provide a clear explanation of its selected scope.</p> <p>In addition, please note that the project seems too ambitious for the amount requested. The detailed budget includes many, probably too many activities.</p> <p>CR8: Please explain the selected project approach and scope, demonstrating cost-effectiveness for each project component.</p>	
	<p>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>	<p>Yes, but further information is needed.</p> <p>The concept note indicates alignment with Indonesia's forest policies and regional regulations. However, it does not explain alignment with climate change and adaptation policies.</p> <p>CR9: Please explain if the project is consistent with national or subnational climate change policies, plans, or strategies, including the NDC and NAP. Also, please clarify its alignment with Indonesia's sustainable development plans or policies.</p>	<p>CR9: Not cleared.</p> <p>Please explain if the project is consistent with the National Adaptation Plan (NAP).</p>
	<p>7. Does the project / programme meet the relevant national technical standards, where applicable, in compliance with the</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The concept note indicates the project's alignment with forestry standards.</p>	-

	Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund?		
	8. Is there duplication of project / programme with other funding sources?	<p>Not clear.</p> <p>The document does not provide a list of relevant projects; thus, the complementarity or lack of overlap cannot be assessed.</p> <p>CR10: Please provide a complete list of projects (completed, under implementation, or to be implemented) that could potentially overlap with the proposed project, such as GEF projects: "Strengthened Systems for Community-based Conservation of Forests and Peatland Landscapes in Indonesia (CoPLI)" and "Strengthening Sustainability in Commodity and Food-Crop Value Chains, Land Restoration and Land Use Governance through Integrated Landscape Management for Multiple Benefits in Indonesia". Please assess the potential for duplication, synergies, and complementary with the proposed project.</p>	<p>CR10: Not cleared.</p> <p>The concept note does not provide a complete list of projects that could potentially overlap with the proposed project – this list should include projects across the country, not only those implemented in the project area. It also needs to assess the potential for duplication, synergies, and complementary with the proposed project.</p>
	9. Does the project / programme have a learning and knowledge management component to capture and feedback lessons?	<p>Yes.</p> <p>Component 5 is dedicated to knowledge management activities.</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>Not clear.</p> <p>The concept note does not indicate whether a consultation process has taken place.</p> <p>CR11: Please provide details of the consultation process that has informed the development of the concept note (dates, stakeholders involved, topics discussed).</p> <p>CR12: Please clarify if and how vulnerable groups were consulted and how gender considerations were taken into account in the consultation process.</p>	<p>CR11: Not cleared.</p> <p>The concept note does not indicate the dates, stakeholders involved, and topics discussed in the consultation process, nor how the findings have been incorporated into the project design.</p> <p>CR12: Not cleared.</p> <p>The document needs to describe which vulnerable groups have been consulted for developing the concept note, and how gender considerations were taken into account in the consultation process.</p>
	<p>11. Is the requested financing justified on the basis of full cost of adaptation reasoning?</p>	<p>Not clear.</p> <p>The concept note does not explain the baseline nor the additionality of the project components. Both should be explained for each component.</p> <p>CR13: Please explain the baseline and additionality for each project component in terms of adapting to climate change.</p> <p>CR14: The project planned activities may realize the project's targeted objectives. However, it is not clear how it would achieve increased community resilience</p>	<p>CR13: Not cleared.</p> <p>The concept note needs to explain the baseline scenario and the project's additionality in terms of adapting to climate change.</p> <p>CR14: Not cleared.</p> <p>The concept note needs to explain how the project activities will lead to increased community resilience.</p>

		considering the project cost. Justification needs to be further elaborated in relation to the cost of the project.	
	12. Is the project / program aligned with AF's results framework?	Yes. The project states its alignment with AF outcomes 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7.	-
	13. Has the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes been taken into account when designing the project?	Yes, but further information is needed. The concept note explains the financial and institutional elements that would ensure the project's sustainability. However, it's unclear how the adaptation benefits would be ensured in the long-term. CR15: Please explain how the project could be replicated or scaled up with other funds after its end.	CR15: Not cleared. The concept note does not address the sustainability of the project's adaptation benefits.
	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?	No. The concept note has provided a preliminary screening of potential risks; however, information regarding the assessment and the risks themselves is not substantiated. CR16: Please indicate in section K the category in which the screening process has classified the project. CR17: Please revise section K following the Fund's guidance on compliance with ESP	CR16: Not cleared. Please indicate in section K the category in which the screening process has classified the project. CR17: Not cleared. The concept note does not explain the identified risks, only indicates the level – “low risk”, and risk management measures.

		https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/ESP-Guidance_Revised-in-June-2016_Guidance-document-for-Implementing-Entities-on-compliance-with-the-Adaptation-Fund-Environmental-and-Social-Policy.pdf	
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.	-
	3. Are the Project/Programme Execution Costs at or below 9.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget (including the fee)?	Yes.	-
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	



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	<p><u>Component 5:</u> Management of knowledge and learning for stakeholders to ensure the sustainability of climate change adaptation efforts in an integrated manner for the resilience of the Lake Tempe ecosystem (USD 68,047).</p> <p><u>Requested financing overview:</u> Project/Programme Execution Cost: USD 71,989 Total Project/Programme Cost: USD 918,556 Implementing Fee: USD 78,077 Financing Requested: USD 996,633</p> <p>The proposal includes a request for a project formulation grant of USD 50,000.</p> <p>The initial technical review raises several issues, such as the proposal of concrete adaptation actions, compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy, and the lack of duplication with other projects, as is discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Requests (CARs) raised in the review.</p>
Date:	20 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. The surrounding area of Lake Tempe is at risk of increased flooding and droughts.	
Project Eligibility	1. Has the designated government authority for the Adaptation Fund endorsed the project/programme?	Yes. As per the Endorsement letter dated 5 August 2022.	
	2. Does the length of the proposal amount to no more than Fifty pages for the	No. The concept note, including its annexes, is 84 pages.	It has been fixed following the reviewer's comment CAR1: Page number has been fixed prof 86 to 48 pages

	project/programme concept, including its annexes?	CAR1: Please adjust the document to a maximum of 50 pages including its annexes. Please note that some of the tables provided (e.g., detailed budget) are not required for a concept note.	
	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>No.</p> <p>The link between the proposed actions and addressing adaptive capacity to climate change is described in general terms and not evidenced. The rationale for the proposed activities is not well-developed; the project background and context do not logically lead to the proposed activities in a causal pathway. The concept gives the impression that the activities were designed first, and only afterward was the justification for adaptation benefits added. It should be the other way around: what adaptive capacity the project intends to build, and which activities are needed to achieve that?</p> <p>CR1: Please elaborate on the rationale and justification with the help of a simple and brief</p>	<p>It has been fixed according to the reviewer's comment (page 11-14)</p> <p>CR1: Page 11 (paragraph 21)</p> <p>21. Based on the previous conditions, this consortium requires a multistakeholder participation approach in encouraging climate change adaptation in the Lake Tempe catchment area community, particularly through integrated forest and natural silk management to adapt to climate change. This programme will refer to the five main components of the programme below</p> <p>CR2: Page 12 (paragraph 25, 26 and 27)</p> <p>25. Activities that have been carried out include preconditioning the community around the project site, facilitating the formation of forest farmer groups, strengthening institutions, assisting in the implementation of seed supply seedbeds, and technical guidance on planting and maintenance of the first year and 2nd year (post-project).</p> <p>26. The activities that will be carried out are facilitating the development of the forest farmer group into the Social Forestry Group as a manager of forest rehabilitation results to</p>

		<p>'Theory of Change' that links the climate change baseline and context, the concrete adaptation actions proposed (through outputs and activities), and the expected outcomes.</p> <p>CR2: Regarding Component 1, it is not clear what has been carried out already in the forest and land rehabilitation activities and what would be additional. Please revise the text for further clarity.</p> <p>CR3: Concerning Component 3: sericulture management. How, exactly, does the activity build adaptive capacity other than generating income?</p> <p>CAR2: Please revise the numbering of Table 1 to match the sequence.</p>	<p>obtain approval for the social forestry scheme, Continued Plant maintenance, nurseries for the enrichment of crops, and other productive crops, counseling on forest protection and security and collaborative prevention of forest and land fire management</p> <p>27. This activity will provide benefits for environmental improvement, in this case, the microclimate and reduction of erosion and sedimentation, as well as improving the community's economy through forest product timber (long-term) efforts and freshwater fisheries in Lake Tempe due to environmental improvements in the upper reaches of the river that become inlets</p> <p>CR3: page 14 (paragraph 33)</p> <p>33. Management Sericulture will begin with increasing the capacity of stakeholders and communities to build understanding to restore the glory of Sericulture and strengthen the institution of silk farmers; making mulberry plants as silkworm rearing is also a greening plant in the community which is expected to contribute to the absorption of carbon dioxide (CO₂) for reducing Greenhouse Gas emissions (GHG), control of surface flow and soil erosion, to reduce flooding in catchment area and sedimentation of Lake Tempe.</p> <p>CAR2: number of table has been fixed (from table 1 until table 8)</p>
	22. Does the project / programme provide economic, social and	Not clear.	<p>It has been clarified according to the reviewer's comments (page 15-16)</p> <p>CR4: page 15 (paragraph 36 and 37)</p>

	<p>environmental benefits, particularly to vulnerable communities, including gender considerations, while avoiding or mitigating negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?</p>	<p>The project would directly benefit 52,982 people living in 19 villages. The document indicates environmental benefits but does not indicate social or economic benefits. Overall, the link between expected benefits and an increase in adaptive capacity/vulnerability reduction is unclear and further disaggregation of how the project will benefit vulnerable groups is needed.</p> <p>CR4: Please elaborate on the social and economic benefits of the project.</p> <p>CR5: The proposal needs to clearly inform how the project will benefit women and indigenous groups (if present in the project area).</p> <p>CR6: Please clarify how the proposed project will ensure the equitable distribution of benefits to vulnerable households or individuals.</p> <p>An initial gender analysis has been included (Annex 1.B). However, the analysis does not clearly explain men's and</p>	<p>36. Both men and women carry out integrated management of forest areas following their roles and functions in the prevailing social structure. Vulnerable groups are a priority in this project because they are the group that feels the most risk of impact on climate change. Integrated forest management requires the existence of capabilities owned by managers, so it requires training, study appeals, knowledge transfer, and regular discussions with the group members involved. In each assisted village, the project will implement the Climate Village Program (Proklim) through a group institution formed as a national movement to control climate change through mitigation and adaptation efforts.</p> <p>37. This project also involves gender mainstreaming in making an innovation from plant products produced from forests that can be used as a home industry product, including pecan oil packaged in a bottle and given its own brand. Water hyacinth that becomes a weed for the waters of Lake Tempe can be turned into products of high artistic value, such as making bags, flower pots, tissue holders, dish mats, and organic fertilizer. Live dispensary plants can be used as herbal life. Household waste, both organic and inorganic, can be used; for example, organic waste such as vegetable waste, fruit and dry leaves can be used as Liquid Organic Fertilizer (POC), inorganic waste such as plastic can be used as artwork that can be sold to help the family's economy.</p>
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		<p>women's different needs, capabilities, and roles.</p> <p>CR7: Please improve the initial gender analysis and explain how gender considerations have informed the project development.</p>	<p>CR5: page 16 (paragraph 41)</p> <p>41. This project empowers women and vulnerable groups in making cultivation plots involving natural silk farming groups that do not have mulberry gardens, providing training and internship opportunities for egg consumers/silk farmers regarding the maintenance of mulberry gardens, maintenance of caterpillars with the intention that consumers can cultivate silkworms properly, provide guidance to silkworm keepers both private companies, farmer groups, as well as individuals, by visiting consumer locations and providing technical advice to produce suitable quality cocoons.</p> <p>CR6: page 16 (paragraph 42)</p> <p>42. To ensure justice for vulnerable groups at the household and individual levels, this project will carry out activities to identify vulnerable groups in each assisted village, namely women, the elderly, and people with disabilities. Identification of households and individual vulnerable groups will ensure their involvement in project activities such as creative business activities, yard management, and production of forest food commodities according to their needs and capabilities.</p> <p>CR7: page 16 (paragraph 43)</p> <p>43. Considerations of gender equality can influence projects in climate change adaptation, and mitigation efforts carried out in terms of access to counseling and training as well as control over the treatment of social</p>
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			<p>forest management such as the types of commodities grown, plant medicines, the timing of fertilizers dominated by men while the joint role between men and women is to jointly spread seedlings, water, fertilize, harvest and control forest management. The home industry, the dominant industry, is carried out by women. The dominant participation activity carried out by men physically is to open land and raise land, while participation activities carried out by women are managing crop products in the form of home industry. The benefits of adaptation and mitigation of climate change are predominantly felt together according to the position of their respective functions, roles, and responsibilities.</p>
	<p>23. Is the project / programme cost effective?</p>	<p>Not clear</p> <p>The document should provide a clear explanation of its selected scope. In addition, please note that the project seems too ambitious for the amount requested. The detailed budget includes many, probably too many activities.</p> <p>CR8: Please explain the selected project approach and scope, demonstrating cost-effectiveness for each project component.</p>	<p>It has been clarified according to the reviewer's comments (page 16-17)</p> <p>CR8: page 16 and 17 (paragraph 45, 46 and 47)</p> <p>45. The total cost of the project implementation plan in the Lake Tempe catchment area is \$996,633, affecting 19 villages and 11 sub-districts spread across three districts in the Lake Tempe catchment area. This project will have an impact on increasing community resources by 52,982 people.</p> <p>46. The project budget will be used to improve skills, knowledge, and ultimately the resilience of communities in intervention villages, village governments, and district governments to be more adaptive to change climate. In addition, no less necessary, the use of the budget for this project will result in cross-sectoral cooperation</p>

			<p>in the planning and implementation of the construction of the Lake Tempe catchment area. Tempe. It is expected to be part of the budgeting policy commitment strategy from the district office fund from the village government for a programme of activities that support climate change adaptation in the Lake Tempe catchment area in the future.</p> <p>47. Apart from being an effort to build food security in the face of climate change. The use of funds in this program is an effort to increase capacity and minimize ecosystem damage due to climate change. These efforts will ultimately benefit indigenous peoples economically and socially.</p>
	<p>24. 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>	<p>Yes, but further information is needed.</p> <p>The concept note indicates alignment with Indonesia's forest policies and regional regulations. However, it does not explain alignment with climate change and adaptation policies.</p> <p>CR9: Please explain if the project is consistent with national or subnational climate change policies, plans, or strategies, including the NDC and NAP. Also, please clarify its alignment with Indonesia's sustainable development plans or policies.</p>	<p>More information has been added according to the reviewer's comments (page 17-18)</p> <p>CR9: page 17 and 18 (paragraph 48, 51 and 52)</p> <p>48. National policies will consistently guide this project per Presidential Regulation 18 of 2020, where climate-resilient development is one of the National priorities in RPJMN 2020-2024. Apart from that, referring to the NDC Document, the NDC Roadmap for Climate Change Adaptation (API), ministerial regulation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry number 168/2022 concerning Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU) Net Sink 2030 in it regulates the contribution of the sector Forestry to Reduce GHG emissions through forest and land rehabilitation activities, landscape-based forest conservation and protection for the resilience of ecosystem services, especially Lake Tempe catchment</p>

			<p>area. The Climate Village Program is following the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), KPS and KUPS Development and Natural Silk Business for economic, social, and livelihood resilience as well and also referring to the 2018-2023 RPJMD of South Sulawesi Province in the field of forestry, namely forest and land rehabilitation, development of social forestry and restoring the glory of natural silk in South Sulawesi.</p> <p>51. The Government of Indonesia also, through the document the 1st Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), has established a climate change adaptation strategy aimed at reducing risks in all development sectors in by 2030 with the target of realizing economic resilience, social resilience, and livelihood as well as ecosystem and landscape resilience. Concerning ecosystem resilience, one of the ecosystems that need attention is the lake ecosystem. Lake Tempe is a vital lake to save and is vulnerable to climate change</p> <p>52. The Tempe Lake ecosystem needs to be protected because it has ecosystem services that are very important for the lives of the surrounding community. The Tempe Lake ecosystem has provided services as a water source, food (fisheries), and water management regulatory service. Protection of the lake ecosystem is necessary so that ecosystem services remain available so that they can provide support to the community from the impacts of climate change. Through Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 18 of 2020, Climate Resilient Development has</p>
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			become one of the 6th (six) national priorities (PN) in the 2020-2024 RPJMN. Increasing climate resilience in Indonesia is focused on 4 (four) sectors affected by climate change, one of which is the Water Sector. In addition, in this project, the improvement of the Tempe Lake ecosystem to support the availability of clean water sources is also in line with the objectives of the Sustainable Development Plan (SDGs) in Indonesia number 6 is the availability of clean water and proper sanitation for the community.
	25. Does the project / programme meet the relevant national technical standards, where applicable, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund?	Yes. The concept note indicates the project's alignment with forestry standards.	
	26. Is there duplication of project / programme with other funding sources?	Not clear. The document does not provide a list of relevant projects; thus, the complementarity or lack of overlap cannot be assessed. CR10: Please provide a complete list of projects (completed, under implementation, or to be implemented) that could potentially overlap with the proposed project, such as	It has been clarified according to the reviewer's comments (page 18-19) CR10: page 19 (paragraph 57) 57. Programme and projects have been carried out in the Tempe Lake catchment area, especially in Sidenreng Rappang Regency and Soppeng Regency, namely the 2019-2021 Forest and Land Rehabilitation project, which has been completed by Watershed Management Center and Jeneberang Saddang Protection Forest, Ministry of Environment and Forestry. In fact, there were no follow-up activities following the Principles of Forest Management, namely continued maintenance

		<p>GEF projects: "Strengthened Systems for Community-based Conservation of Forests and Peatland Landscapes in Indonesia (CoPLI)" and "Strengthening Sustainability in Commodity and Food-Crop Value Chains, Land Restoration and Land Use Governance through Integrated Landscape Management for Multiple Benefits in Indonesia". Please assess the potential for duplication, synergies, and complementary with the proposed project.</p>	<p>and enrichment of plants and Assistance and facilitation of community facilitation to obtain Approval for social forestry schemes. In both districts, climate village program activities are also carried out in other villages. A Silk Commodity Value Chain Study has also been carried out in South Sulawesi Province by the Planning, Research, and Development Agency of South Sulawesi Province, which can be a reference to restoring the glory of natural silk in South Sulawesi. We designed it as one of the components of the project we propose in this Concept Note.</p>
	<p>27. Does the project / programme have a learning and knowledge management component to capture and feedback lessons?</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>Component 5 is dedicated to knowledge management activities.</p>	
	<p>28. 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>Not clear.</p> <p>The concept note does not indicate whether a consultation process has taken place.</p> <p>CR11: Please provide details of the consultation process that has informed the development of the concept note (dates, stakeholders involved, topics discussed).</p>	<p>It has been clarified according to the reviewer's comments (page 20-21)</p> <p>CR11. Page 20 (paragraph 65)</p> <p>65. Special attention to vulnerable groups and gender issues at the beginning of the project will seriously identify the persons or families of vulnerable groups to be involved taking into account distance and project impact, based on the analysis of the experts assigned to handle this matter. Vulnerable groups and gender became the focus of discussions during initial meetings with key stakeholders, both from the</p>

		<p>CR12: Please clarify if and how vulnerable groups were consulted and how gender considerations were taken into account in the consultation process.</p>	<p>academic side, namely the "Center for Environmental Research and Development, Hasanuddin University, since June 30, 2022, as well as from the government, which is considered directly related to the plan of this project. Some of the Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) involved in the initial discussion (and will be involved in the next FGD if this project gets funding) are the Bappelitbangda Office, Community, and Village Empowerment Office, Environment Agency since June 27, 2022, Forestry Service/Forest Management Unit (KPH), Social service and labor, Regional Disaster Implementation Agency, Wajo Regency since June 30, 2022, District Government, Village Government, and local groups and community leaders.</p> <p>CR12: page 21 (paragraph 66 and 67)</p> <p>66. The approach that will be taken is to identify vulnerable groups through social and community data from the most select agencies in each region. In addition, it will also be carried out directly and actively to obtain data on vulnerable groups and gender. It will also explore issues that develop (for example, gaps in the economy) and their handling. The group's active involvement is essential in achieving the goals of mitigating climate change and disasters.</p> <p>67. In the context of achieving these goals, the involvement of institutions and/or community organizations will be carried out. The participation of these stakeholders is in addition to obtaining optimal results. Another impact of</p>
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			<p>this project is to improve the community's economy through efforts to strengthen the marketing of innovative business products from Lake Tempe's natural resources, such as the fisheries sector. And its processed products, the use of water hyacinth plants, and the manufacture of fabrics from silkworms. These activities can involve women massively. Some activities that require special skills or products that need innovation will include experts in their respective fields as expert consultants.</p>
	<p>29. Is the requested financing justified on the basis of full cost of adaptation reasoning?</p>	<p>Not clear.</p> <p>The concept note does not explain the baseline nor the additionality of the project components. Both should be explained for each component.</p> <p>CR13: Please explain the baseline and additionality for each project component in terms of adapting to climate change.</p> <p>CR14: The project planned activities may realize the project's targeted objectives. However, it is not clear how it would achieve increased community resilience considering the project cost. Justification needs to be further elaborated in relation to the cost of the project.</p>	<p>It has been clarified according to the reviewer's comments (page 22)</p> <p>CR13: page 22 (paragraph 71)</p> <p>71. This project intervenes in the area of watershed critical land forest areas and the Lake Border, down to policy reforms with a wide coverage area. The main components of the study that will be intervened are intended in addition to efforts to increase adaptability. Still, they will also play a local role in mitigating climate change by improving ecosystems on and around Lake Tempe. For example, regular activities requiring mulberry leaves as caterpillar feed will arouse the community/business group to raise mulberry, which has been abandoned. Organizing one of these activities (selection of suitable land, preparation of planting, maintenance of caterpillars to marketing of fabric products) requires high costs</p> <p>CR14: page 22 (paragraph 72 and 73)</p> <p>72. Integrated Lake Tempe Ecosystem Management through conservation and</p>

			<p>management of forest areas in producing forest food commodities, management of yard land into vegetable gardens and pharmacies living from herbal plants, strengthening the silk fabric industry, and creative efforts in Lake Tempe waste management through various activities that will lead to the realization of community resilience to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>73. Social indicators such as improving human resources through training, study appeals, and regular discussions will increase knowledge about disaster awareness. The establishment and institutional strengthening of groups at the level of farmer groups, women's groups, and climate village program groups will give birth to leadership.</p>
	30. Is the project / program aligned with AF's results framework?	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The project states its alignment with AF outcomes 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7.</p>	
	31. Has the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes been taken into account when designing the project?	<p>Yes, but further information is needed.</p> <p>The concept note explains the financial and institutional elements that would ensure the project's sustainability. However, it's unclear how the adaptation benefits would be ensured in the long-term.</p> <p>CR15: Please explain how the project could be replicated or</p>	<p>More information has been added according to the reviewer's comments (page 23-24)</p> <p>CR15: page 24 (paragraph 83)</p> <p>83. For sustainability, the project will take a two-pronged approach; namely, the sustainability of the process by the community, realizing the benefits of adaptation actions, and secondly, accessing resources from the Government and other agencies under different schemes/programmes and managing/maintaining project outcomes and building on them further. Further studies emphasize the importance of a comprehensive approach to developing the Lake Tempe</p>

		scaled up with other funds after its end.	Catchment area for long-term sustainability. The proposed intervention area will last longer because it will benefit the target community, either directly or indirectly, by increasing their income
	32. 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>No. The concept note has provided a preliminary screening of potential risks; however, information regarding the assessment and the risks themselves is not substantiated.</p> <p>CR16: Please indicate in section K the category in which the screening process has classified the project.</p> <p>CR17: Please revise section K following the Fund's guidance on compliance with ESP https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/ESP-Guidance_Revised-in-June-2016_Guidance-document-for-Implementing-Entities-on-compliance-with-the-Adaptation-Fund-Environmental-and-Social-Policy.pdf</p>	<p>It has been clarified according to the reviewer's comment (page 25-28)</p> <p>CR16 and CR17: it has been fixed following the Fun's Guidance. See page 25 until 28 (Table 3. Environmental and social impact of proposed programme)</p>
Resource Availability	1. Is the requested project / programme funding within the cap of the country?	Yes.	

	2. Is the Implementing Entity Management Fee at or below 8.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget before the fee?	Yes.	
	3. Are the Project/Programme Execution Costs at or below 9.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget (including the fee)?	Yes.	
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	



ADAPTATION FUND

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



PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL TO THE ADAPTATION FUND

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Project/Programme Category : Small Zised Project/Programme
 Country/ies : Indonesia
 Title of Project/Programme : 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
 Type of Implementing Entity : National Implementing Entity
 Implementing Entity : Kemitraan (Partnership)
 Executing Entity/ies : KAPASITAS (Konsorsium Aksi Peduli Masa Depan Danau Tempe)

Amount of Financing Requested: \$996,633 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

Project / Programme Background and Context.

1. General Context

1. Based on the 1st Conference of National Lakes Indonesia held in Bali in 2009 and the 2nd Conference of National Lakes Indonesia in 2011, it was determined that there were 15 National Priority Lakes spread across Indonesia. One of the priority lakes is Lake Tempe, as stated in Presidential Regulation No. 60 of 2021 Saving National Priority Lakes. Lake Tempe is a flood-prone lake originating from the Asiatic-Australian Plate Basin and located in the South Sulawesi region among the Bila, Walanae, and Cenranae Rivers and is within the Bila Walanae Catchment area ecosystem and across thirteen sub-districts and four main regencies namely Enrekang, Sidenreng Rappang, Soppeng, and Wajo. The area of Lake Tempe reaches 47,800 ha during the rainy season when the water level reaches 10 m above sea level (asl). The current condition of Lake Tempe has an area of water bodies or puddles that have ever vary by season. Ministry of Environment and Forestry (2019) stated that Lake Tempe has only an area of approximately 10,000 ha in the dry season with water depths between 0.50 to 1.00 meters, while Lake Tempe has an area in the dry season of roughly 28,000 to 43,000 ha with an average the water level ranging from 6.0 to 9.0 meters above sea level (asl).
2. Lake Tempe is one of the biggest lakes in South Sulawesi province, precisely in Wajo Regency with the most significant area (70%), and the rest is in Sidenreng Rappang and Soppeng Regencies. The Bila River is a river that carries the incoming water (intake) of Lake

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Tempe through seven subdistricts and 51 villages spread across the four districts (Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2018). There are four sub-districts in Wajo Regency: Tempe, Sabbangparu, Tanasitolo, and Belawa. There are two sub-districts in Soppeng Regency, namely Marioriawa and Donri-Donri. Sidrap Regency has four sub-districts: Pangcalautan, Pancarijang, Pitu Riawa, and Pitu Riase. In comparison, there are three sub-districts in Enrekang Regency: Maiwa, Baraka, and Enrekang. The river leads to Lake Tempe, consists of 23 streams, and forms two catchment areas, namely the Bila River flowing from the north with a drainage area of 1,368 km² and the Walanae River flowing into the Cenranae River from the south with a drainage area of 3,190 km², based on the Bila Walanae Catchment area. Meanwhile, Lake Tempe has a catchment area of 283,899.84 hectares. (Figure 1 of Lake Tempe catchment area). Lake Tempe is one of the big lakes in South Sulawesi province, precisely in Wajo Regency with the most significant area (70%), and the rest is in Sidenreng Rappang and Soppeng Regencies. The Bila River is a river that carries the incoming water (intake) of Lake Tempe through seven subdistricts and 51 villages spread across the four districts (Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2018). There are four sub-districts in Wajo Regency: Tempe, Sabbangparu, Tanasitolo, and Belawa. There are two sub-districts in Soppeng Regency, namely Marioriawa and Donri-Donri. Sidrap Regency has four sub-districts: Pangcalautan, Pancarijang, Pitu Riawa, and Pitu Riase. At the same time, there are three sub-districts in Enrekang Regency, namely Maiwa, Baraka, and Enrekang. The river leads to Lake Tempe, consists of 23 streams, and forms two catchment areas, namely the Bila River flowing from the north with a drainage area of 1,368 km² and the Walanae River flowing into the Cenranae River from the south with a drainage area of 3,190 km², based on the Bila Walanae Catchment area. Meanwhile, Lake Tempe has a catchment area of 283,899.84 hectares. (Figure 1 of Lake Tempe catchment area).

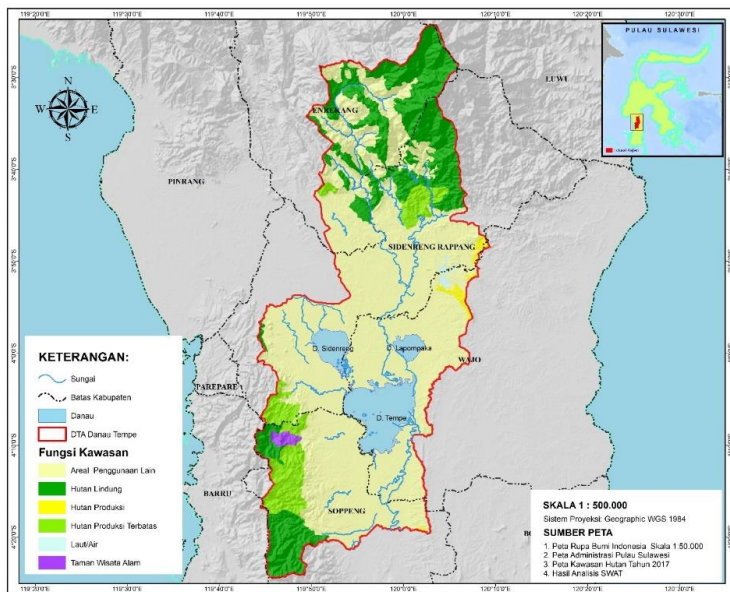


Figure 1. Map of the Bila Walanae Catchment Area Tempe Lake

3. In addition, the Cenranae river flows water from the Walanae river into Lake Tempe during the rainy season. It is also the lake outlet east of Bone Bay, reaching 70 km. The amount of precipitation in the vicinity of the lake was 1,400-1,800 mm/year and in the Bila catchment area was 1,400-4,000 mm/year. Lake Tempe has great natural resource potential in physical and biological environments. The attractive physical environment is the vast expanse of the lake that connects the three regencies and water resources for irrigation and raw water for The Drinking Water Company belonging to the Wajo regency. Lake Tempe is home to 17 species of fish, including freshwater shrimp, which have significant economic value to the local community. But until now, the population is declining and threatened with extinction due to fishing and habitat destruction.

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2. Socio Economic Context

4. Lake Tempe is one of 15 major lakes in Indonesia, located in South Sulawesi province. The population data showed that the area of 4 districts surrounding the Lake Tempe Catchment Area ecosystem is up to 1,165,684 people, consisting of 573,520 males and 592,164 females, distributed in 379,396 people in Wajo Regency, 235,574 people in Soppeng Regency, 323,194 people in Sidenreng Rappang Regency, and 227,520 people in Enrekang Regency¹. These communities are highly dependent on the ecosystem of Lake Tempe and use it in their daily life.

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5. The primary livelihood of the people of the Lake Tempe catchment area is agricultural cultivation (rice cultivation) with an irrigation system derived directly from the main river of Bila Walanae, which empties into Lake Tempe. Dry farming for 2d crop (palawija), cocoa, and coconut plantations are the local community's livelihood. Meanwhile, forestry activities include forest protection and security, agroforestry, and forest and land rehabilitation. The Lake Tempe community also operates Social Forestry with a Community Forest program (HKm). The development of Community Forests is managed by Forest Farmers Groups, with the main products being Non-Timber Forest Products (HHBK) such as Candlenut, Cashew, and Honey; the timber forest product is teak wood.

6. Sericulture business is a non-timber forestry business through mulberry cultivation, caring silkworm, and sericulture weaving industries. These businesses were a hereditary effort being carried out by women and youth as part of the local wisdom and community culture in the catchment area of Tempe Lake, particularly in Soppeng, Sidenreng Rappang, and Wajo regencies. These efforts peaked between the 1980s and early 2000s, making South Sulawesi province the largest sericulture producer in Indonesia².

7. Aquaculture in and around the lake is only practiced conventionally, from generation to generation through local wisdom and culture³. Some local wisdoms are *Maccera Tappareng*, *Maccoa Tappareng*, *Makoti*, and *hak ongko*. These local wisdom are one of the potential tourism ventures that can be packaged in the form of the annual Lake Tempe Festival event. Additionally, the economic potential is very promising, namely the production of water hyacinths that can be used as handicrafts, animal feed, fish feed, compost or organic fertilizer, and biogas.

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8. Management of the ecosystem of the catchment area of Lake Tempe has so far failed to show maximum results. On several indicators, such as alternatives can be strengthened and

¹ BPSSULSEL, 'Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan', 2021

<<https://sulsel.bps.go.id/indicator/12/83/2/jumlah-penduduk.html>> [accessed 16 June 2022].

² Andi Sadapotto and others, *Laporan Kajian Rantai Nilai Komoditas Sutra Sulawesi Selatan* (Bappelitbangda Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan, 2021).

³ Rustam Pace and others, *Gerakan Penyelamatan Danau Tempe (GERMANDA)*, Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup Republik Indonesia, 2014.

developed, community institutions that are not functioning correctly, especially traditional institutions, and, more importantly, the lack of local community involvement in efforts to achieve integrated management of Lake Tempe. For example, the results of the institutional evaluation for Social Forestry located around Lake Tempe until now have not been felt to be strong enough to optimize the management of Social Forestry. In addition, forest and land restoration activities are still sub-optimal for some areas of the Lake Tempe drainage basin. The 2019-2022 report of forest and land rehabilitation and mangrove planting programs only covered an area of 25 ha for the Wajo Regency. To overcome the problems is required a Strategic Plan through the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No. P 16/MENLHK/SETJEN/SET.1/8/2020 Regarding the Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry for 2020-2024, stating that intensive collaboration between experts/academics, environmental and forest activists, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and regional/government agencies are needed to realize national development.

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3. ~~Environmental~~**Environmental** Context and Climate Change Impact.

9. Climate change impacts many areas of life, including destroying marine ecosystems, forests, coral reefs, and biodiversity loss. For local people, climate change affects increased flooding, health problems, lack of clean water, damage to infrastructure, loss of livelihoods, loss of income, disruption, and economic losses. Climate change in Indonesia is evident from several projections. For instance, the air temperature tends to rise 1.5 °C, but lower than the global temperature rise of 2 °C, the dry season will be drier and longer, but the rainy season and the transitional season will be wet, and the sea surface temperature experienced an average Rise of 0.25 °C/decade, sea level rose 0.6–1.2 cm/year, seawater salinity increased 0.3–0.2 PSU/decade, wave height increased below 1 m, but in reality, it could reach over 1.5 m⁴.

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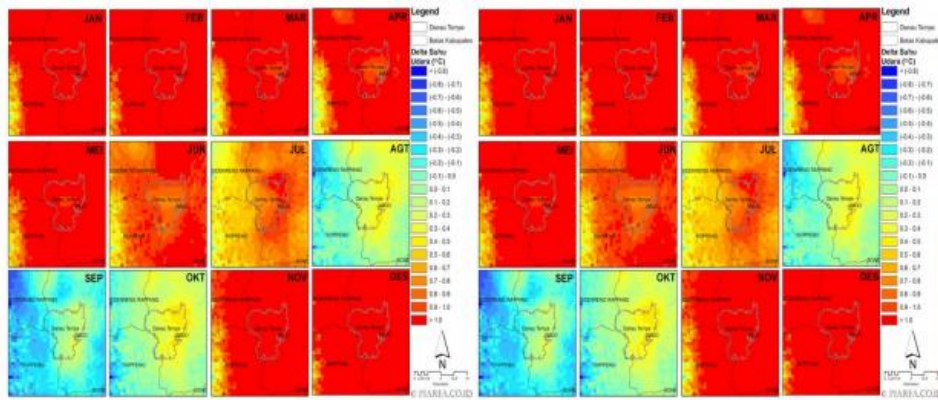
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10. The Lake Tempe ecosystem is one of the ecosystems directly affected by climate change, which relates to many parameters around the lake area. Climate change forecasts for Lake Tempe showed the trend of changes in the value of the minimum air temperature was -0.5 - 1 ° C and the maximum air temperature change was -0.3 - 1 ° C, and future changes in precipitation were range from 15% - 45% % which tends to be the same throughout The Lake Tempe⁵. An increase in monthly rainfall and an increase in the number of rainy days in August-November may increase the duration of flood events in the area around the Lake Tempe drainage basin, as shown in the following Figure 2:

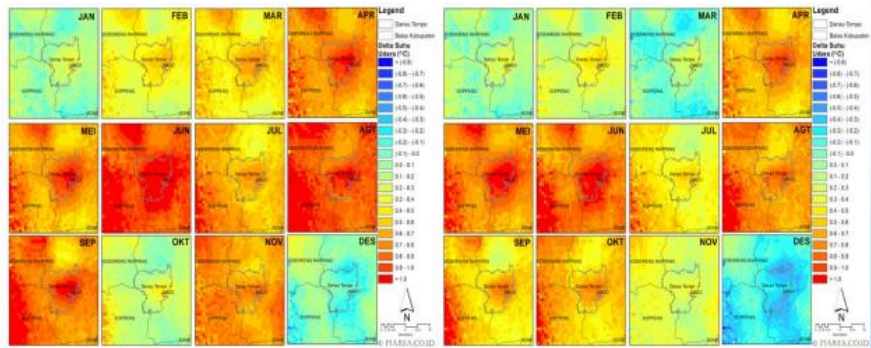
⁴ Rizaldi Boer and others, *Indonesia Third National Communication Under UNFCCC* (Directorat General for Climate Change, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2017).

⁵ KLHK, *Roadmap Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim* (Jakarta (ID): Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Republik Indonesia, 2020), IV.



Wilayah	Suhu Minimum (°C)				
	Baseline	Future		Delta	
		CSIRO	MIROC	CSIRO	MIROC
Sindereng Rappang	21.5-23.5	21.5-24.5	21.5-24.5	-0.5 - 1	-0.5 - 1
Wajo	21.5-23.5	21.5-24.5	21.5-24.5	-0.5 - 1	-0.5 - 1
Soppeng	21.5-23.5	21.5-24.5	21.5-24.5	-0.5 - 1	-0.5 - 1
Danau Tempe	21.5-23.5	21.5-24.5	21.5-24.5	-0.5 - 1	-0.5 - 1

Figure 2. Changes in the monthly minimum air temperature models from CSIRO (left) and MIROC (right) using model of the Worldclim Compilation of Climate.



Wilayah	Suhu Maksimum (°C)				
	Baseline	Future		Delta	
		CSIRO	MIROC	CSIRO	MIROC
Sindereng Rappang	29-31.5	29-33	29 - 33	-0.3-1	-0.3-1
Wajo	30-32.5	30.5-33	30 - 33	-0.3-1	-0.3-1
Soppeng	29-31.5	29-33	29 - 33	-0.3-1	-0.3-1
Danau Tempe	30-31.5	30.5-33	30 - 33	-0.3-1	-0.3-1

Figure 3. Changes in the monthly maximum air temperature model CSIRO (left) and MIROC (right) using model of the Wordclim climate output.

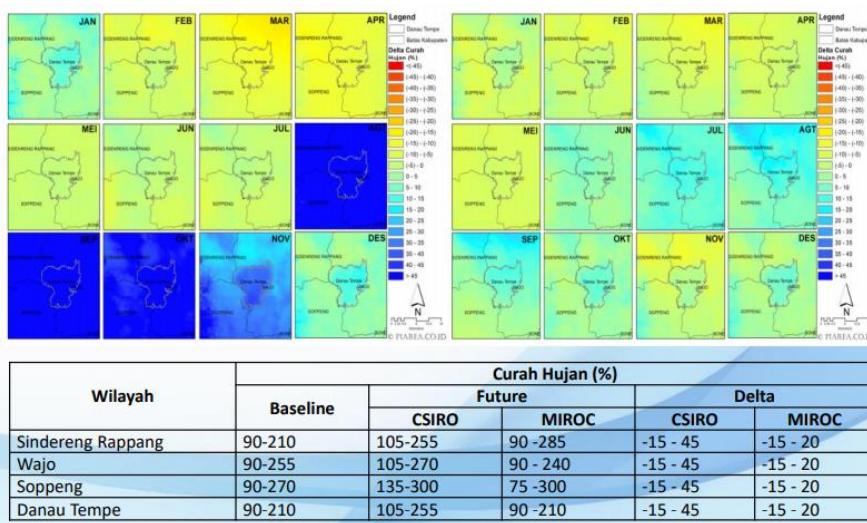


Figure 4. Changes in the CSIRO (left) and MIROC (right) monthly maximum-precipitation models using the Wordclim climate model output.

4. Precipitation forecast

11. Changes in precipitation using the output of the climate model compiled by Worldclim.

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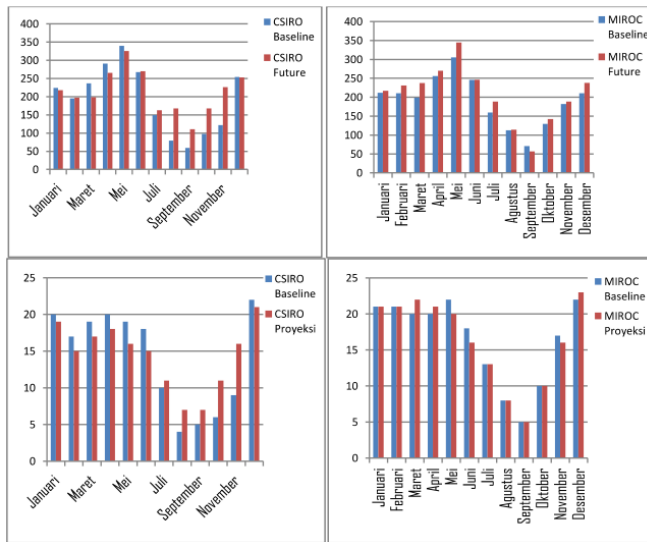


Figure 52. Graph of monthly (top) and daily (bottom) precipitation changes in CSIRO (left) and MIROC (right) models using Wordclim climate model output.

12. The amount of precipitation in the vicinity of lake Tempe is 1,400–1,800 mm/year and in the Bila and Walanae watershed area is 1,400–4,000 mm/year. Based on Figure 5, the highest average precipitation is from April to June, with the highest peak in May, while the lowest average monthly rainfall is from August to October, with the highest peak in September. The scale of the disaster based on risk from climate change shows that the river basin of Lake Tempe is vulnerable to climate change, with all villages in this area being moderately vulnerable and the drought risk being at high-low, low-to-medium, and medium-risk levels (Figure 6 and 73).

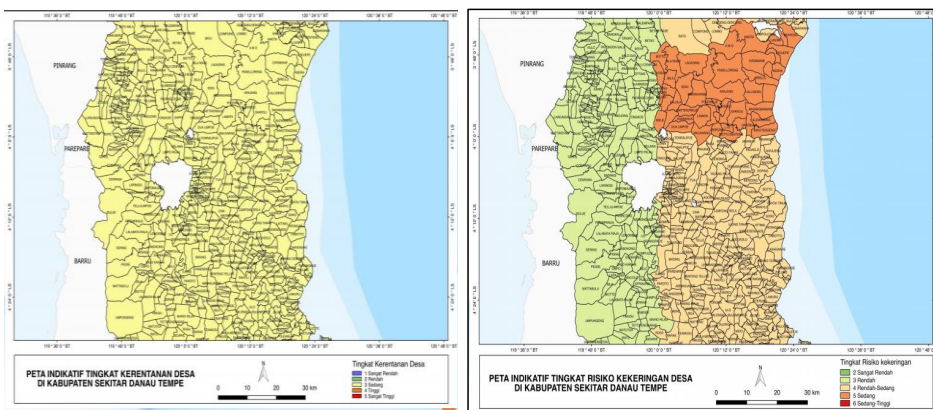


Figure 63. Indicative map of village vulnerability levels in the Lake Tempe and

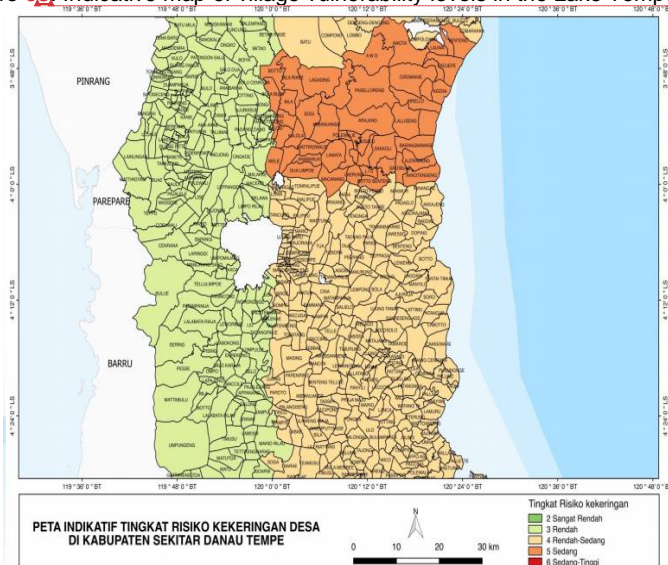


Figure 7. Indicative map of drought rates in villages in the Catchment area of Lake Tempe

13. In addition, the ecosystem changes due to climate change and the geomorphology of the catchment of Lake Tempe. The morphological units of Lake Tempe consist of three groups: flat landscape unit dominant about 50%, eastward, scattered around Lake Tempe, and along the main river that empties into Lake Tempe. The undulating to hilly terrain unit occupies about 40% in the west and south. The steep hilly terrain unit occupies about 10% of the western and northern portions of the Lake Tempe drainage basin. The land use pattern in the Lake Tempe drainage basin is 283,899.84 ha, dominated by dryland agriculture mixed with shrubs covering 85,294.03 ha or 30.04%, paddy fields covering 60,542.86 ha or 21.33%, dry land agriculture covering an area of 37,629.17 ha or 13.25%, shrubs 33,728.92 ha or 11.88%, primary dry forest 31,398.08 ha or 11.06%. The rest is secondary dry forest, swamp scrub, forest plants, settlements, grasslands/savannas, open land, and bodies of water ⁶.

14. Climate change leading to increased precipitation is one of the problems in Lake Tempe, causing flooding, soil erosion, and silting/sedimentation around the lake. The sub-optimal functioning of the water system where land-use patterns are dominated by dry farming without applying the principles of soil- and water protection. Furthermore, the land use pattern dominated by primary forest and shrubs has the potential to trigger additional critical areas, flooding, and sedimentation. The number of wild plants (weeds) such as water hyacinth covering the lake's surface impacts silting and reducing the beauty and aesthetics of the lake. The common *Eichornia crassipes* is a floating aquatic plant with thick leaves and hollow stems that reproduce very quickly, so it is considered a plant that can damage the marine environment.

⁶ KLHK, Rencana Pengelolaan Danau Tempe, Direktorat Pengendalian Kerusakan Perairan Darat, 2019.

15. One of the effects of sedimentation is the decrease in Lake Tempe's area over several decades, as shown in the ~~figure~~Figure 4 below:

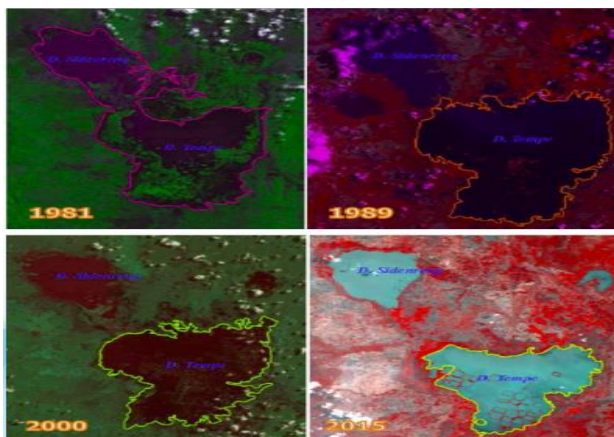


Figure 84. Decrease in the Lake Tempe area

16. Figure 8-4 shows the area shrinking over the past twenty years to more than 15,000 hectares. In 1981, 1989, and 2000, it shrank to 8,213.44 ha, 17,611.87 ha, and ~~15,945.13~~and 15,945.13 ha, respectively. In 2015 the remaining area was only 8,240.76 ha. The rate of decrease in the territory of the lake reaches 1.48 km² per year, and experts have estimated that Lake Tempe will disappear in the 2093 dry season ⁶.

5. Project Context.

17. Through this project intervention, the Lake Tempe Catchment area community will be able to increase resilience to the impacts of climate change, both social and economic, through institutional empowerment of community groups through the involvement of farmer groups, government agencies, and NGOs. This project proposal focuses on improving and developing ecosystems by improving forest and land cover in the Lake Tempe Catchment Area, thereby increasing forest nutrition, creating new jobs, or diversifying income. This project can contribute to efforts to reduce greenhouse gas (GRK) emissions, community capacity through the Integrated Climate Village (Proklam) program, waste management, and the formation of the Lake and Climate Change Care Group. Established Tempe Lake Forum (FDT), Strengthened Forest Farmer Groups (KTH), Established District Social Forestry Working Groups, Strengthened Social Forestry Group (KPS), and Social Forestry Business Group (KUPS) upon approval/approval of Social Forestry Concessions, and Strengthened Farmer Groups and Business Groups of Sericulture. This proposal is a strategic and earnest attempt to address vulnerability to climate change, which has significant and lasting impacts, particularly in the Lake Tempe drainage basin. The exposure to climate change is high, especially in the area around the lake, which is directly affected by the lake water overflow in the rainy season, making the people in the Lake Tempe drainage basin vulnerable to the impact.
18. Increasing precipitation, temperatures, and changes in land cover and land-use patterns have resulted in higher intensities of landslides and flooding in the catchment area. Furthermore, the uncontrolled conversion of forest areas in the upstream area leads to a critical area and

⁶ KLHK.

high disaster potential. Communities in the Lake Tempe Catchment area, mainly working as lower-middle-class farmers, have suffered severe losses from climate change. In addition, it becomes increasingly difficult for local governments to solve these problems when human resource capacities are not yet sufficient. The damage to natural resources will be more severe, triggering a slowdown in economic levels and regional development.

Project / Programme Objectives:

19. The primary goal of this program is to increase ecosystem resilience and community resilience to climate change impacts in the Lake Tempe Catchment Area with the following activity components:

1. Strengthening the forest rehabilitation management to develop social forestry programs, forest protection, and security. It impacts the improvement of forest management systems, environmental improvement, and community income.
2. Improving management of social forestry programs after Social Forestry Agreement approval strengthens adaptation to climate change impacts.
3. Improving the sericulture management system in a participatory manner through a cooperative pattern of parties to support policies and restore the glory of South Sulawesi's sericulture business to improve the lives of people affected by climate change.
4. Strengthen intersectoral strategies and climate change resilience for ecosystem resilience of the Lake Tempe catchment.
5. Management of stakeholder knowledge and learning to ensure the sustainability of climate change adaptation efforts in an integrated manner for the resilience of the Lake Tempe River Basin ecosystem.

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Project / Programme Components and Financing:

Table 1. Activity Fund budget

Project/Programme Componentss	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (US\$)
1. Strengthening the forest rehabilitation management to develop social forestry programs, forest protection, and security. It impacts the improvement of forest management systems, environmental improvement, and community income	1.1.1. The formation of Forest Farmer Group became a pioneer in implementing local government policies related to Lake Tempe. 1.1.2. Increased stakeholder support to sustain forest restoration to protect lakes. 1.1.3. The formation of Village Regulations is the village chief's decision to direct community involvement in forest management to protect the ecosystem of the Lake Tempe Catchment area 1.2.1. Implementation in terms of helping groups dealing with climate change and lakes. 1.2.2. Strengthening the capacity of the community in designing adaptation strategies to the impacts of climate change in the Lake Tempe drainage basin around the lake. 1.2.3. There is an internalization of climate change adaptation and mitigation actions in OPD related to Lake Tempe. 1.2.4. There is a monitoring system for climate change adaptation and mitigation used by the parties to ensure sustainability.	1.1. The formation of a group capable of raising public awareness of the sustainability of post-remediation forest functions across 1,220 hectares. 1.2. Strengthening actors and institutions in supporting adaptation to climate change	\$250,093
2. Improving management of social forestry programs after Social Forestry Agreement approval strengthens adaptation to climate change impacts.	5.3.1. Increased KTH skills in forest and land reclamation management to improve the Lake Tempe Catchment Catchment area. 5.3.2. The availability of study results, facilities, and infrastructure for forest product processing technology and the economic potential of lake management. 5.3.3. The formation of a market network. 2.1.1. Development of management aspects after approval of community forest or village forest. 2.1.2. Increased forest cover in areas post authorization/legal access of Social Forestry Group. 2.2.1. Increased capacity of facilitators and local communities in Social Forestry Business Groups. 2.2.2. Increased stakeholder capacity in sustainable forest management. 2.2.3. Increased support for the parties in the Task force to Encourage the Social Forestry Scheme in promoting the Social Forestry Business Group.	1.3. Increased independence and community income from forest and sea economy results 2.4. Increased The business group of Social Forestry in permitted area of 4,160 ha in Lake Tempe catchment area 2.1. 2.2. Strengthening parties and institutions of POKJA PS, Social Forestry Group (KUPS) in supporting climate change adaptation	\$255,333

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Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

	2.2.4. Improved skills of Social Forestry Group, Social Forestry Business Group, and women, in dealing with sustainable forest food.		
	2.3.1. Availability of technological facilities and infrastructure for forest food processing. 2.3.2. Absorption of forest food product to the market	2.3. Increasing community income from forest food in the Lake Tempe catchment area	
3. Improve the management system of sericulture in a participatory way through the cooperation pattern of the parties to help revitalize the sericulture business to improve the lives of people affected by climate change.	3.1.1. pre-condition of sericulture 3.1.2. Increasing land cover through mulberry cultivation. 3.1.3. Raising public awareness of the importance of mulberry cultivation and silkworm rearing.	3.1. The formation of a sericulture -business group	\$182,647
	3.2.1. Increasing the common good through empowerment models while at the same time focusing on economic aspects and nature conservation. 3.2.2. Increasing the creativity and innovation of sericulture business players in the development of each formed social forestry business group. 3.2.3. Increase the capacity of the parties to manage sustainable sericulture business. 3.2.4. Stronger support for the parties to promote the development of sericulture. 3.2.5. Improved ability of sericulture business groups to deal with sustainable production. 3.2.6. Availability of facilities and infrastructure for sericulture processing technology. 3.2.7. Introduction of sericulture products to the market	3.3. Empower sericulture business and institutions in supporting climate change adaptation and mitigation.	
4. Strengthening multisectoral policy in climate change adaptation strategies for ecosystem resilience and socio-economic resilience of the Lake Tempe catcment area.	4.1.1. Establishment and Operation of the task force of Climate Change Adaptation (POKJA-API). 4.1.2. Internalization of the action plan for adaptation to climate change in local government policies and the existence of a planning document for action plans for adaptation to climate change at the local level. 4.1.3. Climate change adaptation monitoring system can be used by the parties to ensure sustainability.	4.1. Strengthening cross-sectoral policies to ensure sustainable adaptation to climate change	\$90,447
5. Management of knowledge and learning for stakeholders to ensure	5.1.4.1.1. Dissemination of programs to strengthen and promote policies and alignments	5.2. Strengthening stakeholder understanding through the	\$68,047

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Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

the sustainability of climate change adaptation efforts in an integrated manner for the resilience of the Lake Tempe ecosystem.	<u>6.1.2.4.1.2.</u> The existence of an early warning system platform for communities to adapt to climate change Lake Tempe Catchment Catchment area Ecosystem	dissemination process	
5. 			
6. Project/Programme Execution cost			\$71,989
7. Total Project/Programme Cost			\$918,556
8. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)			\$78,077
Amount of Financing Requested			\$996,633

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Projected Calendar:

20. Indicate the dates of the following milestones for the proposed project/programme

Table 2. Projected date calendar of proposed project programme

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

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PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

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

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A.21. Based on the previous conditions, this consortium requires a multistakeholder participation approach in encouraging climate change adaptation in the Lake Tempe catchment area community, particularly through integrated forest and natural silk management to adapt to climate change. This programme will refer to the five main components of the programme below

Component 1. Strengthening forest rehabilitation management institutions, social forestry development, forest protection, and security impacts the forest management system and the environment and community income

22. The Regulation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry No. P.16/MENLHK/SETJEN/SET.1/8/2020 on the Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry stated that corrective action through the implementation of low-carbon development and resilience to climate change through recovery, Forest and land rehabilitation and reducing the rate of deforestation can be an early strategy for sustainable development¹. Forest and Land Restoration is one of the national programs for restoring critical areas within forest areas and outside forest areas, the implementation of which in Catchment area areas includes reservoirs/dams/dams, priority lakes, priority Catchment areas and disaster-prone areas, and certain ecosystems coasts /marine areas and borders.

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23. Forest and land remediation activities in Lake Tempe, a priority lake, were carried out in 2019 through the Rehabilitation and Afforestation through a self-government model and a contract model based on a technical plan year before the activity was carried out. Reforestation uses an intensive pattern in areas with open land conditions or bushy bushes where there are no community agricultural activities. The plants used for this activity are woody plants or trees that produce non-timber forest products with the primary objective of area conservation. On the other hand, the rehabilitation of agroforestry patterns is carried out in forest areas with open land cover, shrubs, mixed gardens, and community farming activities. Types of base plants include timber and non-timber forest products (HHBK) and hedges or cover crops. The main objective is the sustainable protection function (ecology) and socio-economic function through the Social Forestry Pattern with a scheme that suits the local community conditions. Therefore, sustainability must involve the community in the protection and security of the forest from the preconditioning, planning, implementation, and maintenance, as well as after participatory forest restoration activities by the established Forest Farmers Group and the Forest Ranger Partner Group.

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24. In implementing agroforestry activities, prerequisites, implementation, and post-rehabilitation maintenance are required, guided by the pattern of social forestry. Its performance requires the support of vital human resources and community institutions, as well as the understanding of the parties who are expected to ensure the sustainability of forest and land restoration management. In implementing intensive model afforestation activities, established municipal

¹ MENLHK, *RENCANA STRATEGIS KEMENTERIAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP DAN KEHUTANAN TAHUN 2020-2024* (Indonesia, 2020).

institutions and working partners of the forest police are strengthened within the framework of the protection and security of forests, including the results of forest restoration activities.

25. Activities that have been carried out include preconditioning the community around the project site, facilitating the formation of forest farmer groups, strengthening institutions, assisting in the implementation of seed supply seedbeds, and technical guidance on planting and maintenance of the first year and 2nd year (post-project).

26. The activities that will be carried out are facilitating the development of the forest farmer group into the Social Forestry Group as a manager of forest rehabilitation results to obtain approval for the social forestry scheme. Continued Plant maintenance, nurseries for the enrichment of crops, and other productive crops, counseling on forest protection and security and collaborative prevention of forest and land fire management

— This activity will provide benefits for environmental improvement, in this case, the microclimate and reduction of erosion and sedimentation, as well as improving the community's economy through forest product timber (long-term) efforts and freshwater fisheries in Lake Tempe due to environmental improvements in the upper reaches of the river that become inlets.

27. This activity will also educate the community to be interested in planting timber and NFPs on their farmland, which aims to improve the community's economy through agroforestry and community forests, as well as piloting soil and water conservation on community lands outside of forested areas. The human resource capacity in understanding regional management differs, so training and support are needed to expand and develop the capacity from the Forest Farmer Group to the Social Forestry Group for regional management. The parties are expected to be able to facilitate Social Forestry Group so that the goals are related to the community's understanding of the importance of forest ecosystems, which can increase environmental and socio-economic benefits as climate change adaptation efforts.

Component 2. Improving management of social forest programs after Social Forestry agreement approval strengthens adaptation to climate change impacts.

28. The improvement of social forestry agreement in this component is highlighted in efforts to facilitate the approval of social forestry management in the area of post-rehabilitation activities of agroforestry patterns in the Lake Tempe catchment area of 1,500 hectares spread over Sidenreng Rappang and Soppeng districts. The main thing that will be done is the facilitation of post-permission/permission activities in Social Forestry Groups (KPS) and the establishment of Social Forestry Business Groups (KUPS), thereby improving the KUPS classification into Blue, Silver, gold, and platinum classes. The class improvement and strengthening of KPS capacity in institutional management, regional management, and enterprise management according to the stages of institutional group development of KUPS and improving its classification. This facilitation is based on Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 9 of 2021 on Social Forest Management and South Sulawesi Governor Decree No. 1576/7 of 2021 on Roadmap of South Sulawesi Social Forestry Development⁸.

29. Empowering forest farmer groups, women's groups, and other vulnerable groups in the management of forest food products to be developed in project intervention villages. Through various mentoring activities, training, workshops, and comparative studies, empowerment activities are carried out. This activity will involve all members of the educated target group. After the establishment of KPS and KUPS, through the involvement of women and other vulnerable groups, field facilitators will collaborate and provide routine support by transforming knowledge and changing the mindset of the target community about the project goals.

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⁸ SK ROADMAP PERHUTANAN SOSIAL PROVINSI SULAWESI SELATAN TAHUN 2021-2025 (Indonesia).

30. Forest security encompasses all activities and efforts undertaken by forest officials with the support of relevant authorities and the community related to securing forests and forest products in a planned and ongoing manner based on the principle of efficiency and effectiveness. The implementation of community-based forest area security is based on the knowledge carried out by the forest police to create safe and orderly conditions and involves the affected community. The KPS is a community group around the forest that can assist the forest police in implementing forest protection under the coordination, guidance, and oversight of the Inspectorate. The KPS may be able to become a representative of the community around the forest to be a working partner with stakeholders, e.g., Forest Ranger, whose function is to participate in forest security patrol activities as well as socialization and consultation. Local community involvement needs to be encouraged to be more active by equipping them with knowledge of community-based surveillance techniques.

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Component 3. Improving the sericulture management system in a participatory manner through a cooperative pattern of parties to support policies and restore the glory of South Sulawesi's sericulture business to improve the lives of people affected by climate change.

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31. Sericulture is one of the non-timber forest enterprises that can take labor, from planting and mulberry plants, silkworms rearing, processing cocoons into threads, and weaving industry. Some sericulture business activities have long been carried out and occupied by the community around Lake Tempe, particularly in Soppeng, Wajo, and Sidenreng Rappang regencies peaked in the late 1970s to early 2000s. This condition put South Sulawesi as a producer of National Silk yarn at around 70%-80%². One of the problems in the development of sericulture is the quality of silkworm seeds, the development of farmers in the sericulture business, the lack of coordination, and the lack of Cross-sectoral policy in the development of the silk business. Therefore, in this project, the strengthening of the Sericulture Business Group is facilitated from the upstream side by enabling the sourcing of high-quality adaptable seeds from certified silkworm seed producers and the sourcing of mulberry plant seeds from state nurseries in Soppeng, Wajo, and Sidenreng Rappang Regencies. In its implementation, promoting the Sericulture Business Group through a demonstration of the manufacture mulberry plant and maintenance of plants, a demonstration of the manufacture of Maintenance Young Silkworm Rearing Unit (UPUK), and Late Silkworm Rearing Unit (UPUB) for members of the late silkworm rearing group.

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32. The middle part, including processing cocoons into silk threads and weaving, will allow existing spinning and weaving tools to be repaired and or new tools to be acquired as needed. Next comes product downstream by establishing cooperation between sericulture farmers, processing and weaving industries with marketing products to consumers. It is also facilitating access to capital to support the policy of the South Sulawesi regional government by labeling sericulture products of South Sulawesi to support one of the efforts under the Restoration of Glory Policy Sericulture from South Sulawesi. The establishment of the Sericulture Coordination Forum or Advisory Board (BAMUS Sutura) will be facilitated to integrate sericulture activities from upstream to downstream. Sericulture activities must be integrated into the RPJM/Renstra, RPJMD and made one of the priorities in the policy of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the Ministry of Industry, the policy of the South Sulawesi provincial government as well as the district government, which still has facilities and the former Sericulture Center and the building of the Sericulture Administration Unit, Perum Perhutani. Apart from that, it will be facilitated to improve the quality of the parties' human resources and build understanding and capacity in the sericulture business. With a range of activities being

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² Sadapotto and others.

carried out, it will strengthen community adaptation to the effects of climate change and create new employment opportunities for vulnerable groups, especially rural women and youth, to strengthen social security, livelihoods, and economic resilience. It should be noted that the sericulture business is labor-intensive, dominated by female and youth workers, with education being dominated by those who have not completed elementary school to junior high, mainly in the care of silkworms and the processing of cocoons in yarn and weaving.

33. Management Sericulture will begin with increasing the capacity of stakeholders and communities to build understanding to restore the glory of Sericulture and strengthen the institution of silk farmers; making mulberry plants as silkworm rearing is also a greening plant in the community which is expected to contribute to the absorption of carbon dioxide (CO₂) for reducing Greenhouse Gas emissions (GHG), control of surface flow and soil erosion, to reduce flooding in catchment area and sedimentation of Lake Tempe.

Component 4. Strengthen intersectoral climate change adaptation strategies and capacity for Lake Tempe Catchment Area resilience

34. In order to ensure the sustainability of adaptation actions due to climate change, it is necessary to have cross-sectoral, cross-OPD policies through provincial and district regional policies by involving parties in the management of the Lake Tempe Catchment area by continuing to adhere to alignment with the central government guidelines, including Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No. P.33/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/3/2016 on Guidelines for the Preparation of Climate Change Adaptation Measures, in line with the nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in managing the reduction of greenhouse gas (GRK) warming according to Presidential Decree No. 98 of 2021 as one of the government documents showing the government's commitment and concern to contribute to combating the effects of climate change. The existence of people engaged in agriculture and forestry in general in the Lake Tempe drainage basin is highly vulnerable to disasters caused by climate change. Ecosystem and socioeconomic community resilience through forestry efforts can be a method of adaptation to climate change, which is one of the Sustainable Development Goals/SDGs. Therefore, a policy is needed to consider the parties in formulating the action plan on climate change. This policy integrates with the medium-term development plans of the province and regency (RPJMD) for the village government and in the strategic plan of the regional apparatus organizations (Strategic Planning), work plans of the provincial governments, and work plans of the village governments.

Component 5. Knowledge management and stakeholder learning to ensure the sustainability of integrated climate change adaptation efforts for the resilience of the Lake Tempe Catchment area ecosystem

35. The project components and activities carried out will be published and documented in a piece of knowledge and learning management system, as material to ensure sustainability and adaptation goals to climate change and as a reference for replication elsewhere in the future. It is, therefore, necessary to promote the establishment of task force of social forest, House Gas Emissions from Glass (GRK), and the establishment of lake forums by the state government, as well as to incorporate knowledge about lakes and sericulture into the local curricula of elementary schools at senior high schools in project intervention areas. The documentation and dissemination of climate change adaptation activities also aim to increase community awareness and capacity to adapt to climate change.

B. Describe how the project/programme provides economic, social and environmental benefits, with particular reference to the most vulnerable communities, and vulnerable

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groups within communities, including gender considerations. Describe how the project /programme will avoid or mitigate negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

a. Social and Economic Benefits.

36. Both men and women carry out integrated management of forest areas following their roles and functions in the prevailing social structure. Vulnerable groups are a priority in this project because they are the group that feels the most risk of impact on climate change. Integrated forest management requires the existence of capabilities owned by managers, so it requires training, study appeals, knowledge transfer, and regular discussions with the group members involved. In each assisted village, the project will implement the Climate Village Program (Proklm) through a group institution formed as a national movement to control climate change through mitigation and adaptation efforts.

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37. This project also involves gender mainstreaming in making an innovation from plant products produced from forests that can be used as a home industry product, including pecan oil packaged in a bottle and given its own brand. Water hyacinth that becomes a weed for the waters of Lake Tempe can be turned into products of high artistic value, such as making bags, flower pots, tissue holders, dish mats, and organic fertilizer. Live dispensary plants can be used as herbal life. Household waste, both organic and inorganic, can be used: for example, organic waste such as vegetable waste, fruit and dry leaves can be used as Liquid Organic Fertilizer (POC), inorganic waste such as plastic can be used as artwork that can be sold to help the family's economy.

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38. This project will directly address the ability to adapt to climate change regarding economic and social resilience. Through institutional strengthening, community capacity building, labor or income diversification, food security, and ecosystem services through forest efforts, namely rehabilitation and afforestation, social forestry, and Sericulture Business. The total beneficiaries of this project are 52,982 people spread across 19 villages, and six sub-regencies have been selected as the target of the activity, including sub-counties belonging to the Lake Tempe catchment area. The selected villages in the project site are based on the impacts and disasters that occur at that location and will include villages classified as vulnerable to a class of moderately to highly vulnerable to climate change. See Annex 1.

b. Environmental Benefits

39. The activities will directly impact the quality of natural resources and the environment's resilience. Forest and land rehabilitation management, social forestry development, and sericulture business management in the Lake Tempe River Basin will support the increase in land and forest cover, improving environmental quality. It will help reduce greenhouse gas (GRK) emissions from the ecosystem of Lake Tempe Catchment Area. The project intervention will help reduce the rate of conversion of forest land to plantations and agriculture to forest restoration using an agroforestry pattern. Additionally, forest and land restoration activities in the Upper Catchment area of Lake Tempe will support climate change adaptation goals by reducing the risk of flooding and drought, reducing water quality, reducing erosion and sedimentation in the Lake Tempe drainage basin, and improving the quality of the lake ecosystem.

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c. Gender and Vulnerable Groups Benefits

40. The project activities will impact increasing gender participation, namely women, youth groups, and other vulnerable groups where participation of women and youth from various groups in performance outcomes is crucial, with female involvement at least 30%. Actions to integrate women into the management of the Lake Tempe Catchment area can take the

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form of forest restoration, social forestry, agroforestry, and the sericulture business.

41. This project empowers women and vulnerable groups in making cultivation plots involving natural silk farming groups that do not have mulberry gardens, providing training and internship opportunities for egg consumers/silk farmers regarding the maintenance of mulberry gardens, maintenance of caterpillars with the intention that consumers can cultivate silkworms properly, provide guidance to silkworm keepers both private companies, farmer groups, as well as individuals, by visiting consumer locations and providing technical advice to produce suitable quality cocoons.

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42. To ensure justice for vulnerable groups at the household and individual levels, this project will carry out activities to identify vulnerable groups in each assisted village, namely women, the elderly, and people with disabilities. Identification of households and individual vulnerable groups will ensure their involvement in project activities such as creative business activities, yard management, and production of forest food commodities according to their needs and capabilities.

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43. Considerations of gender equality can influence projects in climate change adaptation, and mitigation efforts carried out in terms of access to counseling and training as well as control over the treatment of social forest management such as the types of commodities grown, plant medicines, the timing of fertilizers dominated by men while the joint role between men and women is to jointly spread seedlings, water, fertilize, harvest and control forest management. The home industry, the dominant industry, is carried out by women. The dominant participation activity carried out by men physically is to open land and raise land, while participation activities carried out by women are managing crop products in the form of home industry. The benefits of adaptation and mitigation of climate change are predominantly felt together according to the position of their respective functions, roles, and responsibilities.

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

44. Promoting and increasing the adaptability to climate change in the Tempe Lake catchment area, this project will promote rural rehabilitation pilots covering an area of 10 ha/village in 12 villages. The results of communal forest rehabilitation in social forestry in previously formed groups propose an area of 1.220 ha and improvement of social forestry after approval/approval of 4.160 Ha to 19 KPS-Social Forestry Group and increasing classification of 19 Social Forestry Business Group KUPS. Development of a pilot plant of 2 ha/village in 2 villages in Soppeng, 2 in Wajo, and 1 in Sidenreng Rappang, equipped with a small Cocoons maintenance unit in each village.

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45. The total cost of the project implementation plan in the Lake Tempe catchment area is \$996,633, affecting 19 villages and 11 sub-districts spread across three districts in the Lake Tempe catchment area. This project will have an impact on increasing community resources by 52,982 people.

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46. The project budget will be used to improve skills, knowledge, and ultimately the resilience of communities in intervention villages, village governments, and district governments to be more adaptive to change climate. In addition, no less necessary, the use of the budget for this project will result in cross-sectoral cooperation in the planning and implementation of the construction of the Lake Tempe catchment area. Tempe. It is expected to be part of the budgeting policy commitment strategy from the district office fund from the village government for a programme of activities that support climate change adaptation in the Lake Tempe catchment area in the future.

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47. Apart from being an effort to build food security in the face of climate change. The use of funds in this program is an effort to increase capacity and minimize ecosystem damage due to

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climate change. These efforts will ultimately benefit indigenous peoples economically and socially.

D. Describe how the project / programme is consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, including, where appropriate, 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.

48. National policies will consistently guide this project per Presidential Regulation 18 of 2020, where climate-resilient development is one of the National priorities in RPJMN 2020-2024. Apart from that, referring to the NDC Document, the NDC Roadmap for Climate Change Adaptation (API), ministerial regulation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry number 168/2022 concerning Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU) Net Sink 2030 in it regulates the contribution of the sector Forestry to Reduce GHG emissions through forest and land rehabilitation activities, landscape-based forest conservation and protection for the resilience of ecosystem services, especially Lake Tempe catchment area. The Climate Village Program is following the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), KPS and KUPS Development and Natural Silk Business for economic, social, and livelihood resilience as well and also referring to the 2018-2023 RPJMD of South Sulawesi Province in the field of forestry, namely forest and land rehabilitation, development of social forestry and restoring the glory of natural silk in South Sulawesi.

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49. The Forest Rehabilitation activities refer to the national policy through Government Decree No. 76 of 2008, which starts community-based forest restoration activities from planning, implementation, and maintenance with the hope that local communities can conserve and enjoy the benefits of the forest. This Decree is confirmed in the Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry No. P.16/MENLHK/SETJEN/SET.1/8/2020, which makes forest and land restoration activities one of the priority policies expected to contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, which can lead to global warming due to climate change. In addition, another priority of this activity is the development and granting of access to forest legality for the community through the approval of social forest management according to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No. 9 of 2021, which aims to help reduce poverty. In connection with the improvement of the lake management system, there is a need to carry out rescue efforts based on Presidential Decree No. 60 of 2020 on Saving Lakes as a Priority as well as Presidential Decree No. 98 of 2021 on Implementation of Economic Carbon Value for National Achievement of Certain Contribution Targets and Control of House Gas Emissions from Glass (GRK) in the National Development and Climate Resilient Development Guidelines issued in 2021 by BAPENAS/Department of Development Planning.

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50. The provincial government of South Sulawesi has priority programs and commodities. There are Reforestation and Afforestation activities, social forestry, climate change adaptation, mitigation activities, and Sericulture business. That has established itself as local wisdom and designated it as a regional priority of the RPJMD 2019-2023. In addition, by the Governor's Decree, South Sulawesi Governor's Order No. 31 of 2020 on Guidelines for the Implementation of Regional Regulations for Catchment area Management in South Sulawesi, the South Sulawesi Governor's ratification in 2018 concerning Setting out the Lake Management Plan Tempe mandates several priority activities including collaboration between sectors from upstream to downstream through stakeholder engagement. The South Sulawesi Governor's Decree No. 1576/VII/YUN 2021 on Social Forestry Roadmap, followed by Governor's Decree No. 723/III/the Year 2022 on the Taskforce to Accelerate Social Forestry, expected to be a support system is used in community-based forest restoration activities as well as in the collaborative work acceleration of Social Forestry. For the development of

sericulture, the Governor Decree No. 47 of 2021 on the Use of Labels on Silk with Typical Motifs of South Sulawesi has been established, which is one of the strategic steps to restore the glory of sericulture as a leading commodity in South -Sulawesi. At the district level, to save Lake Tempe, the Wajo Regency Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2016 and the Regent's Regulation concerning the Roadmap for the Sericulture Industry in Wajo Regency were enacted and stated explicitly in the Wajo RPJMD. Regencies of Soppeng and Sidenreng Rappang.

51. The Government of Indonesia also, through the document The 1st Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), has established a climate change adaptation strategy aimed at reducing risks in all development sectors in by 2030 with the target of realizing economic resilience, social resilience, and livelihood as well as ecosystem and landscape resilience. Concerning ecosystem resilience, one of the ecosystems that need attention is the lake ecosystem. Lake Tempe is a vital lake to save and is vulnerable to climate change.

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52. The Tempe Lake ecosystem needs to be protected because it has ecosystem services that are very important for the lives of the surrounding community. The Tempe Lake ecosystem has provided services as a water source, food (fisheries), and water management regulatory service. Protection of the lake ecosystem is necessary so that ecosystem services remain available so that they can provide support to the community from the impacts of climate change. Through Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 18 of 2020, Climate Resilient Development has become one of the 6th (six) national priorities (PN) in the 2020-2024 RPJMN. Increasing climate resilience in Indonesia is focused on 4 (four) sectors affected by climate change, one of which is the Water Sector. In addition, in this project, the improvement of the Tempe Lake ecosystem to support the availability of clean water sources is also in line with the objectives of the Sustainable Development Plan (SDGs) in Indonesia number 6 is the availability of clean water and proper sanitation for the community.

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

53. This project will facilitate the pre-approval of social forestry in Forest Rehabilitation area with agroforestry patterns and strengthen social forestry systems post-approval/approval of the social forestry system in the Lake Tempe catchment area. The intervention area is the protection forest and commercial forests. The technical proposal for a social forestry program refers to the latest regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia, namely Regulation No. 9 of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of 2021 on Social Forestry with Community Development and Participation by Forest Farmer Groups/Social Forestry Groups, Social Forestry Business Group and other village institutions. In the process of involving counselors in each district are engaged in the program.

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54. In the Lake Tempe Catchment area intervention, the lake edge area will be managed by the Director-General for Catchment area Management and Protection Forest Regulation No. P.4/PDASHL/SET/KUM.1/3/2019 on Lake Damage Control with the primary objective of damage management and protection lake ecosystem. Apart from that, the forest and land restoration activities in the Lake Tempe River Basin are guided by the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No. P.105/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 on the Procedures for Conducting Supporting Activities Incentives as well Promotion and control of forest and land rehabilitation activities

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55. This Project will support the regional institutions in preparing action plans for climate change adaptation, ensuring the sustainability of climate change adaptation measures at the regional

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level, concerning the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No. 33 of 2016 on guidelines for the preparation of Measures to adapt to climate change by involving different sectors in their planning. Apart from that, the action of the Climate Village program is guided by the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 84 of 2016 on the Climate Village Program (ProKlim) with the main components of site-level adaptation and mitigation. Apart from that, a team of experts will be recruited to oversee the Project based on their respective capacities, supporting certain research institutions such as the Center for Environmental Research and Development at Hasanuddin University will also become partners of the consortium and directly oversee the implementation of all project activities under national standards of national policy, relevant and applicable local government in Indonesia.

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

F.

56. Currently, there is no duplication of this project with other funding sources. Future, however, will be driven by small projects conducted through other funding sources to continue outputs. Synergy with stakeholders who also have an interest in this project by building a collective agreements related to the roles. This is intended to avoid overlapping in role, rights and responsibilities.

57. Programme and projects have been carried out in the Tempe Lake catchment area, especially in Sidenreng Rappang Regency and Soppeng Regency, namely the 2019-2021 Forest and Land Rehabilitation project, which has been completed by Watershed Management Center and Jeneberang Saddang Protection Forest, Ministry of Environment and Forestry. In fact, there were no follow-up activities following the Principles of Forest Management, namely continued maintenance and enrichment of plants and Assistance and facilitation of community facilitation to obtain Approval for social forestry schemes. In both districts, climate village program activities are also carried out in other villages. A Silk Commodity Value Chain Study has also been carried out in South Sulawesi Province by the Planning, Research, and Development Agency of South Sulawesi Province, which can be a reference to restoring the glory of natural silk in South Sulawesi. We designed it as one of the components of the project we propose in this Concept Note.

G. Learning and Knowledge Management

58. If applicable, describe the learning and knowledge management Component to capture and disseminate lessons learned.

59. The essential elements of each program component in this project are based on appropriate knowledge management, communication strategies, and learning systems. This is important because adaptation efforts will not be achieved if the knowledge capacity of those involved is not yet qualified and not equally common. Success will be slow if the communication strategy is not right. The correct pattern of knowledge dissemination and systematic learning will accelerate and support project sustainability so that it can be repeated in the future. This knowledge management process can be seen in components four and component 5 of the project activities. Some specific and linear activities that will support this are as follows:

1. Promotion the Taskforces of Climate Change and Social Forestry

60. Component 4 of the project shows how knowledge can be captured by setting up task forces for pro-climate associations and Social Forestry in each district. It aims to be a forum for coordination and knowledge management to update problems that develop at the village to district level and to synthesize data and information from the lessons learned. From this, the task force team creates a joint plan, performs joint monitoring, and regularly updates the

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information. It is needed to form a group chat widely used as a means of efficient communication channels to facilitate communication between the task force members of pro-climate associations.

2. Distribution and Publication

61. Component 4 of the project focuses on disseminating learning and climate change adaptation campaigns at local, national, and even global levels. Providing media for climate change adaptation campaigns on social media and websites, movements in the form of documentaries, infographics/video graphics, and other print publications such as leaflets, posters, and banners. In addition, the outcome of this learning also produces knowledge products/assets such as best practice books and Lessons Learned and the journal Climate Change Adaptation, as well as short material for policy advocacy. Insights are also being generated and disseminated through various studies to support food security-based adaptation to climate change. The results of the study are then disseminated in the form of research papers or scientific journals.

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3. Monitoring and Early Warning System for ~~Klimat~~-Climate Change Adaptation

62. Promoting the monitoring systems and technology platforms for early warning systems on climate change adaptation that parties can use to ensure the sustainability of support and programs. This system allows the parties to measure the extent to which climate change adaptation changes occur in the project's intervention area.

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4. Capacity building

63. Building stakeholder capacity to document and disseminate project activity processes and photograph changes as they occur. Fostering stakeholder involvement in the project dissemination process will also encourage greater stakeholder involvement and enthusiasm. In addition, capacity building can be provided for field assistants/facilitators, program officers, and advisory staff in developing communication strategies, promoting the achievement of goals, and making significant project changes. To maintain continuity of knowledge and learning, modules and/or technical guidance will be produced on program elements such as forest food cultivation and forest and land restoration in the Lake Tempe catchment area.

64. Besides program components, many strategies are implemented to ensure the knowledge management process runs optimally. The use of multiple expert teams from universities or research institutes focusing on climate change adaptation included in the Task force of pro-climate association and expert teams in the Project implementation group structure. To reach out to indigenous peoples and/or vulnerable communities, project management will also consider linguistic diversity so that no lessons are missed when delivering learning content. Recruiting local workers as field facilitators can be a strategy to prevent this problem and ensure there is no communication gap at the community level, especially for indigenous and vulnerable communities.

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

65. Special attention to vulnerable groups and gender issues at the beginning of the project will seriously identify the persons or families of vulnerable groups to be involved taking into account distance and project impact, based on the analysis of the experts assigned to handle this matter. Vulnerable groups and gender became the focus of discussions during initial meetings with key stakeholders, both from the academic side, namely the "Center for Environmental Research and Development, Hasanuddin University, since June 30, 2022, as

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well as from the government, which is considered directly related to the plan of this project. Some of the Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) involved in the initial discussion (and will be involved in the next FGD if this project gets funding) are the Bappelitbangda Office, Community, and Village Empowerment Office, Environment Agency since June 27, 2022, Forestry Service/Forest Management Unit (KPH), Social service and labor, Regional Disaster Implementation Agency, Wajo Regency since June 30, 2022, District Government, Village Government, and local groups and community leaders.

66. The approach that will be taken is to identify vulnerable groups through social and community data from the most select agencies in each region. In addition, it will also be carried out directly and actively to obtain data on vulnerable groups and gender. It will also explore issues that develop (for example, gaps in the economy) and their handling. The group's active involvement is essential in achieving the goals of mitigating climate change and disasters.

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67. In the context of achieving these goals, the involvement of institutions and/or community organizations will be carried out. The participation of these stakeholders is in addition to obtaining optimal results. Another impact of this project is to improve the community's economy through efforts to strengthen the marketing of innovative business products from Lake Tempe's natural resources, such as the fisheries sector. And its processed products, the use of water hyacinth plants, and the manufacture of fabrics from silkworms. These activities can involve women massively. Some activities that require special skills or products that need innovation will include experts in their respective fields as expert consultants.

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68. Meanwhile, the consultation process has been and will be carried out intensively in the internal working group team to sharpen the results of public consultations that will involve as widely as possible for stakeholders, both at the village, sub-district, and district levels in the project area. The task force for Greenhouse gas emissions will also come partly from representatives of vulnerable groups and women to ensure the acclimatization of ideas at the lower levels.

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69. With special attention to vulnerable groups and gender issues, at the beginning of the project, vulnerable people or families to be included, taking into account the distance and the impact of the project, based on the results of the expert team's analysis, are seriously identified and tasked with it. The consultation process will directly involve the Provincial and Regency OPDs, specifically the Bappelitbangda Service, the Community and Village Empowerment Service, the Environment Service, the Forestry Service/Forest Management Unit (KPH), the Social and Labor Service, the Regional Disaster Management Agency, the district government, and the village government as well as local groups and community leaders. A participatory approach and two-way communication pattern will study and identify vulnerable groups and their problems, which will be integrated into program projects.

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70. In environmental studies, science and technology will involve specific institutions, particularly climate and catastrophe studies and other environmental studies. The use of water hyacinth, fisheries experts, and other areas are affected as expert advisors to improve the product quality to strengthen marketing networks. It is to enhance the marketing of the innovative business products from the natural resources of Lake Tempe in the form of fish and its processed products. Besides, studies and formulation of Lake Tempe Festival Tourism and Fish Farming development policies are needed. In addition to the counseling process carried out internally by the working group team, the counseling space is opened up as widely as possible through counseling sessions at the village, sub-district, and district levels. The GRK working group will also be partially composed of representatives from disadvantaged groups and women to ensure that ideas are taken up at lower levels.

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

71. This project intervenes in the area of watershed critical land forest areas and the Lake Border, down to policy reforms with a wide coverage area. The main components of the study that will be intervened are intended in addition to efforts to increase adaptability. Still, they will also play a local role in mitigating climate change by improving ecosystems on and around Lake Tempe. For example, regular activities requiring mulberry leaves as caterpillar feed will arouse the community/business group to raise mulberry, which has been abandoned. Organizing one of these activities (selection of suitable land, preparation of planting, maintenance of caterpillars to marketing of fabric products) requires high costs.

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72. Integrated Lake Tempe Ecosystem Management through conservation and management of forest areas in producing forest food commodities, management of yard land into vegetable gardens and pharmacies living from herbal plants, strengthening the silk fabric industry, and creative efforts in Lake Tempe waste management through various activities that will lead to the realization of community resilience to the impacts of climate change.

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73. Social indicators such as improving human resources through training, study appeals, and regular discussions will increase knowledge about disaster awareness. The establishment and institutional strengthening of groups at the level of farmer groups, women's groups, and climate village program groups will give birth to leadership.

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74. Economic indicators will provide an increase in income from forest food production, the results of creative efforts, the results of vegetable gardens and pharmacies, as well as the silk fabric industry.

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75. Institutional indicators through cooperation between institutions both in each village between assisted villages and cooperation between institutions at the district and provincial levels will strengthen community resilience to the impact of disasters. In terms of biophysics, topography, area and distribution of investment areas, as well as types / variety of activities, the support of AF (Adaptation Fund) in the form of grant funds will be very helpful achieving the goals of the planned project. The funds will be allocated to all the project's main activities to realize climate change adaptation to the Lake Tempe Catchment Area ecosystem.

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76. This project intervenes in the critical terrestrial forest areas of the Catchment area and Lake Borders; policy reforms are the key components being intervened to improve climate change adaptation in the Tempe Lake ecosystem. Regarding biophysics, topography, area, and distribution of the investment areas, the support of the AF (Adaptation Fund) in the form of grant funds will significantly contribute to achieving the planned project goals. Funds will be allocated to all key project activities to realize climate change adaptation in the Lake Tempe River Basin ecosystem.

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Component 1. Strengthening the forest rehabilitation management to develop social forestry programs, forest protection, and security. It impacts the improvement of forest management systems, environmental improvement, and community income.

77. Additionally (with AF): With financial support from AF, the management of the Tempe Lake area will be focused on improving and increasing the environmental carrying capacity of the lake's ecosystem. It is strengthening hard-hit communities around the Tempe Lake area affected by climate change, so the potential risk that will occur in the Tempe Lake border area due to climate change will not ultimately be increased. The activity to form and strengthen groups concerned with climate change and lakes will be the driving force in efforts to manage and improve the carrying capacity of upstream Catchment areas/Catchment areas and frontier areas to facilitate enhanced climate change adaptation in promoting Tempe Lake.

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Component 2. Improving management of social forestry programs after Social Forestry Agreement approval strengthens adaptation to climate change impacts.

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78. Baseline (without AF): Without the support of AF, improved management in promoting social forestry programs and efforts to restore the glory of Silkword South Sulawesi in the target area will be challenging to realize, given the achievements of the government, provincial, and district levels going out together. One of the obstacles to promoting the program is the significant communication gap, not yet integrated collaborative programs, lack of information on biophysics, budget, party capacity, and socio-economic and political conditions in the target area.

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Component 3. Improve the sericulture management system in a participatory manner through a cooperative pattern of stakeholders to support policies and restore the glory of the sericulture gut of South Sulawesi as an effort to improve the lives of people affected by climate change

79. Baseline (with AF): With financial support from AF, the acceleration of social forestry, the improvement of forest and land restoration management, and the improvement of sericulture management become more visible, with the added value of being able to internalize forest restoration, sustainable forest management, the impact on the Governance will have much better forest upstream of the Catchment area/Catchment area of the lake. Funds are allocated for each set of activities to achieve mitigation, which is a crucial objective, namely social forest management programs, sustainable forest restoration, and the development of sericulture as an attempt to diversify income. Assessments, biophysical and socio-economic cultural surveys and mapping were conducted to enrich climate change adaptation planning information sources. In the meantime, institutional capacity-building activities will be carried out to ensure that the plan is implemented and proceeds as expected.

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Component 4. Strengthen intersectoral strategies and climate change resilience for ecosystem resilience of the Lake Tempe catchment.

80. Baseline (without AF): Without project realization through AF support, implementing adaptation plans at the regional level will not work, given the weak system and institutional capacity to reduce climate risks, including socio-economic and ecological damage. And the lack of an explicit integration of the national action plan for adaptation to climate change at the regional level in the technical issues for action. AF's financial support will ensure the sustainability of the Lake Tempe River Basin Adaptation Plan. Strengthening capacity and incorporating expert resources into forming the Taskforce team for the pro-climate association. It provides the implementation of regional climate change adaptation actions that will also promote the sustainability of adaptation efforts in each area of the Lake Tempe River Basin ecosystem, as well as in several policies and Products that support adaptation to climate change.

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Component 5. Management of stakeholder knowledge and learning to ensure the sustainability of climate change adaptation efforts in an integrated manner for the resilience of the Lake Tempe ~~Cathment~~Catchment Area.

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81. Baseline (without AF): Without the support of AF, the process of dissemination, knowledge management, and systematic learning to support previous activities will not be optimal. Public

awareness of the threat of climate change will remain at low levels without the release of this project. With AF's support for producing films, videos, books, and other media campaigns, dissemination efforts can be undertaken to ensure program alignment and expand the scope of performance adjustment programs.

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

82. At the policy level, integrating adaptation plans into each regional development plan and pushing regional action plans into climate change adaptation is an area of project intervention coverage that is expected to be a steam coach for wider climate change adaptation. Strong elements with capacity building of stakeholders, built adaptation monitoring system, management that has an impact on economic, environmental sustainability, and lessons learned on project issues, will ensure sustainable results. A strong emphasis on monitoring and evaluation activities will ensure a sustainable outcome impact.

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83. For sustainability, the project will take a two-pronged approach; namely, the sustainability of the process by the community, realizing the benefits of adaptation actions, and secondly, accessing resources from the Government and other agencies under different schemes/programmes and managing/maintaining project outcomes and building on them further. Further studies emphasize the importance of a comprehensive approach to developing the Lake Tempe Catchment area for long-term sustainability. The proposed intervention area will last longer because it will benefit the target community, either directly or indirectly, by increasing their income.

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84. Additionally, involving local communities in decision-making is important to increase their engagement in creating solutions and ensure post-project ownership. The aim is that at the end of the project term, the selected community/group will be able to continue to self-adapt to climate change with the support of an open and participatory government. The following are the key elements of project sustainability that will be achieved:

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1. 4-Environmental Sustainability

85. The project activities will improve Lake Tempe's Catchment Area ecosystem to be more resilient and adaptive to climate change. Integrated forest management will improve carbon absorption through agroforestry models, and mulberry cultivation will positively impact and provide a sustainable ecosystem service source for the community. It will indirectly enhance the quality of the soil and water so that later it will significantly support the sustainability of ecosystem improvement and the community's social and economic sustainability.

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2. Financial Sustainability

86. The project will strengthen livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable communities in 19 intervention villages. As an agreement and commitment to implement the natural resource management plan as an action to reduce the impact of climate change to support ecosystem resilience and food security of the community. Female and male groups will get help from this programme to develop income sources and the community's welfare.

87. The financial sustainability in question is the sustainability of regional government funding to support climate change adaptation programs even after the project has ended, as well as the sustainability of the financial beneficiaries of Forest Food and the creative endeavors that result from this project. Funding in favor of climate change adaptation programs is encouraged through POKJA and Regency or provincial ordinances, so that relevant regional working units (OPD) and village governments have a legal basis for implementing strategic climate change adaptation programs and action programs. Financial sustainability at the beneficiary level will be achieved through technology processing the results, increasing financial and operational

capacity, and connecting the processed products to the right market while prioritizing gender mainstreaming. In addition, companies from forest food patterns that are encouraged will benefit from the local wisdom of the sericulture business. We know it as an effort to restore the glory of the sericulture of South Sulawesi, previously described in the socio-economic context, as well as integration into Village ordinances and village head decrees in ensuring the sustainability of funding in the Village finance.

3. 2- Institutional sustainability

88. Institutional sustainability is carried out by forming groups dealing with climate change and lakes, social forestry business groups, and sericulture business groups. The cadres involved are vulnerable communities or other target communities equipped with capacity building in institutional governance. Active community involvement with a participatory model and a collaborative process as managers in institutional subsystems is an adaptive effort to ensure that institutions are managed that support the achievement of long-term climate change adaptation. Additionally, the presence of the task forces for social forestry and House Gas Emissions from Glass (GRK), Lake FORUM, and the Climate Change Concern Group, with the support of several other policies, may allow the team to work continuously even though this project is complete.

4. 3- Sustainability of the System

89. The availability of a monitoring and surveillance system for climate change adaptation programs supported by partnership funding will continue and be used by POKJA-API, POKJA PS, BAMUS SUTERA, FORUM DANAU, and the wider community, including the integration of knowledge about lakes and Sericulture in the local content curriculum from elementary, intermediate and high school. It will also relate to knowledge management to strengthen project sustainability.

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

Table 3. Environmental and social impacts of proposed programme.

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
Compliance with the Law	This project is designed as a form of participation of the KAPASITAS consortium in the realization of action to care about climate change Menteri KLHK Number P.16/MENLHK/SETJEN/SET.1/8/2020 of the regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning the Ministry of Environment and Forestry's Strategic Aksi Plan for 2020-2024. In addition, this program will also support the Social Forestry scheme in the intervention area per PERMENLHK NUMBER P.83 / MENLHK / SETJEN / KUM.1 / 10/206.	none

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Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

	concerning Social Forestry, PERMENLHK NUMBER P.37 / MENLHK / SETJEN / KUM.1 / 6/2017 concerning Procurement and Circulation of silkworm rearing. Pr this motorcycle taxi is also designed in line with Government Regulation (PP) No.37 of 2012on integrated watershed management, SK numbers. 6746/MLHK-PSKL/KUN.1/12/2016, Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Seven the Year 2018 on Vulnerability Guidelines, Risks, and climate change impact studies.	
<u>Access and Equity</u>	The project provides fair and equitable access to the beneficiaries of the project and will not get in the way access to one of the other requirements include clean water, health, sanitation, energy, education, housing, safe and decent work terms, and rights to land.	None
<u>Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups</u>	The project aims to provide opportunities to vulnerable communities living in the program area to participate in the development decision-making process and improve the eyes of people's livelihoods and incomes, thus not adversely affecting other vulnerable groups.	None
<u>Human Rights</u>	The project sees no human rights violations.	
<u>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</u>	The project conducts gender-based activities to increase the participation of all genders to contribute. Targets have been set for the coverage of women in all project interventions related to training and other capacity-building activities. This will ensure that women have equal access to information and skills acquisition under the project.	Low Risk management: The project's design has emphasized The same opportunity to benefit from the project for all groups, including women and men. In a participatory way, using gender analysis and project gender stakeholder consultation will ensure the involvement and participation of women in project implementation
<u>Core Labour Rights</u>	Payments to labor under the project will be made per the government's	None

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	norms by following the minimum wage level and therefore ensuring the core rights of labor. No further assessment is required for compliance.	
<u>Indigenous Peoples</u>	The main target of this project is the community around the Tempe Lake Catchment Area	The implementation of the program ignores the local wisdom of indigenous peoples. <u>Risk management:</u> The project implementation will always respect and consult with community leaders as the primary beneficiaries and key stakeholders in the project's performance.
<u>Involuntary Resettlement</u>	The program does not displace any community and therefore the problem of resettlement does not arise.	None
<u>Protection of Natural Habitats</u>	This project will be devoted to the protection of the Lake Tempe Catchment area ecosystem.	None
<u>Conservation of Biological Diversity</u>	This project will be directed at the protection of the endemic fauna of Lake Tempe.	None
<u>Climate Change</u>	The project supports adaptive capacity building of communities vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change and is not expected to contribute to GHG emissions.	None
<u>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</u>	In this project, environmentally friendly materials will be used, organic waste will be reused to save resource use and minimize one-time product use.	None
<u>Public Health</u>	There is no negative impact on issues related to public health as a result of this project. No further assessment is required for compliance.	None
<u>Physical and Cultural Heritage</u>	There is no negative impact on the cultural issues of the community as a result of this project. No further assessment is required for compliance.	None
<u>Lands and Soil Conservation</u>	Efforts to protect the watershed are expected to help conserve soil and water that will not damage soil and water resources.	None

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Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

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

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Describe the arrangements for project / programme implementation.

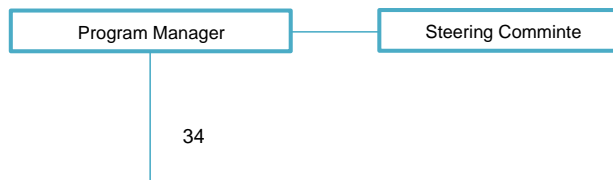
90. This project is implemented through the KAPASITAS (Konsorsium Aksi Peduli Masa Depan Danau Tempe), which the Center for Environmental Research and Development (PPLH), the Yayasan Peduli Lingkungan dan Hutan Sosial (EDUKASI) as the consortium leader, and the Rimba Nusantara Berkarya Foundation as a member of the consortium. The EDUKASI Foundation has facilitated and strengthened the Conservation Partnership Recognition and Protection Scheme (KULIN KK) in the Bulukumba TAHURA Conservation Area, facilitating the formulation of guidelines and a Social Forestry Roadmap for Bulukumba Regency, members of the POKJA for the Acceleration of Social Forestry in the province South Sulawesi and POKJA for Social Forestry in the Bulukumba Regency. The Rimba Nusantara Berkarya Foundation has experience supporting forest and land restoration in South Sulawesi through a collaboration with the Jeneberang Saddang River Basin and Protection Forest Management Center that began in 2020. PPLH is an institution among universities with experience in research and community service related to environmental issues in East Indonesia, especially in South Sulawesi province, especially in terms of involvement in study activities conducted by the government from various aspects of the study, especially technical ones, and social factors and the economics of Tempe Lake management.

91. For the implementation of the project, we will cooperate with the county environmental agency, Forest Management Unit (KPH) Walanae, Forest Management Unit (KPH) Aota, and Forest Management Unit (KPH). One of the priorities is forest and land restoration, the Development of Social Forestry, and Sericulture Business. In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Industry of Wajo Regency, and the Soppeng Regency may be involved according to their duties in organizing farmers related to mulberry and silkworm cultivation. Technical training and guidance take place after or during the organization, which usually involves data collection and analysis so that the training/consultancy and its participants reflect the objectives (issues and stakeholders) extracted from accurate data. Placement of assistants/consultants. Capacity building for competence (including sensitivity to gender issues and social inclusion) and incentives for facilitators/enhancements to facilitate farmer-entrepreneur partnerships.

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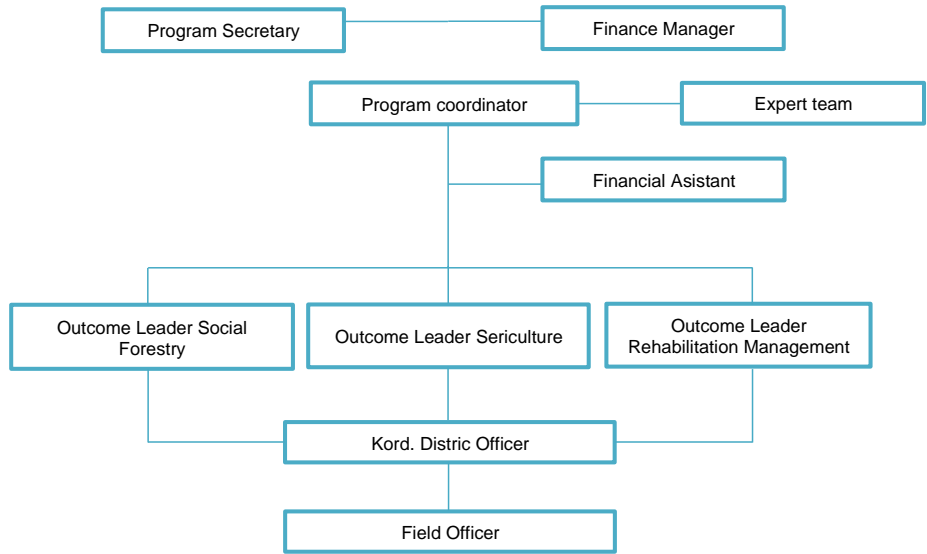


Figure 85. Structure Project Management Unit (PMU)

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

92. All risks in project implementation are analyzed during the design phase with the participation of all relevant stakeholders. Mitigation strategies are developed to ensure risks are well managed. The table below shows the risk types, risk descriptions and risk levels, and strategies that have been and are being implemented to reduce them.

Table 45. Programme Risk Management

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Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

Risk Type	Risk Description	Risk Category (L/M/H)	Risk Mitigation Strategy
Institutional	Weak engagement between project implementers and central/provincial/regional governments due to changes in government structure and lack of coordination and communication.	Moderate	This project has a work component focused on community empowerment, so changes in the governance structure will not significantly impact the project's direct beneficiaries. To ensure that the project successes can be achieved, the PMU continues to establish active coordination and communication with the local government.
	Changes in project personnel can affect the availability of qualified personnel	Low	In establishing a working relationship with PMU, the consortium implements a recruitment system with the issuance of an employment contract during the project. With this mechanism, the involvement of staff in the consortium to achieve the project objectives becomes the legal basis.
Finance	Disbursing funds, procurement, and institutional inefficiencies (long approval processes, etc.) can delay project implementation.	moderate	Establish active communication with grant providers and comply with all forms of financial procedures in budget disbursement.
Social	Lack of community support (direct beneficiaries) for the project	moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a good relationship with local government (at the village level), community leaders, and the community (direct beneficiaries) before project implementation. When forming groups at the village level, all groups/levels in the target community can be assembled. Use of training/workshop/group discussion activities to provide an understanding of the project
	Communities are less aware of climate change and less enthusiastic about responding to disasters. It will be complicated to achieve community engagement in forest food development and climate change adaptation if beneficiaries are not fully aware of the impacts of climate change.	Low	This project will implement and introduce participatory methods to the community so that the community can understand the impact of climate change. In addition, the mentoring process is carried out at the village level by deploying field assistants in each of the project's target villages.
	Community conflict of interest in land use by PMUs in project implementation	Moderate	In this project, trust is built up together with stakeholders. In addition, land use mechanisms are developed that can be used as a basis for the PMU in project implementation.
	Farmers and the community have insufficient technical knowledge and technology in modern forest food development.	Low	This project provides technical support to the project beneficiaries using forest food development technology in the form of training, advice, and discussion rooms for knowledge transfer.

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

93. Preparing a project/program to identify environmental or social risks, the proposal should include an environmental and social management plan identifying the necessary actions to prevent, minimize, or reduce potential environmental and social risks. The environmental and social risk management designed following the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social

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Policy is described in Table below.

Table 56. Environmental and Social Management Plan

Environmental and Social Principles	Deskripsi Resiko	Kategori Resiko (T/S/R)	Strategi Mitigasi Resiko
<i>Compliance with the Law</i>	Political dynamics in 2018-2019 resulted in weak local/provincial/central government commitments that had been built with PMUs	Moderate	This project has an activity component that can be used as a space to establish follow-up communications with local/provincial/central governments on matters that have become an agreement in the realization of the project.
	Land-use conflicts that become land after community-level approval of social forestry and forest restoration	Moderate	This project provides scope for activities that will identify potential communities and lands that will become areas upon approval of the social forest management program and forest restoration
	Lack of technical knowledge from farmers and communities in the management of post-permit social forestry, forest restoration, and sericulture business	Moderate	This project is full of providing village and group level support throughout the project, allowing facilitators space to provide support in managing legal access to social forestry, forest restoration, and sericulture businesses.

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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.

94. In the project management cycle, monitoring and evaluation are integral to achieving program/project implementation goals. Monitoring and evaluation provide the information needed to evaluate and guide project strategy, ensure implementation effectiveness, meet reporting requirements, and inform future planning.

95. The monitoring and evaluation of M&E are carried out based on the established framework, taking into account: 1). strategy and goals, 2). performance indicators, 3). carrying out activities, and 4). Use of funds when this component helps with:

1. Obedience (Compliance). M&E determines whether administrators, staff, and everyone involved in the program project follow established standards and procedures.

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2. Examination (revision). M&E in determining whether resources and services intended for a specific party (goal) have been achieved.
3. Reports (accounting). M&E gathers information that can help (calculate) the outcomes of social and societal changes resulting from policy implementation after a given period.
4. Statement. M&E produces information that can help explain how policy outcomes are achieved and why planning and implementation mismatch.

96. In this program, the monitoring is carried out by money experts who are responsible for carrying out the monitoring and the evaluation. The monitoring will be done in phases of one month, three months, six months, and the middle of the program to see the process (activities) and the program achievements (outputs, outcomes) as planned. The monitoring is carried out using the document review method, field survey, questioning, and parties' discussion. Monitoring is designed to see efficiency, effectiveness, and results. The results of the monitoring and evaluation can be used as learning materials for improvements or developments elsewhere, so the monitoring and evaluation results achieved are regularly reported to related parties: Adaptation Fund, partnership, and stakeholders in the region. See **Annex 3. M&E Budget & Plan**

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Table 6. M&E Budget & Plan

Activities	Target	Cost (\$)	Time
Baseline Survey	Target outcome indicators, output	\$1.500	Project Beginning
Mid Survey	Target outcome indicators, output	\$1.500	Part-Time Project
Final Project Survey	Target outcome indicators, output	\$1.500	End of Project
Review reports, interviews, PMU FGD	Process, milestones, efficiency, effectiveness, results	\$800	1 time a month
money workshop	Process, milestones, efficiency, effectiveness, results	\$1.200	Six months
Internal Audit	Management	\$3.500	Annual
Total		\$10.000	

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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. See **Annex 4. Detail result framework Project Program Result Framework (including milestones, targets, and indicator)**.

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Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

Annex Table 7. 4-Result Framework

Outcome/Output	Indicator	Baseline	Target		Source of Verification	Risk & Assumption
			2023	2024		
<u>Component 1. Strengthening the forest rehabilitation management to develop social forestry programs, forest protection, and security. It impacts the improvement of forest management systems, environmental improvement, and community income</u>						
<u>Outcome 1.1. The formation of a group capable of raising public awareness of the sustainability of post-remediation forest functions across 1,220 hectares.</u>	<u>1,220 ha of rehabilitated forest area in the governance of social forest programs.</u>	<u>1,220 ha of forest area as a result of good restoration declared a social forest program but not managed through a forest management system and PS permit</u>	<u>1,220 ha</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>Permission to manage Social Forestry, Forestry, and Reports</u>	<u>If social forestry regulations don't change</u>
<u>Output 1.1.1 The formation of KTH became a pioneer in implementing local government policies related to Lake Tempe</u>	<u>1,220 ha of social forest area receive legal access/permission</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>Copy of the permit for the management of social forest management systems</u>	<u>The length of time for issuing permits, social forestry consortiums, and advocating for permit agreements must be routine</u>
<u>Output 1.1.2 Increased stakeholder support for forest conservation and restoration to protect Lake Catchment.</u>	<u>The existence of a memorandum of understanding by the parties to remediate, protect and fight forest fires</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>Copy of the MoU for restoration and forest protection</u>	<u>=</u>
<u>Output 1.1.3. The establishment of PERDES (Village Regulations) is the Village Chief's decision to direct community involvement in forest management to control KARHUT and protect the ecosystem of the Lake Tempe catchment area</u>	<u>PERDES and Village Head Decrees</u>	<u>There are no community groups as partners in controlling KARHUT Forest fire and Forest Protection</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>Copy of Village Regulation and Village Head Decree.</u>	<u>=</u>

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Outcome/Output	Indicator	Baseline	Target		Source of Verification	Risk & Assumption
			2023	2024		
Outcome 1.2 <u>Strengthening actors and institutions in supporting adaptation to climate change</u>	Formation of forest farmer groups and Lake Care Forum, 3 POKJA API districts	=	10	9	Activity Reports, Documentation	=
Output 1.2.1 <u>Implementation of help for groups dealing with climate change and lakes</u>	10 companions increased their capacity and 30 members of the Lake Care Forum	0	=	=	Activity Reports and documentation	=
Output 1.2.2 They are strengthening municipal capacities to develop adaptation strategies to the impacts of climate change in the Lake Tempe catchment area.	50 people increased their capacity in preparing the Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan document	0	50	=	Activity Reports, Documentation	=
Output 1.2.3 There is the internalization of climate change adaptation and OPD mitigation actions related to Lake Tempe	Plant enrichment of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) in rehabilitation/group action areas	0	1	=	NTEP's Plant Enrichment Plan, Activity Report	=
Output 1.2.4. There is a monitoring system for climate change adaptation and mitigation that can be used by the parties to ensure sustainability.	There are periodic, monthly, quarterly, semesterly, and yearly reports	0	=	1	Reports and documentation	Data input is not maximal
Outcome 1.3 Increased independence and community income from forest and sea economy results = =	30% increase in income through the implemented system as a source of household income	Community income by not applying the pattern in the area that already has an HKm/HD administrative permit	=	30	Activity Reports, Documentation	There are differences in the direction of development between agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry It is difficult to change the management pattern of collective livestock farming

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Outcome/Output	Indicator	Baseline	Target		Source of Verification	Risk & Assumption
			2023	2024		
Output 1.3.1 Increased KTH skills in forest and land reclamation management to improve the Lake Tempe catchment area	250 people from 10 social forestry groups, women, and people in need increase their capacities for the sustainable management of forest food	0	200	50	Activity Reports, Documentation	Farmers' unions reject the project's new approach to improving skills, saying it deviates from traditional patterns
Output 1.3.2 Availability of study results, forest management, forest products processing technology facilities and infrastructure, and economic potential of lake management.	KPHL Business Plan 3 Policy Documents and Water Hyacinth Economic Studies.	There is no business plan for FMU as Site Management Unit and Lake Management Unit	10	=	Study Documents, Documentation, Activity Reports	=
Output 1.3.3 The formation of a market network	Sales of forest food products 75% of the production	0	=	75	Purchase Documents/ Contract	=
Component 2. Improving management of social forestry programs after Social Forestry Agreement approval strengthens adaptation to climate change impacts.						
Outcome 2.1 Increased KUPS in the KPS permit area of 4,160 ha in Lake Tempe catchment	Formed 17 KUPS	Public understanding of PPP about KUPS is still lacking.	=	17	BA document of KUPS establishment	=
Output 2.1.1 The development of management aspects after the approval of Community Forest (HKM) or Village Forest (HD).	Area boundary markings, Garapan's contribution includes a PPP plan, KUPS classification, Business Units, marketing cooperation, and capital assistance.	There is no sign of area boundaries, area utilization, NTFP collection	=	70%	Activity Reports, Documentation	=
Output 2.1.2 Increased forest land cover in areas after KPS legal access/approval	Presence of HHBK as a result of plant enrichment, forage for livestock.	Forest rehabilitation has not been carried out after approval	=	70%	Activity Reports, Documentation	=

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Outcome/Output	Indicator	Baseline	Target		Source of Verification	Risk & Assumption
			2023	2024		
Outcome 2.2. Strengthening parties and institutions of POKJA PS. Social Forestry Groups (KUPS) in supporting climate change adaptation	Formed 3 POKJA PS District	There is no coordination forum for social forestry management.	100	-	Activity Reports, Documentation	Changes in the pattern of financial management
Output 2.2.1 Capacity building for facilitators and local communities in the Social Forestry Group (KUPS).	17 assistants and 150 community members increase their capacity in developing creative businesses and food diversification	0	150	-	Activity Reports, Documentation	-
Output 2.2.2 Increased capacity of stakeholders in sustainable forest management.	Implementation of management workshops.	0	-	52.982	Documentation, Activity Report	-
Output 2.2.3 Increased support of the parties in the POKJA Encouraging the Social Forestry Scheme in encouraging the Social Forestry Group (KUPS).	3 Policy document Social Forestry Roadmap/Regency PS Roadmap.	0	-	2	District Government Policy Documents	Differences in perceptions about forestry authority
Output 2.2.4. Increased skills of Social Forestry/KPS and KUPS groups, women, and the vulnerable in managing sustainable forest food.	425 people from 17 social forestry groups/KUPS, women, and the vulnerable increase their capacity in managing forest food sustainably	0	300	125	Activity Reports and Documentation	PPP rejects the project's new approach to skills improvement because it is considered different from the usual pattern
Outcome 2.3. Increasing community income from forest food in the Lake Tempe catchment	20% increase in income as a source of household income	Community income by not applying the pattern in the area that already has a management permit	-	20	Activity Reports and Documentation	There are differences in the direction of development between the agricultural, forestry, and livestock sectors

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Outcome/Output	Indicator	Baseline	Target		Source of Verification	Risk & Assumption
			2023	2024		
Output 2.3.1. Availability of forest food processing technology facilities and infrastructure.	17 units of forest food management facilities and infrastructure	0	17	-	Goods handover documents, documentation, and activity reports	Machine specifications do not match market demand product specifications
Output 2.3.2. The absorption of forest food products into the market	Sale of forest confectionery products 50% of the production	0	-	50	Purchase/contract documents	-
Component 3. Improving the sericulture management system in a participatory manner through a cooperative pattern of parties to help revitalize the sericulture business to improve the lives of people affected by climate change.						
Outcome 3.1 The formation of a sericulture business group.	6 Sericulture Groups (KSA) Formed	Business groups by sector	1	2	Copy of Policy Documents, Activity Reports	There is a policy for each sector, the Joint business group.
Output 3.1.1 Pre-condition silky nature	1 POKJA/BAMUS SILK and KTSA formed	0	1	-	Copy of SK TIM Pokja, Work Plan	-
Output 3.1.2 Increased land cover through mulberry cultivation	Mulberry planting 15 Ha	0	-	2	Copy of policy document	-
Output 3.1.3 Increased public awareness of the importance of mulberry cultivation and silkworm maintenance	There is a pilot project for the silkworm maintenance unit	0	1	-	Purchase Documents/ Contracts, Activity Reports	Data input is not optimal, and the measurement system and measurement indicators are not running
Outcome 3.2. Strengthening of sericulture business parties and institutions in supporting adaptation and mitigation of climate change.	6 sericulture business institutions are formed and their capacity increases in supporting climate change adaptation and mitigation	Sericulture business institutions still lack an understanding of group functions	6	-	Activity Reports, and Documentation	-

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Outcome/Output	Indicator	Baseline	Target		Source of Verification	Risk & Assumption
			2023	2024		
3.2.1 Exits. Increasing the common good through empowerment models while at the same time focusing on economic aspects and nature conservation	30% of people's income increases by introducing the system as a source of household income	Community income by not applying the pattern in the area that already has a management permit	=	30	Activity reports, and documentation	There are differences in the direction of development between the agricultural, forestry, and livestock sectors
3.2.2 Exits. Enhancing the creativity and innovation of Sericulture business players in the development of each KUPS formed	150 employees from 6 sericulture enterprise groups have increased their capacity to develop sericulture enterprises	0	100	50	Activity reports and documentation	The KUPS group rejected the project's new approach to skills improvement because it was considered different from the traditional pattern
3.2.3 Exits. Increasing the parties' capacity in managing sustainable sericulture business.	50 people have expanded their capacity to run a sustainable sericulture company	0	=	50	Activity reports and documentation	=
3.2.4 Exits. Increased support from the parties to promote the development of sericulture	1 Understanding of the parties in the development of the sericulture business	0	1	=	Copy of the understanding of the parties in the development of the sericulture business	=
3.2.5 Exits. Improved ability of sericulture groups to manage sustainable production	150 employees from 6 sericulture company groups have expanded their capacities for the sustainable management of sericulture companies	0	100	50	Activity Reports and Documentation	The sericulture business group rejected the project's new approach to skills improvement because it was considered different from the traditional pattern
3.2.6 Exits. Availability of facilities and infrastructure for sericulture processing technology.	6 units of sericulture management technology facilities and infrastructure	0	6	=	Goods handover documents, documentation, and activity reports	Machine specifications do not match market demand product specifications
3.2.7 Exits. The inclusion of sericulture products in the market	Sale of sericulture products 50% of production	0	=	50	Purchase/contract documentation	=

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Outcome/Output	Indicator	Baseline	Target		Source of Verification	Risk & Assumption
			2023	2024		
Component 4. Strengthening multisectoral climate change adaptation strategies for ecosystem resilience and socio-economic resilience of the Lake Tempe catchment area						
Outcome 4.1 <u>Strengthening of cross-sectoral policies to ensure sustainable adaptation to climate change</u>	<u>3 policy products that support climate change adaptation</u>	<u>policy products that support climate change adaptation</u>	=	27.143	<u>Activity Reports, Documentation</u>	=
Output 4.1.1 <u>Establishment and operation of the working group team on climate change adaptation (POKJA-API)</u>	<u>1 POKJA-API Taskforce DTA Lake Tempe Catchment Area Team</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	=	<u>Copy of SK Pokja Team, Work Plan</u>	=
Outcome 4.1.2 <u>Internalization of the Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan into local government policies and the existence of a planning document for the Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan at the local level</u>	<u>2 API internalized regional planning documents</u>	<u>0</u>	=	2	<u>Copy of activity documents</u>	=
4.1.3 Exits. <u>The existence of a climate change adaptation monitoring system that can be used by parties to ensure sustainability.</u>	<u>1 adaptation monitoring application system used to support policy implementation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	=	<u>Purchase/contract documents, and activity reports</u>	<u>Data input is not maximal</u>
Component 5. Management of knowledge and learning for stakeholders to ensure the sustainability of climate change adaptation efforts in an integrated manner for the resilience of the Lake Tempe catchment ecosystem.						

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Outcome/Output	Indicator	Baseline	Target		Source of Verification	Risk & Assumption
			2023	2024		
Outcomes 5.1. Strengthening stakeholder understanding through the dissemination process	52. 982 people received information on the dissemination process	0	-	52. 982	Activity reports, and documentation	-
Output 5.1.1. Dissemination of programs to strengthen and encourage policies and alignments	1 film, 1 module book for local lakes and sericulture, 1 lesson learned/best practice book, 1 journal, 1 leaflet/poster/banner, 1 digital media	0	3	3	Documentation	-
5.1.2 Outputs. The existence of an early warning system platform for Climate Change Adaptation Communities Lake Tempe Catchment area Ecosystem	1 platform early warning system	0	1	-	Activity reports, and documentation	-

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E.

Demonstrate how the project / programme aligns with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund. See **Annex 5.** Alignment with adaptation Fun Result Framework

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F. Include a detailed budget with budget notes, a budget on the Implementing Entity Demonstrate how the project/programme aligns with the Result Framework of the Adaptation Fund. See **Annex 2.** For detailed budget

G. Management fee use, and an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs. Include a disbursement schedule with time bound milestones. See **Annex 6.** For Detailed schedule

Annex Table 85. Alignment With Adaptation Fund Result Framework Result

Project Objective (s)	Project Objective Indicators (s)	Fund Outcomes	Fund Outcomes Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
1. Strengthening the forest rehabilitation management to develop social forestry programs, forest protection, and security. It impacts the improvement of forest management	1,220 ha of rehabilitated forest area into the governance of social forestry schemes.	Outcome 5. Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress.	1.120 ha natural assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress	\$250,093

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<u>Project Objective (s)1</u>	<u>Project Objective Indicators (s)</u>	<u>Fund Outcomes</u>	<u>Fund Outcomes Indicator</u>	<u>Grant Amount (USD)</u>
<u>systems, environmental improvement, and community income</u>	<u>250 people from 10 Social Forestry groups, women, and the vulnerable increase their capacity in managing forest food sustainably</u>	<u>Outcome 6. Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas</u>	<u>3% of households having more secure (increased) access to livelihood assets</u>	
<u>2. Improving management of social forestry programs after Social Forestry Agreement approval strengthens adaptation to climate change impacts.</u>	<u>The formation of 17 KUPS in an area of 4,160 ha of Lake Tempe D Catchment area Ecosystem</u>	<u>Outcome 5. Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress</u>	<u>4,160 ha natural assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress</u>	<u>\$225,333</u>
	<u>425 people in the community have increased their capacity in developing creative businesses and diversifying food</u>	<u>Outcome 6. Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas</u>	<u>5% of households having more secure (increased) access to livelihood assets</u>	
<u>3. Improvement of the sericulture management system in a participatory manner through the collaboration pattern of the parties to support the revitalization of the sericulture business as an effort to improve the lives of people vulnerable to climate change.</u>	<u>150 people from 6 sericulture business groups have increased their capacity in managing sericulture businesses in a sustainable manner</u>	<u>Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses</u>	<u>150 people from 6 silk business groups have increased their capacity in managing sericulture businesses</u>	<u>\$182,647</u>
	<u>50 people increased their capacity in managing a sustainable sericulture business</u>	<u>Outcome 6. Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas</u>	<u>3% of households having more secure (increased) access to livelihood assets</u>	
<u>4. Strengthening cross-sectoral policies, in adapting to climate change for ecosystem resilience and socio-economic resilience of the Lake Tempe catchment area.</u>	<u>2 API internalized regional planning documents</u>	<u>Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses</u>	<u>Fifty-three (53) Institutions from the Provincial Government, District, and Village Governments, with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks</u>	<u>\$90,447</u>

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<u>Project Objective (s)1</u>	<u>Project Objective Indicators (s)</u>	<u>Fund Outcomes</u>	<u>Fund Outcomes Indicator</u>	<u>Grant Amount (USD)</u>
		<u>Outcome 7. Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures</u>	<u>Two (3) climate change adaptation policy products are integrated with the National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation</u>	
<u>5. Management of knowledge and learning for stakeholders to ensure the sustainability of climate change adaptation efforts in an integrated manner for the resilience of the Lake Tempe catchment ecosystem.</u>	<u>A total of 52,982 received information during the dissemination process</u>	<u>Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level</u>	<u>3% targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses</u>	<u>\$68,047</u>
<u>Project Outcome(s)</u>	<u>Project Outcome Indicator(s)</u>	<u>Fund Output</u>	<u>Fund Output Indicator</u>	<u>Grant Amount (USD)</u>
<u>1. The formation of a group capable of increasing public awareness of the sustainability of post-rehabilitation forest functions covering an area of 1,220 Ha.</u>	<u>1,220 ha of rehabilitated forest area into the governance of social forestry schemes.</u>	<u>5. Increase forest rehabilitation area as response to climate change impact</u>	<u>5.1. 1,220 ha of forest area enhanced for climate change adaptation</u>	<u>\$42,783</u>
<u>2. Strengthening of stakeholders and institutions in supporting climate change adaptation</u>	<u>Formation of Forest Farmers Group and Lake Care Forum, 3 POKJA API Districts</u>	<u>6. Strengthened of local community and livelihood strategies</u>	<u>6.1.1. Ten (10) local community are created and strengthened in support of livelihood strategies</u>	<u>\$76,567</u>
<u>3. Increased independence and community income from forestry and lake business products</u>	<u>30% increase in income from implemented system as a source of household income</u>	<u>6. Increase household income in targeted area</u>	<u>6.1.2. Agroforestry as income source for households under climate change scenario</u>	<u>\$130,743</u>
<u>4. Additional KUPS in the KPS approval area of 4,160 ha in the Lake Tempe catchment</u>	<u>4,160 Ha of land at 17 KPS</u>	<u>5.1. Increase forest rehabilitation area as response to climate change impact</u>	<u>5.1. 4,160 ha of improved PPP/KUPS area for climate change adaptation</u>	<u>\$64,343</u>
<u>5. Strengthening of parties and institutions of POKJA PS, Social Forestry Groups (KUPS) in supporting climate change adaptation</u>	<u>17 local KUPS institutions that have been formed have increased their capacity</u>	<u>6. Strengthened of local community and livelihood strategies</u>	<u>6.1.1. 17 community are created and strengthened in support of livelihood strategies</u>	<u>\$130,483</u>

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Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

<u>Project Objective (s)1</u>	<u>Project Objective Indicators (s)</u>	<u>Fund Outcomes</u>	<u>Fund Outcomes Indicator</u>	<u>Grant Amount (USD)</u>
<u>6. Increasing community income from forest food in the Lake Tempe catchment</u>	<u>30% Increase in Income from Implementing the system as a source of household income</u>	<u>6. Increase household income in targeted area</u>	<u>6.1.2. Agroforestry as income source for households under climate change scenario</u>	<u>\$60,507</u>
<u>7. The formation of a sericulture business group.</u>	<u>10 sericulture business groups were formed and their capacity increased</u>	<u>6. Increase household income in targeted area</u>	<u>6.1.2. Sericulture as income source for households under climate change scenario</u>	<u>\$94,589</u>
		<u>6. Strengthened of local community and livelihood strategies</u>	<u>6.1.1. 10 community are created and strengthened in support of livelihood strategies</u>	
<u>8. Strengthening the role of parties and sericulture business institutions as well as increasing income in supporting climate change adaptation and mitigation.</u>	<u>The formation of the sericulture consultation body</u>	<u>6. Strengthened of local community and livelihood strategies</u>	<u>6.1.1. The Sericulture Consultative Body (BAMUS) was formed</u>	<u>\$88,058</u>
<u>9. Strengthening cross-sectoral policies to ensure sustainable adaptation to change</u>	<u>2 Planning documents supporting climate change adaptation</u>	<u>2. Local planning documents internalized by API</u>	<u>2.1.1. (30) staff trained to respon and mitigated impacts of climate realated events</u>	<u>\$90,447</u>
		<u>7. Improved regulation of climate-resilience strategies</u>	<u>7.1. Three (3) regulation will introduced to address climate change risks</u>	
<u>10. Strengthening stakeholder understanding through the dissemination process</u>	<u>52,982 people understand policies that support climate change adaptation</u>	<u>3.Targeted population groups participating adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities</u>	<u>3.1.2. Five (5) of news outlets in the local press and media that have covered the topic</u>	<u>\$68,047</u>

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G. Include a detailed budget with budget notes, a budget on the Implementing Entity.

H. Management fee use, and an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs. Include a distribursement schedule with time-bound milestones.

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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

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:

Ir. H. A. Andi Parenrengi, M.P Head of Forestry Service South Sulawesi Province	Date: 27 June 2022
Prof. Dr. rer. Nat. A.M. Imran Head of the Center for Environmental Research and Development Hasanuddin University.	Date: 30 June 2022
Dr. Ir. Darhamsyah, M. Si Head of the Center for Control Development Ecoregion Sulawesi and Maluku	Date: 24 June 2022
Dr. H. Amran Mahmud, S. Sos., M.Si. Regent of Wajo	Date: 30 June 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.

<p>I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (.....list here.....) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, <u>commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund</u> and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.</p>	
<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>REZA DIAN RIANDY NURDIN Implementing Entity Coordinator</p>	
<p>Date: July, 12 2022</p>	<p>Tel. and Email: 081243170707, 082189653533, echa.nurdin@gmail.com, edukasi.foundation@gmail.com</p>
<p>Project Contact Person: Mukrimin, 081324408144</p>	
<p>Tel. And Email: mukrimin@unhas.ac.id</p>	

Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

C. The Endorsement Letter From

Forestry Service South Sulawesi Province

1. Forestry Service South Sulawesi Province


PEMERINTAH PROVINSI SULAWESI SELATAN
DINAS KEHUTANAN
Jln. Bajramasa No.14 Telp. (0411) 873181 - 854638 Fax (0411) 873182 E-mail dsbudi@upg.mega.net.id
MAKASSAR 90126

SURAT REKOMENDASI
Nomor : **529/19 M/2022**

Yang bertanda Tangan di bawah ini

Nama : Ir. H. ANDI PARENRENGI, M.P.
NIP : 19631231 199703 1 020
Pangkat/Golongan : Pembina Utama Muda (IV/c)
Jabatan : Kepala Dinas
Unit Kerja : Pemerintah Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan
Instansi : Dinas Kehutanan


Memberikan Rekomendasi kepada "Konsorsium Aksi Peduli Masa Depan Danau Tempe (KAPASITAS) Sebagai Non Government Organization yang aktif memberdayakan masyarakat sekitar hutan di Sulawesi Selatan dan Indonesia secara Umum, dimana saat ini sementara mengajukan ke ADAPTATION FUND melalui KEMITRAAN (Partnership) Konsep Note Proyek Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim melalui Pengelolaan Hutan dan Usaha Persebaran Alam secara Terpadu untuk Ketahanan Ekosistem, Ekonomi dan Pangan Masyarakat Cathment Area Danau Tempe dengan wilayah proyek Kabupaten Wajo, Kabupaten Soppeng dan Kabupaten Sidenreng Rappang.

Demikian surat Rekomendasi ini diberikan untuk digunakan sebagai mana mestinya.

Makassar, 27 Juni 2022

KEPALA DINAS
Ir. H. ANDI PARENRENGI, M.P.

2. Center for Environmental Research and Development
Hasanuddin University


KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN, KEBUDAYAAN, RISET DAN TEKNOLOGI
UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN
LEMBAGA PENELITIAN DAN PENGABDIAN KEPADA MASYARAKAT
PUSAT PENELITIAN DAN PENGEMBANGAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP
(CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT)
Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan KM 10 Makassar (90245) INDONESIA
Phone/Fax: +62411 586047; e-mail : puslitbang_lh@unhas.ac.id


SURAT REKOMENDASI
Nomor : 0101/UN4.22.10/DL.12/VI/2022

Yang bertanda Tangan di bawah ini

Nama : Prof. Dr. rer.nat. A.M. Imran
Jabatan : Kepala Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Lingkungan Hidup
LPPM - Universitas Hasanuddin
Unit Kerja : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Lingkungan Hidup
Instansi : Universitas Hasanuddin

Memberikan Rekomendasi dan Dukungan kepada "Konsorsium Aksi Peduli Masa Depan Danau Tempe" (KAPASITAS) sebagai Konsorsium yang aktif dalam pemberdayaan masyarakat sekitar hutan di Sulawesi Selatan dan Indonesia secara Umum, dimana saat ini mengajukan Kabupaten Soppeng, Kabupaten Wajo dan Kabupaten Sidenreng Rappang sebagai lokasi kegiatan pada pengusulan Proyek ADAPTASI PERUBAHAN IKLIM yang dikelola oleh KEMITRAAN (Partnership) dengan Tema Proyek : Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim melalui Pengelolaan Hutan dan Usaha Persebaran Alam secara Terpadu untuk Ketahanan Ekosistem, Menuju Ketahanan Pangan Masyarakat Cathment Area Danau Tempe.

Demikian Surat Rekomendasi ini diberikan untuk digunakan sebagai mana mestinya.

Makassar, 30 Juni 2022

Kepala
Prof. Dr. rer.nat. Ir. A.M. Imran
NIP. 19630605 198903 1 005

1.Arsip

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Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

2. ~~Center for Environmental Research and Development Hasanuddin University~~

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3. ~~Center for Control Development Ecoregion Sulawesi~~

4. ~~Wajo Regency~~

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SURAT REKOMENDASI

Nomor : 0101/UN4.22.10/DL.12/VI/2022

Yang bertanda Tangan di bawah ini

Nama : Prof. Dr. rer.nat. A.M. Imran

Jabatan : Kepala Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Lingkungan Hidup
LPPM - Universitas Hasanuddin


Unit Kerja : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Lingkungan Hidup

Instansi : Universitas Hasanuddin

Memberikan Rekomendasi dan Dukungan kepada "Konsorsium Aksi Peduli Masa Depan Danau Tempe" (KAPASITAS) sebagai Konsorsium yang aktif dalam pemberdayaan masyarakat sekitar hutan di Sulawesi Selatan dan Indonesia secara Umum, dimana saat ini mengajukan Kabupaten Soppeng, Kabupaten Wajo dan Kabupaten Sidenreng Rappang sebagai lokasi kegiatan pada pengusulan Proyek ADAPTASI PERUBAHAN IKLIM yang dikelola oleh KEMITRAAN (Partnership) dengan Tema Proyek : Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim melalui Pengelolaan Hutan dan Usaha Persuteraan Alam secara Terpadu untuk Ketahanan Ekosistem, Menuju Ketahanan Pangan Masyarakat Cathment Area Danau Tempe.

Demikian Surat Rekomendasi ini diberikan untuk digunakan sebagai mana mestinya.

Makassar, 30 Juni 2022

Kepala,

Prof. Dr. rer.nat. Ir. A.M. Imran
NIP. 19630605 198903 1 005

1./Asip

3. **Center for Control Development Ecoregion Sulawesi and Maluku**

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KEMENTERIAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP DAN KEHUTANAN
SEKRETARIAT JENDERAL
**PUSAT PENGENDALIAN PEMBANGUNAN EKOREGION
SULAWESI DAN MALUKU**
Jl. PerintisKemerdekaan Km. 17, KodePos 90241
Telepon : 0411 - 555701- 0411 - 555702, Faksimile: 0411 - 555703

SURAT REKOMENDASI

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini,

nama : Dr. Ir. Darhamsyah, M.Si
NIP : 19640112 198502 1 001
jabatan : Kepala Pusat Pengendalian Pembangunan Ecoregion
Sulawesi dan Maluku
unit Kerja : Pusat Pengendalian Pembangunan Ecoregion Sulawesi dan Maluku

Memberikan rekomendasi dan dukungan kepada "Konsorsium Aksi Peduli Masa Depan Danau Tempe" (KAPASITAS) sebagai konsorsium yang aktif dalam pemberdayaan masyarakat sekitar hutan di Sulawesi Selatan dan Indonesia secara umum, dimana saat ini mengajukan Region Sulawesi (Kabupaten Sidenreng Rappang, Kabupaten Soppeng dan Kabupaten Wajo), sebagai lokasi kegiatan pada pengusulan Proyek ADAPTASI PERUBAHAN IKLIM yang dikelola oleh kemitraan (Partnership) dengan Tema Proyek : Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim melalui Pengelolaan Hutan dan Usaha Persuteraan Alam Secara Terpadu untuk ketahanan Ekosistem, Ekonomi dan Pangan Masyarakat Cathmen Area DanauTempe.

Demikian surat rekomendasi ini dibuat dengan sebenarnya untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Sengkang, 24 Juni 2022
Kepala Pusat

Dr. Ir. Darhamsyah, M.Si
NIP. 19640112 198502 1 001



BUPATI WAJO

SURAT REKOMENDASI
Nomor : 800 / 557 / 1410A

Yang bertanda Tangan di bawah ini

Nama : DR. H. AMRAN MAHMUD, S.Sos., M.Si
Jabatan : BUPATI WAJO
Instansi : Pemerintah Kabupaten Wajo

Memberikan Rekomendasi dan Dukungan kepada "Konsorsium Aksi Peduli Masa Depan Danau Tempe" (KAPASITAS) sebagai Konsorsium yang aktif dalam pemberdayaan masyarakat sekitar hutan di Sulawesi Selatan dan Indonesia secara Umum, dimana saat ini mengajukan Kabupaten Wajo sebagai lokasi kegiatan pada pengusulan Proyek ADAPTASI PERUBAHAN IKLIM yang dikelola oleh KEMITRAAN (Partnership) dengan Tema Proyek : Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim melalui Pengelolaan Hutan dan Usaha Persuteraan Alam secara Terpadu untuk Ketahanan Ekosistem, Ekonomi dan Pangan Masyarakat Cathment Area Danau Tempe.

Demikian Surat Rekomendasi ini diberikan untuk digunakan sebagai mana mestinya.

Sengkang, 30 Juni 2022
BUPATI WAJO,

DR. H. AMRAN MAHMUD, S.Sos., M.Si

Jalan Rusa Nomor 17 Sengkang , Telepon (0485) 21001, Fax. (0485) 21006
www.wajokab.go.id Sengkang 90911

4. ~~Wajo Regency~~



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Annex 1. Table of Beneficiaries

Districts	Sub-Districts	Village	Total Population		
			Man	Woman	Total
Sidenreng-	Kulo	Maddenra	984	1021	2,002

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Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

Rappang		Kulo	541	1608	3,149
	Watangpulu	Mattirotasi	1256	1225	2,484
		Buae	1775	1777	3552
	Tallulimpoe	Teppe	778	862	1,640
	Pitu-Riawa	Kalempang	364	327	691
		Batoa-Riase	911	946	1,857
Soppeng	Lalabata	Bila	3250	3479	6,729
		Lalabata-Rilau	4411	4605	9,016
		Ompe	1339	1474	2813
		Mattabulu	645	623	1,268
	Marioriawa	Patampanua	982	1049	2,031
		Bulue	1334	1312	2,646
	Donri-donri	Sering	795	830	1,625
		Pesse	1393	1448	2841
	Marioriwawo	Mariotengga	1711	1990	3701
Waje	Majauleng	Macanang	721	713	1434
	Gilirang	Arajang	966	917	1883
	Maniangpaje	Abbanuangnge	830	793	1623
Total	44	19	24983	26999	52,982

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Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

Annex 2- Detiled Budget

Description Item			Cost
Total Project/Programme Cost			\$846,567
Component 1: Strengthening the forest rehabilitation management to develop social forestry programs, forest protection, and security. It impacts the improvement of forest management systems, environmental improvement, and community income			\$250,093
Outcome	1.1	The formation of a group capable of raising public awareness of the sustainability of post-remediation forest functions across 1,220 hectares.	\$42,783
Output	1.1.1	The formation of KTH became a pioneer in implementing local government policies related to Lake Tempe.	\$8,789
Activity	1.1.1.1	Multi-stakeholder meeting on proposals for social forestry programs	\$1,558
	1.1.1.2	Workshop on sustainable management and use of forest resources	\$2,846
	1.1.1.3	forest restoration work	\$4,385
Output	1.1.2	We increased stakeholder support to sustain forest restoration to protect lakes.	\$24,526
Activity	1.1.2.1	Multi-stakeholder meeting to accelerate conservation forest restoration	\$1,558
	1.1.2.2	Workshop on accelerating forest restoration care and signing of the MoU	\$2,096
	1.1.2.3	Regular FGD monitoring of POKJA-PS TEAM performance	\$3,692
	1.1.2.4	OPD meetings to propose curricula with local content for primary and secondary education	\$3,242
	1.1.2.5	Facilitate the preparation of RPHJP for 2 (two) KPHL	\$4,935
	1.1.2.6	Facilitate the creation of business plans for 3 (three) KPHL	\$9,003
Output	1.1.3.	Forming the PERDES (Village Regulation) is the village chief's decision to direct community involvement in forest management to protect the ecosystem of the Lake Tempe catchment area.	\$9,468
Activity	1.1.3.1	Multi-stakeholder meeting in the intervention village	\$1,558
	1.1.3.2	Facilitate the preparation of PERDES and KEPDES	\$4,385
	1.1.3.3	Advice on forest protection and security	\$3,525
Outcome	1.2	Strengthening actors and institutions in supporting adaptation to climate change	\$76,567
Output	1.2.1	Implementation of aid to groups concerned about climate change and lakes.	\$20,320
Activity	1.2.1.1	Integrated sea management workshop	\$2,520
	1.2.1.2	Foundation of the See forum	\$2,542
	1.2.1.3	Operational relief for field workers	\$6,385
	1.2.1.4	Socialization of the climate village program (ProKlim) in each project target village	\$4,273
	1.2.1.5	Regular meetings in each village to strengthen group capacity	\$4,600

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Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

Output-	1.2.2	They are strengthening municipal capacities to develop adaptation strategies to the impacts of climate change in the Lake Tempe catchment area.	\$12,086
Activity	1.2.2.1	Facilitate PPP formation	\$2,442
	1.2.2.2	Workshop on sustainable management and use of forest resources	\$2,846
	1.2.2.3	POKJA-PS TEAM Training to support climate change adaptation	\$2,390
	1.2.2.4	Multi-stakeholder meeting to internalize climate change adaptation measures	\$1,560
	1.2.2.5	Action workshop on adaptation to climate change	\$2,848
Output-	1.2.3	There is the internalization of climate change adaptation and OPD mitigation actions related to Lake Tempe.	\$17,365
Activity	1.2.3.1	Multi-stakeholder meetings to accelerate social forestry in each intervention area	\$2,577
	1.2.3.2	Workshop on accelerating social forestry and signing of the MoU	\$2,096
	1.2.3.3	Regular FGD monitoring of POKJA-PPS TEAM performances	\$3,692
	1.2.3.4	Facilitate the creation of regional climate change adaptation action plans (RAD-API)	\$9,000
Output-	1.2.4-	There is a monitoring system for climate change adaptation and mitigation that can be used by the parties to ensure sustainability.	\$26,796
Activity	1.2.4.1	Klim's socialization with related OPD and villages	\$4,272
	1.2.4.2	Founding of the ProKlim community	\$2,524
	1.2.4.3	Elaboration of ProKlim guidelines at village, subdistrict, and district level	\$20,000
Outcome-	1.3	Increased independence and community income from forest and sea economy results	\$130,743
Output-	1.3.1	Enhanced forest Farmer Group and land rehabilitation management skills to improve the Lake Tempe catchment area	\$45,791
Activity	1.3.1.1	Technical training on agroforestry model forest management	\$6,500
	1.3.1.2	Product Packaging Training	\$6,192
	1.3.1.3	Facilitate the preparation of modules for growing forest food	\$5,186
	1.3.1.4	Regular discussions between forest farmer groups, women, and vulnerable groups	\$3,654
	1.3.1.5	Comparative study of superior forest food management	\$17,846
	1.3.1.6	Entrepreneurship Education	\$6,413
Output-	1.3.2	Availability of study results, facilities, and infrastructure for forest product processing technologies, and economic potential of lake management	\$71,826
Activity	1.3.2.1	Studying the potential, production, and economic value of NTEPs and environmental services	\$15,355
	1.3.2.2	Facilitate permits for processing of household-scale products	\$7,692
	1.3.2.3	Providing tools for processing products to diversify forest products (on-farm and off-farm)	\$43,131
	1.3.2.4	Facilitate the preparation of technical modules for equipment operation and maintenance	\$5,648

Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

Output-	1.3.3	The formation of a market network-	\$13,126-
Activity	1.3.3.1	Analysis of the supply and value chain of forestry food	\$8,643-
	1.3.3.2	Dissemination of study results on supply chains and value chains	\$2,425-
	1.3.3.3	Meeting of business people on supply and demand level	\$2,058-
Component 2: Improving management of social forestry programs after Social Forestry Agreement approval strengthens adaptation to climate change impacts.			\$255,333-
Outcome-	2.1	Increased KUPS in the KPS permit area of 4,160 ha in Lake Tempe catchment	\$64,343-
Output-	2.1.1	The development of management aspects after the recognition of community forest (HKM) or village forest (HD)-	\$10,668-
Activity	2.1.1.1	Multi-stakeholder meeting of the KUPS management	\$3,033-
	2.1.1.2	Facilitate regular KUPS meetings	\$6,250-
	2.1.1.3	Operation of social forestry	\$10,385-
Output-	2.1.2	Increased woodland cover in areas after legal access/permission by KPS	\$44,675-
Activity	2.1.2.1	Determination of requirements for forest restoration areas	\$3,288-
	2.1.2.2	Forest restoration with pole agroforestry	\$24,599-
	2.1.2.3	kindergarten development	\$11,538-
	2.1.2.4	Regular consultation	\$5,250-
Outcome-	2.2	Strengthening the parties and institutions of POKJA PS, and Social Forestry Groups (KUPS) in supporting climate change adaptation	\$130,483-
Output-	2.2.1	Increased capacity of facilitators and local communities in Social Forestry Groups (KUPS)-	\$53,575-
Activity	2.2.1.1	Social Forestry Companion Training	\$5,785-
	2.2.1.2	Operational facilitation for field workers	\$40,385-
	2.2.1.3	Socialization of social forestry in each target village of the project	\$4,163-
	2.2.1.4	Regular meetings in each village to strengthen the capacities of KPS and KUPS	\$3,242-
Output-	2.2.2	Increased stakeholder capacity in sustainable forest management	\$13,772-
Activity	2.2.2.1	Facilitate PPP strengthening	\$2,442-
	2.2.2.2	Workshop to create a Social Forestry Roadmap	\$2,846-
	2.2.2.3	POKJA-PS TEAM Training to support climate change adaptation	\$2,396-
	2.2.2.4	Multi-stakeholder meeting to internalize climate change adaptation measures	\$3,242-
	2.2.2.5	Action workshop on adaptation to climate change	\$2,846-

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Output-	2.2.3	The increasing support of the parties in the POKJA encourages the Social Forestry program to promote the Social Forestry Group (KPUJ).	\$17,345-
Activity	2.2.3.1	Multi-stakeholder meetings to accelerate social forestry in each intervention area	\$2,557-
	2.2.3.2	Workshop on accelerating social forestry and signing of the MoU	\$2,096-
	2.2.3.3	Regular FGD monitoring of POKJA-PS TEAM performance	\$3,692-
	2.2.3.4	KPS companion operations	\$9,000-
Output	2.2.4-	Improved skills of Social Forestry/KPS and KUPS groups, women, and the vulnerable in dealing with sustainable forest food.	\$45,791-
Activity	2.2.4.1	Training on agroforestry model forest processing techniques	\$6,500-
	2.2.4.2	Product Packaging Training	\$6,192-
	2.2.4.3	Facilitate the preparation of modules for growing forest food	\$5,186-
	2.2.4.4	Regular discussions between PPP, women, and the weak	\$3,654-
	2.2.4.5	Comparative study of superior forest food management	\$17,846-
	2.2.4.6	Entrepreneurship Education	\$6,413-
Outcome	2.3.	Increasing community income from forest food in the Lake Tempe drainage basin	\$60,507-
Output	2.3.1.	Availability of technological equipment and infrastructure for processing forest food.	\$47,471-
Activity	2.3.1.1	Facilitate corporate governance approvals at the budget scale	\$7,692-
-	2.3.1.2	Provision of tools for forest nutrition	\$34,131-
-	2.3.1.3	Facilitate the preparation of technical modules for the operation and maintenance of equipment	\$5,648-
Output	2.3.2.	The introduction of forest food products to the market	\$13,036-
Activity	2.3.2.1	Analysis of the supply and value chain of forestry food	\$8,643-
	2.3.2.2	Dissemination of study results on supply chains and value chains	\$2,335-
	2.3.2.3	Meeting of business people on supply and demand level	\$2,058-
Component 3: Improving the sericulture management system in a participatory manner through a cooperative pattern of parties to help revitalize the sericulture business to improve the lives of people affected by climate change.			\$182,647-
Outcome-	3.1	The founding of a group of companies for sericulture.	\$94,589-
Output-	3.1.1	Pre-Condition of sericulture development	\$10,317-
Activity	3.1.1.1	Multi-stakeholder meeting to establish the Sericulture Business Group	\$2,829-
	3.1.1.2	Workshop to establish the Sericulture Business Group	\$2,565-
	3.1.1.4	Facilitate regular meetings	\$4,923-
Output-	3.1.2	Increased land cover through mulberry cultivation	\$84,272-

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Activity	3.1.2.1	Production of mulberry plants	\$11,995
	3.1.2.2	Maintenance the mulberry plant	\$4,340
	3.1.2.3	Acquisition of equipment for silkworm rearing	\$25,718
	3.1.2.4	Procurement of a small Unit young silkworm rearing (UPUK)	\$33,346
	3.1.2.5	Procurement of a large Unit lates silkworm rearing (UPUB)	\$42,219
Outcome	3.2.	Strengthening the role of parties and economic institutions for sericulture and increasing revenues in supporting climate change adaptation and mitigation.	\$88,058
Output	3.2.1	Increased public awareness of the importance of mulberry cultivation and silkworm rearing.	\$10,588
Activity	3.1.2.1	Silkworm rearing workshop	\$5,665
	3.1.2.2	Regular talks between sericulture business groups	\$4,923
Output	3.2.2.	Increase the creativity and innovation of sericulture business players in the development of each KUPS	\$25,507
Activity	3.2.2.1	Entrepreneurship Education	\$6,413
	3.2.2.2	Cultivation and post-harvest training	\$2,915
	3.2.2.3	Training for the creative business design of sericulture products	\$5,794
	3.2.2.4	Business operation sericulture	\$10,385
Output	3.2.3.	Increasing the capacity of the parties to manage sustainable sericulture businesses	\$2,846
Activity	3.2.3.1	Workshop on sustainable management and use of sericulture	\$2,846
	3.2.3.2	Meeting of management parties for sericulture	\$2,242
	3.2.3.3	The formation of the Sericulture Advisory Board	\$2,133
Output	3.2.4.	Increased support from the parties to promote the development of sericulture	\$11,789
Activity	3.2.4.1	Multi-stakeholder meetings on sericulture management in each intervention village	\$2,577
	3.2.4.2	Workshop on Accelerating Sericulture Corporate Governance and Signing of the MoU	\$2,096
	3.2.4.3	Regular FGD monitoring of the performance of sericulture business groups	\$3,692
	3.2.4.4	OPD meetings to propose curricula with local content for primary and secondary education	\$3,242
Output	3.2.5.	Improved ability of sericulture groups to manage sustainable production	\$32,945
Activity	3.2.5.1	Technical training for business administration from sericulture	\$6,500
	3.2.5.2	Product Packaging Training	\$4,192
	3.2.5.3	Facilitate the preparation of silkworm rearing modules	\$4,186
	3.2.5.4	Regular discussions between sericulture business groups, women's groups, and vulnerable groups	\$3,654
	3.2.5.6	Entrepreneurship Education	\$5,413
Output	3.2.6.	Availability of technological equipment and infrastructure for processing sericulture	\$3,692
Activity	3.2.6.1	Facilitate product management approvals at the household scale	\$3,692

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output	3.2.7.	The inclusion of sericulture products in the market	\$4,383
	3.2.7.1	Dissemination of study results on supply chains and value chains	\$2,325
	3.2.7.2	Meeting of business people on supply and demand level	\$2,058
Component 4: Strengthening multisectoral climate change adaptation strategies for ecosystem resilience and socioeconomic resilience in the Lake Tempe drainage basin			\$90,447
Outcome	4.1	Strengthening cross-sectoral policies to ensure sustainable adaptation to climate change	\$90,447
Output	4.1.1	Establishment and operation of the working group team on adaptation to climate change (POKJA-API).	\$12,710
Activity	4.1.1.1	Multi-stakeholder meeting to form the LWG-API TEAM for the Lake Tempe Catchment area Ecosystem	\$2,829
	4.1.1.2	Workshop on forming the TEAM POKJA-API for the Lake Tempe Catchment area Ecosystem	\$2,565
	4.1.1.3	Training on how to create action plans for adapting to climate change	\$2,387
	4.1.1.4	Facilitate regular meetings with the LWG-API TEAM for the Lake Tempe Catchment area Ecosystem	\$4,929
Output	4.1.2	Establishment and operation of the working group team on adaptation to climate change (POKJA-API).	\$48,037
Activity	4.1.2.1	Multi-stakeholder meeting to form the LWG-API TEAM for the Lake Tempe Catchment area Ecosystem	\$4,154
	4.1.2.2	Workshop on forming the TEAM POKJA-API for the Lake Tempe Catchment area Ecosystem	\$15,385
	4.1.2.3	Training on how to create action plans for adapting to climate change	\$4,829
	4.1.2.4	Facilitate regular meetings with the LWG-API TEAM for the Lake Tempe Catchment area Ecosystem	\$11,769
	4.1.2.5	Establishment and operation of the working group team on adaptation to climate change (POKJA-API).	\$4,246
	4.1.2.6	Multi-stakeholder meeting to form the LWG-API TEAM for the Lake Tempe Catchment area Ecosystem	\$7,654
Output	4.1.3.	The existence of a climate change adaptation monitoring system that can be used by parties to ensure sustainability.	\$29,700
Activity	4.1.3.1	Training to develop a monitoring system for climate change adaptation	\$5,665
	4.1.3.2	Facilitate the creation of a monitoring application for climate change adaptation measures	\$15,385
	4.1.3.3	Socialization of the monitoring system for climate change adaptation	\$2,154
	4.1.3.4	Application operationalization training for parties	\$6,496
Component 5: Management of knowledge and learning for stakeholders to ensure the sustainability of climate change adaptation efforts in an integrated manner for the ecosystem resilience of the Lake Tempe drainage basin			\$68,047
Outcome	5.1.	Strengthening stakeholder understanding through the dissemination process	\$68,047
Output	5.1.1.	Dissemination of programs to strengthen and promote policies and alignments	\$54,362
Activity	5.1.1.1	Production and publication of documentaries related to climate change adaptation measures	\$11,708

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	5.1.1.2	Preparation and launch of the Best Practice and Learn Climate Change Adaptation Books and the Climate Change Adaptation-Journal	\$23,646
	5.1.1.3	Preparation of a police report related to the climate change adaptation strategy based on sustainable forest food security	\$4,419
	5.1.1.4	Creation of flyers, posters, and banners	\$4,519
	5.1.1.5	Creation of websites and social media to adapt the Lake Tempe Catchment area Ecosystem to climate change	\$3,846
	5.1.1.6	Facilitate partnerships with vendors in publishing climate change adaptation measures	\$2,762
	5.1.1.7	Rental of billboards for climate change adaptation	\$3,462
Output	5.1.2.	The existence of an early warning system platform for communities to adapt to climate change Lake Tempe Catchment area Ecosystem	\$13,685
Activity	5.1.2.1	Facilitate multi stakeholder collaboration for the application of the Disaster Early Warning System	\$3,658
	5.1.2.2	Workshop on the use of early warning technology applications for disaster response	\$6,496
	5.1.2.3	Disseminate the Disaster Response Early Warning application workshop	\$3,531
A. Project/Program Execution Cost			\$71,989
-	A.1	Spatial Adaptation to Climate Change Advisor	\$4,154
-	A.2	Forest management and Environmental Advisor	\$4,154
-	A.3	Monitoring and evaluation Advisor	\$4,154
-	A.4	Social-economic advisor	\$4,154
-	A.5	Program Director	\$7,308
-	A.6	Project Coordinator	\$5,923
-	A.7	Finance Manager	\$5,846
-	A.8	Assistant Finance Manager	\$4,000
-	A.9	Dissemination and Knowledge Manager	\$5,538
-	A.10	Office boy	\$2,938
-	A.11	Office Rent	\$7,200
-	A.12	Stationary	\$489
-	A.13	Communication	\$208
-	A.14	Electricity, WIFI, Water	\$2,077
-	A.15	Program Audit	\$3,846
-	A.16	Monitoring and evaluation costs	\$10,000
B. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity			\$78,077
Amount of Financing Requested			\$996,633

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Annex 3. M&E Budget & Plan

Activities	Target	Cost(\$)	Time
Baseline Survey	Target outcome indicators, output	\$1,500	Project Beginning
Mid Survey	Target outcome indicators, output	\$1,500	Part Time Project
Final Project Survey	Target outcome indicators, output	\$1,500	End of Project
Review reports, interviews, PMU FGD	Process, milestones, efficiency, effectiveness, results	\$800	1 time a month
money workshop	Process, milestones, efficiency, effectiveness, results	\$1,200	Six months
Internal Audit	Management	\$3,500	Annual
Total		\$10,000 -	

Annex 4. Result Framework

Outcome/Output	Indicator	Baseline	Target		Source of Verification	Risk & Assumption
			2023	2024		
Component 1. Strengthening the forest rehabilitation management to develop social forestry programs, forest protection, and security. It impacts the improvement of forest management systems, environmental improvement, and community income.						
Outcome 1.1. The formation of a group capable of raising public awareness of the sustainability of peat	1,220 ha of rehabilitated forest area in the governance of social forest programs.	1,220 ha of forest area as a result of good restoration declared a	1,220 ha	-	Permission to manage Social Forestry, Forestry, and Reports	If social forestry regulations don't change

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remediation forest functions across 1,220 hectares.		social forest program but not managed through a forest management system and PS permit				
Output 1.1.1 The formation of KTH became a pioneer in implementing local government policies related to Lake Tempe	1,220 ha of social forest area receive legal access/permission	0	4	10	Copy of the permit for the management of social forest management systems	The length of time for issuing permits, social forestry consortiums, and advocating for permit agreements must be routine
Output 1.1.2 Increased stakeholder support for forest conservation and restoration to protect Lake Catchment.	The existence of a memorandum of understanding by the parties to mediate, protect and fight forest fires	-	4	-	Copy of the MoU for restoration and forest protection.	-
Output 1.1.3. The establishment of PERDES (Village Regulations) is the Village Chief's decision to direct community involvement in forest management to control KARHUT and protect the ecosystem of the Lake Tempe catchment area	PERDES and Village Head Decrees	There are no community groups as partners in controlling KARHUT and Forest Protection	-	4	Copy of Village Regulation and Village Head Decree.	-
Outcome 1.2 Strengthening actors and institutions in supporting adaptation to climate change	Formation of forest farmer groups and Lake Care Forum, 3 POKJA APL districts	=	10	0	Activity Reports, Documentation	=

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Output 1.2.1- Implementation of help for groups dealing with climate change and lakes	40 companies increased their capacity and 20 members of the Lake Care Forum	0	-	-	Activity Reports and documentation	-
Output 1.2.2 They are strengthening municipal capacities to develop adaptation strategies to the impacts of climate change in the Lake Tompe catchment area.	50 people increased their capacity in preparing the Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan document	0	50	-	Activity Reports, Documentation	-
Output 1.2.3 There is the internalization of climate change adaptation and OPD mitigation actions related to Lake Tompe	Plant enrichment of non- timber forest products (NTEPs) in rehabilitation/group action areas	0	4	=	NTEP's Plant Enrichment Plan, Activity Report	=
Output 1.2.4. There is a monitoring system for climate change adaptation and mitigation that can be used by the parties to ensure sustainability.	There are periodic, monthly, quarterly, comesterly, and yearly reports	0	-	-1	Reports and documentation	Data input is not maximal
Outcome 1.3 Increased independence and community income from forest and sea economy results - -	30% increase in income through the implemented system as a source of household income	Community income by not applying the pattern in the area that already has an HKM/HD administrative permit	-	30	Activity Reports, Documentation	There are differences in the direction of development between agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry It is difficult to change the management pattern of collective livestock farming

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Output 1.3.1 Increased KTH skills in forest and land reclamation management to improve the Lake Tompo catchment area	250 people from 10 social forestry groups, women, and people in need increase their capacities for the sustainable management of forest food	0	200	50	Activity Reports, Documentation	Farmers' unions reject the project's new approach to improving skills, saying it deviates from traditional patterns
Output 1.3.2 Availability of study results, forest management, forest products processing technology facilities and infrastructure, and economic potential of lake management	KPHL Business Plan 3, Policy Documents and Water Hyacinth Economic Studies	There is no business plan for EMU as Site Management Unit and Lake Management Unit	10	-	Study Documents, Documentation, Activity Reports	-
Output 1.3.3 The formation of a market network	Sales of forest food products 75% of the production	0	-	75	Purchase Documents/ Contract	-
Component 2: Improving management of social forestry programs after Social Forestry Agreement approval strengthens adaptation to climate change impacts.						
Outcome 2.1 Increased KUPS in the KPS permit area of 4,160 ha in Lake Tompo catchment	Formed 17 KUPS	Public understanding of PPP about KUPS is still lacking,	-	17	BA document of KUPS establishment	-
Output 2.1.1 The development of management aspects after the approval of Community Forest (HKM) or Village Forest (HD).	Area boundary markings, Garapan's contribution includes a PPP plan, KUPS classification, Business Units, marketing cooperation, and capital assistance.	There is no sign of area boundaries, area utilization, NTFP collection	-	70%	Activity Reports, Documentation	-

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Output 2.1.2 Increased forest land cover in areas after KPS legal access/approval	Presence of HHBK as a result of plant enrichment forage for livestock.	Forest rehabilitation has not been carried out after approval	=	70%	Activity Reports, Documentation	=
Outcome 2.2- Strengthening parties and institutions of POKJA PS, Social Forestry Groups (KUPS) in supporting climate change adaptation	Formed 3 POKJA PS District	There is no coordination forum for social forestry management.	400	-	Activity Reports, Documentation	Changes in the pattern of financial management
Output 2.2.1 Capacity building for facilitators and local communities in the Social Forestry Group (KUPS).	17 assistants and 150 community members increase their capacity in developing creative businesses and food diversification	0	150	-	Activity Reports, Documentation	-
Output 2.2.2 Increased capacity of stakeholders in sustainable forest management.	Implementation of management workshops.	0	-	52.082	Documentation, Activity Report	-
Output 2.2.3 Increased support of the parties in the POKJA. Encouraging the Social Forestry Scheme in encouraging the Social Forestry Group (KUPS).	3 Policy document Social Forestry Roadmap/Regency PS Roadmap.	0	-	2	District Government Policy Documents	Differences in perceptions about forestry authority

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Output 2.2.4. Increased skills of Social Forestry/KPS and KUPS groups, women, and the vulnerable in managing sustainable forest food.	425 people from 17 social forestry groups/KUPS, women, and the vulnerable increase their capacity in managing forest food sustainably.	0	300	125	Activity Reports and Documentation	PPP rejects the project's new approach to skills improvement because it is considered different from the usual pattern.
Outcome 2.3. Increasing community income from forest food in the Lake Tempe catchment.	20% increase in income as a source of household income.	Community income by not applying the pattern in the area that already has a management permit.	-	20	Activity Reports and Documentation	There are differences in the direction of development between the agricultural, forestry, and livestock sectors.
Output 2.3.1. Availability of forest food processing technology facilities and infrastructure.	17 units of forest food management facilities and infrastructure.	0	17	-	Goods handover documents, documentation, and activity reports.	Machine specifications do not match market demand product specifications.
Output 2.3.2. The absorption of forest food products into the market.	Sale of forest confectionery products 50% of the production.	0	-	50	Purchase/contract documents.	-
Component 3. Improving the sericulture management system in a participatory manner through a cooperative pattern of parties to help revitalize the sericulture business to improve the lives of people affected by climate change.						
Outcome 3.1 The formation of a sericulture business group.	6 Sericulture Groups (KSA) Formed	Business groups by sector.	4	2	Copy of Policy Documents, Activity Reports	There is a policy for each sector, the Joint business group.
Output 3.1.1 Pro-condition silky nature	1 POKJABAMUS SILK and KTSA formed	0	4	-	Copy of SK TIM Pokja, Work Plan	-

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Output 3.1.2 Increased land cover through mulberry cultivation	Mulberry planting 15 Ha	0	-	2	Copy of policy document	-
Output 3.1.3 Increased public awareness of the importance of mulberry cultivation and silk worm maintenance	There is a pilot project for the silk worm maintenance unit	0	4	-	Purchase Documents/ Contracts, Activity Reports	Data input is not optimal, and the measurement system and measurement indicators are not running
Outcome 3.2- Strengthening of sericulture business parties and institutions in supporting adaptation and mitigation of climate change.	6 sericulture business institutions are formed and their capacity increases in supporting climate change adaptation and mitigation	Sericulture business institutions still lack an understanding of group functions	6	-	Activity Reports, and Documentation	-
3.2.1 Exits- Increasing the common good through empowerment models while at the same time focusing on economic aspects and nature conservation	30% of people's income increases by introducing the system as a source of household income	Community income by not applying the pattern in the area that already has a management permit	-	30	Activity reports, and documentation	There are differences in the direction of development between the agricultural, forestry, and livestock sectors
3.2.2 Exits- Enhancing the creativity and innovation of Sericulture business players in the development of each KUPS formed	150 employees from 6 sericulture enterprise groups have increased their capacity to develop sericulture enterprises	0	400	50	Activity reports and documentation	The KUPS group rejected the project's new approach to skills improvement because it was considered different from the traditional pattern
3.2.3 Exits- Increasing the parties' capacity in managing sustainable sericulture business.	50 people have expanded their capacity to run a sustainable sericulture company	0	-	50	Activity reports and documentation	-

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3.2.4 Exit: Increased support from the parties to promote the development of sericulture	1 Understanding of the parties in the development of the sericulture business	0	4	=	Copy of the understanding of the parties in the development of the sericulture business	=
3.2.5 Exit: Improved ability of sericulture groups to manage sustainable production	150 employees from 6 sericulture company groups have expanded their capacities for the sustainable management of sericulture companies	0	100	50	Activity Reports and Documentation	The sericulture business group rejected the project's new approach to skills improvement because it was considered different from the traditional pattern
3.2.6 Exit: Availability of facilities and infrastructure for sericulture processing technology	6 units of sericulture management technology facilities and infrastructure	0	6	-	Goods handover documents, documentation, and activity reports	Machine specifications do not match market demand product specifications
3.2.7 Exit: The inclusion of sericulture products in the market	Sale of sericulture products 50% of production	0	-	50	Purchase/contract documentation	-
Component 4: Strengthening multisectoral climate change adaptation strategies for ecosystem resilience and socio-economic resilience of the Lake Tempe catchment area						
Outcome 4.1 Strengthening of cross-sectoral policies to ensure sustainable adaptation to climate change	3 policy products that support climate change adaptation	policy products that support climate change adaptation	-	27,143	Activity Reports, Documentation	-
Output 4.1.1 Establishment and operation of the working group team on climate	1 POKJA API DTA Lake Tempe Team	0	4	-	Copy of SK Pokja Team, Work Plan	-

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change adaptation (POKJA API)						
Outcome 4.1.2- Internalization of the Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan into local government policies and the existence of a planning document for the Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan at the local level	2 API internalized regional planning documents	0	-	2	Copy of activity documents	-
4.1.3 Exits. The existence of a climate change adaptation monitoring system that can be used by parties to ensure sustainability.	1 adaptation monitoring application system used to support policy implementation	0	4	-	Purchase/contract documents, and activity reports	Data input is not maximal
Component 5. Management of knowledge and learning for stakeholders to ensure the sustainability of climate change adaptation efforts in an integrated manner for the resilience of the Lake Tempe catchment ecosystem.						
Outcomes 5.1- Strengthening understanding through the dissemination processes	52,982 people received information on the dissemination process	0	-	52,982	Activity reports, and documentation	-
Output 5.1.1- Dissemination of programs to strengthen and encourage policies and alignments	1 film, 1 module book for local lakes and ecotourism, 1 lesson learned/best practice book, 1 journal, 1 leaflet/poster/banner, 1 digital media	0	2	2	Documentation	-

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5.1.2 Output: The existence of an early warning system platform for Climate Change Adaptation Communities Lake Tompe Catchment area Ecosystem	1 platform early warning system	0	1	=	Activity reports, and documentation	=
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Annex 5. Alignment With Adaptation Fund Result Framework Result

Project Objective(s) ¹	Project Objective Indicators (s)	Fund Outcomes	Fund Outcomes Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
1. Strengthening the forest rehabilitation management to develop social forestry programs, forest protection, and security. It impacts the improvement of forest management systems, environmental improvement, and community income	1,220 ha of rehabilitated forest area into the governance of social forestry schemes.	Outcome 5. Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability induced stress	1,120 ha natural assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability induced stress	\$250,003
	250 people from 10 Social Forestry groups, women, and the vulnerable increase their capacity in managing forest food sustainably	Outcome 6. Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	3% of households having more secure (increased) access to livelihood assets	
2. Improving management of social forestry programs after Social Forestry Agreement approval strengthens adaptation to climate change impacts.	The formation of 17 KUPS in an area of 4,160 ha of Lake Tompe D Catchment area Ecosystem	Outcome 5. Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability induced stress	4,160 ha natural assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability induced stress	\$225,333
	425 people in the community have increased their capacity in developing creative businesses and diversifying food	Outcome 6. Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	5% of households having more secure (increased) access to livelihood assets	

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3. Improvement of the coriculture management system in a participatory manner through the collaboration pattern of the parties to support the revitalization of the coriculture business as an effort to improve the lives of people vulnerable to climate change.	150 people from 6 coriculture business groups have increased their capacity in managing coriculture businesses in a sustainable manner	Outcome 2:- Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses	150 people from 6 silk business groups have increased their capacity in managing coriculture businesses	\$182,647
	50 people increased their capacity in managing a sustainable coriculture business	Outcome 6:- Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	3% of households having more secure (increased) access to livelihood assets	
4. Strengthening cross-sectoral policies, in adapting to climate change for ecosystem resilience and socio-economic resilience of the Lake Tompo catchment area.	2 API internalized regional planning documents	Outcome 2:- Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses	Fifty three (53) Institutions from the Provincial Government, District, and Village Governments, with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks	\$90,447
		Outcome 7:- Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures	Two (3) climate change adaptation policy products are integrated with the National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation	
5. Management of knowledge and learning for stakeholders to ensure the sustainability of climate change adaptation efforts in an integrated manner for the resilience of the Lake Tompo catchment ecosystem.	A total of 52,082 received information during the dissemination process	Outcome 3:- Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level	3% targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses	\$68,047

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Project Outcome(s)	Project Outcome Indicator(s)	Fund Output	Fund Output Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
1. The formation of a group capable of increasing public awareness of the sustainability of post-rehabilitation forest functions covering an area of 1,220 Ha.	1,220 ha of rehabilitated forest area into the governance of social forestry schemes.	5. Increase forest rehabilitation area as response to climate change impact	5.1. 1,220 ha of forest area enhanced for climate change adaptation	\$42,783
2. Strengthening of stakeholders and institutions in supporting climate change adaptation	Formation of Forest Farmers Group and Lake Care Forum, 3 POKJA API Districts	6. Strengthened of local community and livelihood strategies	6.1.1. Ten (10) local community are created and strengthened in support of livelihood strategies	\$76,567
3. Increased independence and community income from forestry and lake business products	30% increase in income from implemented system as a source of household income	6. Increase household income in targeted area	6.1.2. Agroforestry as income source for households under climate change scenario	\$130,743
4. Additional KUPS in the KPS approval area of 4,160 ha in the Lake Tempe catchment	4,160 Ha of land at 17 KPS	5.1. Increase forest rehabilitation area as response to climate change impact	5.1. 4,160 ha of improved PPP/KUPS area for climate change adaptation	\$64,343
5. Strengthening of parties and institutions of POKJA RS, Social Forestry Groups (KUPS) in supporting climate change adaptation	17 local KUPS institutions that have been formed have increased their capacity	6. Strengthened of local community and livelihood strategies	6.1.1. 17 community are created and strengthened in support of livelihood strategies	\$130,483
6. Increasing community income from forest food in the Lake Tempe catchment	30% Increase in income from implementing the system as a source of household income	6. Increase household income in targeted area	6.1.2. Agroforestry as income source for households under climate change scenario	\$60,507
7. The formation of a sericulture business group.	10 sericulture business groups were formed and their capacity increased	6. Increase household income in targeted area	6.1.2. Sericulture as income source for households under climate change scenario	\$94,589

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		6. Strengthened of local community and livelihood strategies	6.1.1. 10 community are created and strengthened in support of livelihood strategies	
8. Strengthening the role of parties and sericulture business institutions as well as increasing income in supporting climate change adaptation and mitigation.	The formation of the sericulture consultation body	6. Strengthened of local community and livelihood strategies	6.1.1. The Sericulture Consultative Body (BAMUS) was formed	\$88,058
9. Strengthening cross sectoral policies to ensure sustainable adaptation to change	2. Planning documents supporting climate change adaptation	2. Local planning documents internalized by API	2.1.1. (30) staff trained to respond and mitigated impacts of climate-related events	\$80,447
		7. Improved regulation of climate resilience strategies	7.1. Three (2) regulation will introduced to address climate change risks	
10. Strengthening stakeholder understanding through the dissemination process	62,082 people understand policies that support climate change adaptation	2. Targeted population groups participating adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities	2.1.2. Five (5) of news outlets in the local press and media that have covered the topic	\$68,047

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Annex 6. Disbursement Schedule

Component	Outputs	Activities	Timeframe/Months																	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
4. Strengthening the forest rehabilitation management to develop social forestry programs, forest protection, and security. It impacts the improvement of forest management systems, environmental improvement, and community income	4.1.1. The formation of KTH became a pioneer in realizing local government policies related to Lake Tempe	4.1.1.1. Multi-stakeholder meeting on proposals for social forestry schemes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4.1.1.2. Workshop on sustainable management and use of forest resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4.1.1.3. Operational Outcome Leader of Social Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4.1.2. Increased support from stakeholders in maintaining forest rehabilitation to protect lakes.	4.1.2.1. Multi-stakeholder meeting to accelerate the maintenance of Forest Rehabilitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4.1.2.2. Workshop on the acceleration of Forest Rehabilitation maintenance and signing of the MoU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4.1.2.3. Regular FGD monitoring the achievements of the POKJA-PS TEAM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4.1.2.4. Operational management of forest rehabilitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4.1.2.5. OPD meeting regarding local content curriculum proposals for primary and secondary education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4.1.2.6. Facilitate the preparation of RPHJP for 2 (two) KPHL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	4.1.2.7. Facilitate the preparation of business plans for 3 (three) KPHL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1.3- Formation of PERDES- (Village Regulation)- the decision of the village- head to guide community participation in forest management as an effort to protect the Lake Tempe catchment area- ecosystem	4.1.3.1. Multi-stakeholder meeting in intervention village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4.1.3.2. Facilitate the preparation of PERDES and KEPDES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4.1.3.3. Counseling on forest protection and security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2.1- Implementatio n of assistance to groups- regarding- climate- change and lakes.	4.2.1.1. Integrated lake management workshop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4.2.1.2. Formation of the Lake Forum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4.2.1.3. Field Officer operational facilitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4.2.1.4. Socialization of the climate village program (ProKlim) in each project target village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4.2.1.5. Regular meetings in each village to strengthen group capacity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2.2 Increase community capacity in shaping-	4.2.2.1. Facilitation of PPP Establishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4.2.2.2. Workshop on sustainable forest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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adaptation- strategies-to- climate- change- impacts in the Lake Tempe catchment	resource management and utilization																			
	1.2.2.3. POKJA-PS- TEAM training in supporting climate- change adaptation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1.2.2.4. Multi stakeholder meeting to internalize- climate change- adaptation actions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1.2.2.5. Climate change- adaptation action- workshop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.3 There is an- internalization- of climate- change- adaptation and mitigation- actions in QPD related to Lake Tempe	1.2.3.1. Multi-stakeholder meeting for social- forestry acceleration in- each intervention area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1.2.3.2. Workshop on the acceleration of Social- Forestry and signing of- the MoU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1.2.3.3. Regular FGD- monitoring the- achievements of the POKJA-PPS TEAM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1.2.3.4. Facilitate the preparation of Regional- Action Plans for Climate- Change Adaptation- (RAD-API)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.4 There is a monitoring- system for- climate- change- adaptation and mitigation that can be used by the parties-	1.2.4.1. ProKlim- socialization to related- QPD and villages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1.2.4.2. Formation of the ProKlim community- group	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1.2.4.3. Preparation of ProKlim policies at the-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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to ensure sustainability.	village, sub-district, and district levels																		
1.3.1- Increased skills of KTH in forest and land rehabilitation management for the improvement of the Lake Tempe catchment area	1.3.1.1. Technical training on agroforestry model forest management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1.3.1.2. Product packaging training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1.3.1.3. Facilitate the preparation of forest food cultivation modules	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1.3.1.4. Regular discussions between forest farmer groups, women, and vulnerable groups	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1.3.1.5. Comparative study on superior forest food management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1.3.1.6. Entrepreneurship Training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.2- Availability of study results, facilities and infrastructure of forest product processing technology, and economic potential of lake management	1.3.2.1. Study of potential, production and economic value of NTFPs and Environmental Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1.3.2.2. Facilitating household-scale product processing permits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1.3.2.3. Provision of processing tools for forest food diversification products (on farm and off farm)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1.3.2.4. Facilitate the preparation of technical modules for the operation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	capacity of facilitators and local communities in Social Forestry groups (KUPS).	2.2.1.2. Field Officer- Operational Facilitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2.2.1.3. Socialization of social forestry in each project targets village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2.2.1.4. Regular meetings in each village to strengthen the capacity of KPS and KUPS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2.2.2- Increased capacity of stakeholders in sustainable forest management	2.2.2.1. Facilitating PPP strengthening	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2.2.2.2. Workshop on the preparation of a Social Forestry roadmap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2.2.2.3. POKJA PS-TEAM training in supporting climate change adaptation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2.2.2.4. Multi stakeholder meeting to internalize climate change adaptation actions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2.2.2.5. Climate change adaptation action workshop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2.2.3- Increased support from parties in the LWG to encourage Social Forestry schemes in encouraging Social Forestry	2.2.3.1. Multi stakeholder meeting for social forestry acceleration in each intervention area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2.2.3.2. Workshop on the acceleration of social forestry and signing of the MoU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2.2.3.3. Regular FGD monitoring the	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	groups- (KUPS):	achievements of the POKJA-PS TEAM																		
		2.2.3.4. KPS companion- operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2.2.4.- Increased- skills of Social Forestry/KPS- and KUPS- groups,- women, and the vulnerable in managing sustainable forest food.	2.2.4.1. Training on- agroforestry model forest- processing techniques	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2.2.4.2. Product- packaging training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2.2.4.3. Facilitate the- preparation of forest food- cultivation modules	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2.2.4.4. Regular- discussions between- PPP, women, and the- vulnerable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2.2.4.5. comparative- study of superior forest- food management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2.2.4.6. Entrepreneurship training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2.3.1- Availability of forest food- processing- technology- facilities and infrastructure.	2.3.1.1. Facilitating- household-scale- business management- permits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2.3.1.2. Provision of forest food management- tools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2.3.1.3. Facilitate the- preparation of technical- modules for the operation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

[illegible]

Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

[illegible]

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development of natural silk:	management and the signing of the MoU																			
	3.2.4.3. Regular FGD- monitoring the achievements of natural silk business groups	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3.2.4.4. OPD meeting- regarding proposals for local content curriculum for primary and secondary education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.5- Increased skills of natural silk business groups in managing sustainable production.	3.2.5.1. Natural silk- business management- technical training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3.2.5.2. Product packaging training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3.2.5.3. Facilitate the preparation of silkworm cultivation modules	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3.2.5.4. Regular discussions between natural silk business groups, women's groups, and vulnerable groups	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3.2.5.5. Entrepreneurship training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.6- The absorption of natural silk-	3.2.6.1. Facilitating household-scale product management permits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3.2.6.2. Dissemination of supply chain and value-chain study results	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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		products into the market	3.2.6.3. Meetings of business people at the supply and demand level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Strengthening cross-sectoral policies, in adapting to climate change for ecosystem resilience and socio-economic resilience of the Lake Tempe catchment	4.1.1 Establishment and operation of the Climate Change Adaptation Taskforce (POKJA-API).		4.1.1.1. Multi-stakeholder meeting for the formation of the LWG-API TEAM for the Lake Tempe Catchment area-Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			4.1.1.2. Workshop on the formation of the TEAM-POKJA-API for the Lake Tempe Catchment area-Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			4.1.1.3. Training in the preparation of Climate Change Adaptation Action Plans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			4.1.1.4. Facilitate regular meetings with the LWG-API TEAM for the Lake Tempe Catchment area-Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4.1.2 The internalization of the Climate Change Adaptation Action plan into local government policies, as well as the existence of a regional adaptation action plan planning document.		4.1.2.1. Multi-stakeholder meeting in the preparation of climate change adaptation action plans for the Lake Tempe Catchment area-Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			4.1.2.2. Climate Change vulnerability and risk assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			4.1.2.3. Facilitate regular meetings of the POKJA-API TEAM in the preparation of the Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan at the Regional Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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		4.1.2.4. Facilitate the proposal for Climate Change Adaptation Action Plans into Village Regulations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4.1.2.5. Facilitate the proposal for Climate Change Adaptation Action Plans into Regional Regulations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4.1.2.6. Multi-stakeholder meeting in integrating the Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan into the Strategic Design of Regional Work Units (Restra SKPD)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4.1.3 There is a Climate Change Adaptation monitoring system that can be used by the parties to ensure sustainability.	4.1.3.1. Training on Developing a Climate Change Adaptation Monitoring System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4.1.3.2. Facilitate the creation of a Climate Change Adaptation Action monitoring application	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4.1.3.3. Socialization of the Climate Change Adaptation Monitoring system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4.1.3.4. Application operationalization training to parties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Management of knowledge and learning for stakeholders to ensure the	5.1.1. Dissemination of programs to strengthen and encourage	5.1.1.1. Making and launching documentary films related to climate change adaptation actions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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sustainability of integrated climate change adaptation efforts for the resilience of the Tempe Lake catchment ecosystem	policies and alignments	5.1.1.2. Preparation and launching of the Best Practice and Learn-Climate Change Adaptation Books and the Climate Change Adaptation journal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		5.1.1.3. Preparation of Police Brief related to Climate Change Adaptation Strategy Based on sustainable forest food security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		5.1.1.4. Making leaflets, posters, and banners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		5.1.1.5. Creation of websites and social media for Climate Change Adaptation of the Lake Tempe Catchment area Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		5.1.1.6. Facilitate partnerships with providers in the publication of Climate Change Adaptation Actions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		5.1.1.7. Climate Change Adaptation Action billboard rental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5.1.2. The existence of an early warning system platform for Community Climate Change Adaptation	5.1.2.1. Facilitate multi-stakeholder cooperation for the application of the Disaster Early Warning System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		5.1.2.2. Development of applications and supporting devices for Disaster Early Warning System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	Lake-Tempe-Catchment-area-Ecosystem	5.1.2.3. Workshop on the use of disaster response early warning technology applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		5.1.2.4. socialization of the Disaster Response Early warning application workshop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



KEPUTUSAN MENTERI HUKUM DAN HAK ASASI MANUSIA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
NOMOR AHU-0004385.AH.01.04.Tahun 2021
TENTANG
PENGESAHAN PENDIRIAN BADAN HUKUM
YAYASAN PEDULI LINGKUNGAN DAN HUTAN SOSIAL

Menimbang : a. Bahwa berdasarkan Permohonan Notaris IKA PRATIWI SYAMSIBAR S.H., M.Kn., sesuai Akta Notaris Nomor 06, tanggal 09 Februari 2021 yang dibuat oleh Notaris IKA PRATIWI SYAMSIBAR S.H., M.Kn. tentang Pengesahan Badan Hukum Yayasan PEDULI LINGKUNGAN DAN HUTAN SOSIAL, tanggal 09 Februari 2021 dengan Nomor Pendaftaran 5021020973100965 telah sesuai dengan persyaratan Pengesahan Badan Hukum Yayasan;

b. Bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam huruf a, perlu menetapkan keputusan Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia tentang Pengesahan Badan Hukum Yayasan PEDULI LINGKUNGAN DAN HUTAN SOSIAL;

MEMUTUSKAN :

Menetapkan :

KESATU : Memberikan pengesahan badan hukum: YAYASAN PEDULI LINGKUNGAN DAN HUTAN SOSIAL berkedudukan di KOTA MAKASSAR sesuai Akta Notaris Nomor 06, tanggal 09 Februari 2021 yang dibuat oleh Notaris IKA PRATIWI SYAMSIBAR S.H., M.Kn. berkedudukan di KABUPATEN MAROS.

KEDUA : Keputusan ini berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan.

Ditetapkan di Jakarta, Tanggal 10 Februari 2021.
a.n. MENTERI HUKUM DAN HAK ASASI MANUSIA
REPUBLIK INDONESIA
DIREKTUR JENDERAL ADMINISTRASI HUKUM UMUM,


Cahyo Rahadian Muzhar, S.H., LL.M.
19690918 199403 1 001



DICETAK PADA TANGGAL 10 Februari 2021
DAFTAR YAYASAN NOMOR AHU-0005470.AH.01.12.Tahun 2021 TANGGAL 10 Februari 2021



LAMPIRAN KEPUTUSAN MENTERI HUKUM DAN HAK ASASI MANUSIA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
NOMOR AHU-0004385.AH.01.04.Tahun 2021
TENTANG
PENGESAHAN PENDIRIAN BADAN HUKUM
YAYASAN PEDULI LINGKUNGAN DAN HUTAN SOSIAL

1. Kekayaan awal: Rp. 30.000.000

2. Pendiri Yayasan

NAMA	NO KTP / PASSPORT
IR NURDIN RAJJA MP	7302022005550002
REZA DIAN RIANDY NURDIN	7371141811840004

3. Susunan Organ Yayasan

NAMA	NO KTP / PASSPORT	ORGAN YAYASAN	JABATAN
IR NURDIN RAJJA MP	7302022005550002	PEMILIR	KETUA
HERY SUTRABIAN NURDIN, PI	7371142704860007	PEMILIR	ANGGOTA
REZA DIAN RIANDY NURDIN	7371141811840004	PENGURUS	KETUA
ANDI YURNI ULFA, S.PD	7302104606760003	PENGURUS	SEKRETARIS
RATHI GANINGRAT A	7371115305860001	PENGURUS	BENDAHARA
RATMA KUMALA SARI	7301034503960001	PENGAWAS	KETUA

Ditetapkan di Jakarta, Tanggal 10 Februari 2021.
a.n. MENTERI HUKUM DAN HAK ASASI MANUSIA
REPUBLIK INDONESIA
DIREKTUR JENDERAL ADMINISTRASI HUKUM UMUM,



Cahyo Rahadian Muzhar, S.H., LL.M.
19690918 199403 1 001



DICETAK PADA TANGGAL 10 Februari 2021
DAFTAR YAYASAN NOMOR AHU-0005470.AH.01.12.Tahun 2021 TANGGAL 10 Februari 2021

SURAT KETERANGAN INI DITUTUP DARI SABU
OLPE SAKAL NO. 1000 KABUPATEN MAROS


IKAPRATIWI SYAMSIBAR S.H., M.Kn.



IKA PRATIWI SYAMSIBAR, SH., M.Kn

NOTARIS
S.K. MENTERI HUKUM DAN HAK ASASI MANUSIA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
NOMOR : AHU-00916.AH.02.01. TAHUN 2017
Tanggal 09 OKTOBER 2017

PPAT
SK. MENTERI AGRARIA DAN TATA RUANG / KEPALA BADAN PERTANAHAN NASIONAL
NOMOR : 292/KEP-400.20.3/VII/2018
TANGGAL 23 JULI 2018

SALINAN RESMI

AKTA : AKTA PENDIRIAN YAYASAN
 "PEDULI LINGKUNGAN DAN HUTAN
 SOSIAL"


TANGGAL : 06 Januari 2021.-

NOMOR : 09 FEBRUARI 2021.-

KANTOR :
Jalan Poros Daya Moncongloe
Kabupaten Maros
Telp. 08114199601
Email : ikaprawi0220@gmail.com

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IKA PRATIWI SYAMSIBAR, SH., M.Kn

NOTARIS
S.K. MENTERI HUKUM DAN HAK ASASI MANUSIA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
NOMOR : AHU-00916.AH.02.01. TAHUN 2017
Tanggal 09 OKTOBER 2017


PPAT
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NOMOR : 292/KEP-400.20.3/II/2018
TANGGAL 23 JULI 2018

SALINAN RESMI

AKTA : AKTA PENDIRIAN YAYASAN
: "PEDULI LINGKUNGAN DAN HUTAN
: SOSIAL"
:
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:

TANGGAL : 08 (delapan).....
NOMOR : 09 FEBRUARI 2021.-

KANTOR :
Jalan Poros Daya Moncongloe
Kabupaten Maros
Telp. 08114199601
Email : ikapratwi0220@gmail.com



IKA PRATIWI SYAMSIBAR, SH., M.Kn

NOTARIS
S.K. MENTERI HUKUM DAN HAK ASASI MANUSIA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
NOMOR : AHU-00916.AH.02.01. TAHUN 2017
Tanggal 09 OKTOBER 2017


PPAT
SK. MENTERI AGRARIA DAN TATA RUANG / KEPALA BADAN PERTANAHAN NASIONAL
NOMOR : 292/KEP-400.20.3/II/2018
TANGGAL 23 JULI 2018

SALINAN RESMI

AKTA : AKTA PENDIRIAN YAYASAN
: "PEDULI LINGKUNGAN DAN HUTAN
: SOSIAL"
:
:
:

TANGGAL : 06 (enam).-
NOMOR : 09 FEBRUARI 2021.-

KANTOR :
Jalan Poros Daya Moncongloe
Kabupaten Maros
Telp. 08114199601
Email : ikapratwi0220@gmail.com



**KEPUTUSAN MENTERI HUKUM DAN HAK ASASI MANUSIA REPUBLIK INDONESIA NOMOR
AHU-0018798.AH.01.04 Tahun 2019
TENTANG
PENGESEHAN PENDIRIAN BADAN HUKUM
YAYASAN RIMBANUSANTARA BERKARYA**

Menimbang

a. Bahwa berdasarkan Permohonan Notaris MIRANDA SH., M.K.N. sesuai Akta Notaris Nomor 04, tanggal 16 Desember 2019 yang dibuat oleh Notaris MIRANDA SH., M.K.N. tentang Pengesahan Badan Hukum Yayasan RIMBA NUSANTARA BERKARYA tanggal 17 Desember 2019 dengan Nomor Pendaftaran 5019121773101096 telah sesuai dengan persyaratan Pengesahan Badan Hukum Yayasan.

b. Bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam huruf a, perlu menetapkan keputusan Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia tentang Pengesahan Badan Hukum Yayasan RIMBA NUSANTARA BERKARYA.

MEMUTUSKAN :

Menetapkan


KESATU Memberikan pengesahan badan hukum
YAYASAN RIMBANUSANTARA BERKARYA
berkedudukan di KOTA MAKASSAR sesuai Akta Notaris Nomor 04, tanggal 16 Desember 2019 yang dibuat oleh Notaris MIRANDA SH., M.K.N. berkedudukan di KABUPATEN GOWA.

KEDUA Keputusan ini berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan.

Ditetapkan di Jakarta, Tanggal 17 Desember 2019

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


Cahyo Rahadian Muzhar, S.H., LL.M.
19690918 199403 1 001



DICETAK PADA TANGGAL 17 Desember 2019
DAFTAR YAYASAN NOMOR AHU-0026172.AH.01.12 Tahun 2019 TANGGAL 17 Desember 2019



**LAMPIRAN KEPUTUSAN MENTERI HUKUM DAN HAK ASASI MANUSIA REPUBLIK INDONESIA NOMOR
AHU-0018798.AH.01.04.Tahun 2019
TENTANG
PENGESAHAN PENDIRIAN BADAN HUKUM
YAYASAN RIMBANUS ANTARA BERKARYA**

1. Kekayaan awal: Rp 10 000 000
2. Pendiri Yayasan

NAMA	NO KTP / PASSPORT
H. DAHLAN SIJA S.SOS	7371112104570002
IR. ABDUL RACHMAN, MBA	7306070303550004
IR. H. MUH. ABIDIN, M.SI	7371131106600002
IR. H. MUHAJIR, MS	7371141505590004
IR. USMAN ASMAR, MM	7371111202600003

3. Susunan Organ Yayasan

NAMA	NO KTP/PASSPORT	ORGAN YAYASAN	JABATAN
IR. ABDUL RACHMAN, MBA	7306070303550004	PEMBINA	KETUA
IR. H. MUH. ABIDIN, M.SI	7371131106600002	PENGURUS	KETUA
IR. USMAN ASMAR, MM	7371111202600003	PENGURUS	SEKRETARIS
H. DAHLAN SIJA, S.SOS	737112104570002	PENGURUS	BENDAHARA
IR. H. MUHAJIR, MS	7371141505590004	PENGAWAS	KETUA

Ditetapkan di Jakarta, Tanggal 17 Desember 2019.

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



Cahyo Rahadian Muzhar, S.H., LL.M.
19690918 199403 1 001

DICETAK PADA TANGGAL 17 Desember 2019
DAFTAR YAYASAN NOMOR AHU-0026172.AH.01.12.Tahun 2019 TANGGAL 17 Desember 2019

Keputusan Menteri ini
dicetak dari SABH
Mengetahui,
Notaris di Kabupaten Gowa



Foto Copy ini telah disesuaikan dengan dokumen
Yang diperlihatkan kepada saya
Kahupaten Gowa

Notaris

(MIRANDA, SH., M.Kn.)

Scanned by TapScanner



MIRANDA, SII., M.Kn
NOTARIS DAN PEJABAT PEMBUAT AKTA TANAH
S.K. Menteri Hukum Dan Ham RI. Nomor : AHU-00267.AH.02.01.TAHUN 2015, Tanggal 30 April 2015
S.K. Kepala Badan Pertanahan Nasional RI. Nomor : 223/KEP-17.3/X/2014, Tanggal 17 Oktober 2014
Jl. Andi Tonro No. 118, HP. 081354655355/Email:miranda.notaris15@gmail.com
SOMBA OPU - GOWA

Akta : AKTA PENDIRIAN YAYASAN

"RIMBA NUSANTARA BERKARYA"

Tanggal : 16 DESEMBER 2019 Nomor : 04,-



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 / PPI / API / PPI.0 / 8 / 2022*

Jakarta, 5 August 2022

Attachments :

Subject : **Letter of endorsement**

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: **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.**

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

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

Executing Entity/ies: **KAPASITAS (Konsorsium Aksi Peduli Masa Depan Danau Tempe – Consortium on the Caring Action for the Future of Lake Tempe)**

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