



ADAPTATION FUND

AFB/PPRC.30/13
03 October 2022

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

Agenda Item 4 h)

PROPOSAL FOR INDONESIA (4)

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 “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” 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 AF00000304, 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: 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

Thematic Focal Area: Coastal Management

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

Executing Entities: Korsorcium Garis Biru

AF Project ID: AF00000304

IE Project ID:

Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars): 970,503

Reviewer and contact person: Camila Florez

Co-reviewer(s): Esteban Bermudez Forn

IE Contact Person:

Technical Summary

The project "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" aims to strengthen food security and livelihoods of coastal communities. This will be done through the three components below:

Component 1: Strengthening food security and livelihoods for coastal communities in the face of climate change (USD 305,513);

Component 2: Capacity building of coastal community groups in climate change adaptation strategies (USD 325,801);

Component 3: Strengthening the collaboration of coastal communities and stakeholders in climate change adaptation actions (USD 179,821).

Requested financing overview:

Project/Programme Execution Cost: USD 83,758

Total Project/Programme Cost: USD 894,893

Implementing Fee: USD 75,611

	<p>Financing Requested: USD 970,504</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 compliance with the environmental and social policy, the project cost-effectiveness, and the consultative process, 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 addressed some of the CRs and CARs requests. Namely, the following issues remain: compliance with the environmental and social policy, the project's cost-effectiveness, the consultative process, the potential complementarity or lack of overlap with other projects, the equitable distribution of benefits, and the adaptation reasoning.</p>
Date:	15 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. Indonesia will experience changing climate conditions that affect coastal livelihoods.	-
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 proposal document is 61 pages. CAR1: Please adjust the length of the concept note to no more than fifty pages.	CAR1: Cleared.

	<p>3. Does the project / programme support concrete adaptation actions to assist the country in addressing adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change and build in climate resilience?</p>	<p>No.</p> <p>The project aims to strengthen the food security and livelihoods of coastal communities by addressing the adaptive capacity of fishermen and strengthening the collaboration of coastal communities with stakeholders. However, further information is required about the project outputs and activities.</p> <p>The concept note states that fishermen will be affected by climate change in the selected villages, given the vulnerabilities of their livelihoods. Further information is needed regarding climate change scenarios for this region and this sector.</p> <p>CR1: Please include more detailed information of climate change threats to the fishing sector of Indonesia in Section I.</p> <p>CR2: It is not clear how Activity 1.1.2 will be able to develop a map of the catchment area and a calendar of fishing seasons. Please explain the methodology in more detail, including its scope and limitations.</p> <p>CR3: Regarding Output 1.2, it is relevant to address how the new fishing spot will not become subject to climate change, and if that is</p>	<p>CR1: Cleared. As per additional information provided on pages 4 – 8.</p> <p>Please include full reference of studies cited.</p> <p>CR2: Cleared. As per additional information provided on pages 18 - 19.</p> <p>CR3: Cleared. As per additional information provided on page 19.</p> <p>CR4: Cleared. As per additional information provided on page 20.</p> <p>CR5: Cleared. As per additional information provided on page 20.</p> <p>CR6: Cleared. As per additional information provided on page 21.</p> <p>CR7: Cleared. As per additional information provided on page 23.</p> <p>CR8: Cleared.</p>
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		<p>expected to happen, then it is worth mentioning how the project will address it. Although a monitoring system is mentioned in Activity 1.2.3, it is critical to design and implement such system to ensure that this Output serves its purpose. Please amend accordingly.</p> <p>CR4: Regarding Output 2.1, please explain how the floating net encroachment will lead to diverse livelihood sources given climate threats in the same regions.</p> <p>CR5: Regarding Activity 2.1.2, please define what is intended to be achieved by "organizing vulnerable groups."</p> <p>CR6: Regarding Activity 2.2.5, it is unclear if diversification is targeted to increase end-products or the capacity to process different or new catches. In either case, it would be relevant to address the upstream value chain by engaging with fishermen and organized fishing groups (like the one mentioned in Output 1.2). Please amend accordingly.</p> <p>CR7: Please define what is intended to be achieved by organizing Fishermen's Groups in Activity 3.1.1.</p>	<p>As per additional information provided on page 24.</p> <p>CR9: Cleared. As per additional information provided on page 25.</p> <p>CR10: Cleared. As per additional information provided on page 26.</p> <p>CR11: Cleared. As per additional information provided on page 27.</p> <p>CR12: Cleared. As per additional information provided on page 27.</p> <p>CR13: Cleared. As per additional information provided on page 27.</p> <p>CAR2: Cleared. As per additional information provided on page 23.</p> <p>CAR3: Cleared. As per additional information provided on page 24.</p> <p>CAR4: Cleared.</p>
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		<p>CR8: Regarding Output 3.2, please specify if the survey (Activity 3.2.1) and training (Activities 3.2.2 and 3.2.4) are intended for the general public or if you plan to target them at a specific group of beneficiaries.</p> <p>CR9: It is unclear what Output 3.3 will provide to Youth Cadres. Please clarify how will the training in basic services lead to enhanced adaptation strategies of coastal communities or decreased vulnerabilities? Moreover, from Activities 3.3.1 and 3.3.2, there seems to be an existing Youth Cadres that will be strengthened. However, it is not specified how it will be strengthened or what the state or deficiencies of the existing one are (if applicable). Please also explain how the "Climate Change and Disaster Information Service Shelter" mentioned in Activity 3.3.3 relates to the Youth Cadres and how the project will strengthen it.</p> <p>CR10: Regarding Output 4.1, the concept note underscores the Proklim program in the country; however, it is not clear how the village registration would be linked to the proposed project, and overall how it supports the project goal. Please clarify.</p>	<p>As per additional information provided on page 24.</p> <p>CAR5: Not cleared. Wording of outcomes in Components Table differs from those in section A.</p>
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		<p>Regarding Output 4.3, it is indicated that management would be responsive to climate change threats. However, the activities proposed do not directly address climate change or propose adaptation actions.</p> <p>CR11: Please explain how this Output decreases vulnerability or enhances the adaptive capacity of the communities.</p> <p>CR12: It seems that Activity 4.3.2. has already been carried out (as it is phrased in past tense). Please clarify if this activity will be carried out in the future or if it has already been executed.</p> <p>CR13: Please elaborate on how the project intends to facilitate support for improving coastal village tourism in Activity 4.3.3.</p> <p>CAR2: Please revise the text in Activity 3.1.3 as it seems to be incomplete.</p> <p>CAR3: Regarding Output 3.2, please clarify if it should be "100 beneficiaries in each community" instead of "100 communities in each village".</p>	
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		<p>CAR4: Please revise the wording of Activity 3.2.3; it is unclear.</p> <p>CAR5: Outcomes in the Components Table differ from those in section A. Please revise for consistency.</p>	
	<p>4. Does the project / programme provide economic, social and environmental benefits, particularly to vulnerable communities, including gender considerations, while avoiding or mitigating negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?</p>	<p>Not clear.</p> <p>The project aims to provide economic, social, and environmental benefits to coastal communities in 9 vulnerable villages, including fishermen, vulnerable groups, women's groups, and youth cadres. However, the document outlines the project activities and only provides broad expected benefits.</p> <p>CR14: Please further describe the economic, social, and environmental benefits; these should be quantified when possible.</p> <p>CR15: The proposal needs to provide in more details on how it will benefit women and indigenous communities (if present in the project area).</p> <p>CR16: Please outline how the proposed project will ensure the equitable distribution of benefits to vulnerable households or individuals.</p> <p>CAR6: An initial gender analysis is required at this stage of the project and should be provided. The concept</p>	<p>CR14: Cleared.</p> <p>As per additional information provided on pages 29 – 30.</p> <p>CR15: Cleared.</p> <p>As per additional information provided on pages 21, 24, and 30.</p> <p>However, it is suggested to revise the wording of the outcome "The role of women in increasing income and fulfilling household food for fishermen" in the table of components (which is not phrased as this in section 2). It may seem that this outcome reinforces gender norms that can hinder women's resilience.</p> <p>CR16: Not cleared.</p> <p>The document does not show how the proposed project will ensure the equitable distribution of benefits to vulnerable households or individuals for all project outputs. The proponent's response mentions that participatory poverty assessment and monitoring will be used to ensure</p>

		note should build on the gender analysis to determine the different needs, capabilities, and roles for men and women.	equitable distribution of benefits though this is focused only on Outcome 2. CAR6: Not cleared. The proponent's response included a brief summary of how gender considerations have shaped the project design, with several activities focused on women. However, an initial gender analysis has not been included. Annex 3 includes a gender analysis framework, but not the results of gender analysis per se. The analysis should address the vulnerability of women in the project location.
	5. Is the project / programme cost effective?	No. The concept note does not thoroughly explain the selected scope and approach. CR17: Kindly revise section C to explain how the project is cost-effective (in comparison to other potential measures) and how it will be sustainable over time with the selected scope and approach.	CR17: Not cleared. The investment of \$811k to avoid \$1.01 million in losses seems like a small gain. It may be worth analyzing the project outcomes over a longer term, that is the reduction of economic losses over 10 or 15 years (instead of 3). This is also needed to ensure sustainability.
	6. Is the project / programme consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, national or sub-national development plans, poverty	Yes, but further information is needed. The concept note states the project's alignment with national policies and programs, including Indonesia's	CR18: Not cleared. Please include the information provided in the response sheet in the <u>concept note</u> document.

	<p>reduction strategies, national communications and adaptation programs of action and other relevant instruments?</p>	<p>NDC, Presidential Regulation Number 61 of 2011 concerning "The National Action Plan for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction (RAN-GRK)", and the National Action Plan-Climate Change Adaptation (RAN-API). The project's Output 4.1 focuses on the Climate Village Program (Proklam), a national program supporting communities' adaptive capacity and mitigation efforts.</p> <p>CR18: Please provide information on the alignment of the project with sectoral policies (i.e., fishing policies)?</p>	
	<p>7. Does the project / programme meet the relevant national technical standards, where applicable, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund?</p>	<p>Not clear.</p> <p>The proposal states that several laws and national regulations guide it. Regarding the fish apartments under Output 1.2, the proposal also states that they meet the relevant guidelines. The fish apartments are said to be a product of the Great Fishing Center from the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries.</p> <p>CR19: Please outline the sectoral standards in English, explaining how the project would meet such standards.</p>	<p>CR19: Cleared.</p> <p>As per additional information provided on pages 33 and 34.</p>

	<p>8. Is there duplication of project / programme with other funding sources?</p>	<p>Not clear.</p> <p>CR20: Please provide a thorough list of projects (completed, under implementation, or to be implemented) that could potentially overlap with the proposed project, such as the GEF project "Towards Sustainable and Conversion-Free Aquaculture in Indonesian Seas Large Marine Ecosystem (ISLME)", and GEF project, "Eco-system Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) in Eastern Indonesia (Fisheries Management Area (FMA)-715, 717 & 718)".</p> <p>CR21: Please indicate if there is complementarity and lack of duplication with the projects identified, for example, drawing lessons from early initiatives relevant to the proposed project. The concept note mentions, "Several projects that have been carried out in other locations and will be duplicated in this part of the project". Please provide more detail about these projects and how exactly the current project will integrate and implement the lessons learned from them.</p> <p>CR22: The proposal mentions that the Consortium "Garis Biru" members have done similar work in the past. Please elaborate on how the project</p>	<p>CR20: Not cleared. The document does not provide a list of relevant projects that could potentially overlap with the proposed project; these do not need to be specifically in the target location but within the country.</p> <p>CR21: Not cleared. The document does not indicate complementarity or lack of duplication, as other projects have not been identified.</p> <p>CR22: Not cleared. The document does not provide enough information on how it will build on the Garis Biru consortium experience.</p>
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		<p>will engage with the members of the Consortium "Garis Biru" to avoid duplication and build on their previous work.</p>	
	<p>9. Does the project / programme have a learning and knowledge management component to capture and feedback lessons?</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The project includes knowledge management and dissemination of lessons learned. The project will hold workshops, capacity-building, and mentoring activities. Output 4.5 focuses on knowledge management specifically.</p>	<p>-</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 indicates that a multistakeholder process informs the project. However, the information is limited, and it does not provide information on the involvement of vulnerable groups and it does not indicate whether gender aspects were taken into consideration.</p> <p>CR23: Please provide further details of the consultation process (dates, stakeholders involved, topics discussed).</p> <p>CR24: Please clarify/ highlight the vulnerable groups' involvement and gender considerations in the consultation process and provide related information.</p>	<p>CR23: Not cleared.</p> <p>The document does not clearly indicate whether consultations have been taken as it does not indicate the topics covered, it does not provide dates when the consultations took place. Also, the phrasing of section H is in present and future tenses, so it is not clear what has already taken place.</p> <p>CR24: Not cleared.</p> <p>The concept note does not explain which vulnerable groups have been consulted and how the findings of these consultations have been included in the project design.</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 describes the capacity building and networking dimensions to increase various actors' adaptive capacity. However, the concept note includes some activities and outputs that are not fully justified to adapt to climate change.</p> <p>CR25: Justification needs to be further elaborated in relation to the cost of the project.</p> <p>CR26: Outputs 2.1, 3.3, and 4.1 do not explicitly show how they support climate change adaptation beyond business-as-usual development. Please provide clear justification for these outputs.</p>	<p>CR25: Cleared.</p> <p>As per additional information provided by the proponent's response.</p> <p>CR26: Not cleared.</p> <p>The document has not explained how Outputs 3.3, and 4.1 support climate change adaptation beyond business-as-usual development. In the case of Output 3.3., the inclusion of youth cadres in supporting climate adaptation could be crucial; however, current activities (3.3.2) do not seem to directly address climate change.</p>
	<p>12. Is the project / program aligned with AF's results framework?</p>	<p>Not clear.</p> <p>CR27: Please specify how the project aligns with the Adaptation Fund revised strategic results framework. Please see: https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Adaptation-Fund-Strategic-Results-Framework-Amended-in-March-2019-2.pdf</p>	<p>CR19: Cleared.</p> <p>As per additional information provided on pages 45 – 46.</p>
	<p>13. Has the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes been taken into account when designing the project?</p>	<p>Yes, but further information is needed.</p> <p>The project aims to empower formal and informal groups which are</p>	<p>CR28: Not cleared.</p> <p>Further information is needed on how the project will ensure that the network of fishing groups and the</p>

		<p>expected to continue with the work after project completion. The project also builds on the current national climate program (Proklim). However, further details are required.</p> <p>CR28: Please explain how the network of fishing groups and the youth cadres will continue after the project ends.</p> <p>CR29: Considering the changing climate, depending on emission paths and mitigation actions, it is expected that changes will continue to occur, thus, how will the catchment map be updated? Will there be an institutionalized process? And as mentioned above, regarding Output 1.2, it is relevant to address how the new fishing spot will not become subject to climate change, and if that is expected to happen, then it is worth mentioning how the project will address it.</p>	<p>youth cadres will continue after the project ends.</p> <p>CR29: Not cleared. Regarding Output 1.2, please address how the new fishing spot will not become subject to climate change (not just weather anomalies).</p>
	<p>14. Does the project / programme provide an overview of environmental and social impacts / risks identified, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?</p>	<p>Not clear.</p> <p>The proposal includes an ESP screening table and has identified some risks; however, further analysis is needed. For example, the project states no risk for the principle on Indigenous Peoples. Still, the document does not indicate whether indigenous peoples are in the</p>	<p>CR30: Not cleared. Further revision of potential risks is needed. When there is a potential of a risk, the risk needs to be indicated (in addition to naming further assessment and risk management approaches). Furthermore, there seems that evaluation may be needed concerning principles of Protection of Natural Habitats and</p>

		<p>selected villages, and if so, what kind of risk they could face. Similarly, regarding "Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups", it is unclear what the precise potential impacts and risks are, and what the risk management approach would be. Furthermore, regarding the coastal food house system, there might be risks not considered yet in terms of pollution prevention and resource efficiency – how will this system manage waste? Are there any additional risks?</p> <p>CR30: Please revise section K to clearly indicate and provide a rational of the project's potential risks (also providing a rational for why these risks are not present), 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>CR31: Please state the category in which the screening process has classified the project (Category A, B, or C).</p>	<p>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency as the project would introduce fish apartments. Additionally, it is unclear why previous identified risks (i.e., social conflict arising from the selection of community member) have been modified to “no risk” in the table.</p> <p>CR31: Cleared. As per additional information provided on page 36.</p> <p>CR32: Cleared. As per additional information provided on pages 40 – 41.</p> <p>CR33: Not cleared. The document needs to indicate if cumulative (negative) impacts could result from the proposed project.</p>
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		<p>CR32: Please indicate management measures for the risk identified. For example, regarding "Access and Equity", the potential risk mentions "social conflict arising from selection of community member". However, it is not explained how the project will deal with this risk nor its strategy to offset or mitigate it.</p> <p>CR33: Please indicate if cumulative impacts could result from the proposed project/programme.</p> <p>Please refer to CAR6 above on the initial gender analysis.</p>	
Resource Availability	1. Is the requested project / programme funding within the cap of the country?	<p>Yes.</p> <p>CAR7: There is a mismatch between the "Amount of Financing Requested" specified at the beginning of the proposal (USD\$973,503) and the total specified in page 11 of the proposal (USD\$970,503). Please correct.</p> <p>CAR8: The total program cost stated in the components table (USD\$894,893) does not sum up based on the project components and execution cost of USD\$894,892. Please adjust the figures.</p>	<p>CAR7: Not cleared.</p> <p>As the total program cost was corrected, the sum of this figure with the project management fee is USD 970,504, but the amount of financing required indicated is USD 970,503, please amend the figures.</p> <p>Similarly, please match all values in the different tables presented: Results framework, components and budget.</p> <p>CAR8: Cleared.</p>

	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 a National Accredited Entity of the Fund.	-
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

ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY: Small-sized Project Concept

Country/Region: Indonesia

Project Title: 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

Thematic Focal Area: Coastal Management

Implementing Entity: Kemitraan

Executing Entities: Korsorcium Garis Biru

AF Project ID: AF00000304

IE Project ID:

Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars): 970,503

Reviewer and contact person: Camila Florez

Co-reviewer(s): Esteban Bermudez Forn

IE Contact Person:

Technical Summary

The project "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" aims to strengthen food security and livelihoods of coastal communities. This will be done through the three components below:

Component 1: Strengthening food security and livelihoods for coastal communities in the face of climate change (USD 305,513);

Component 2: Capacity building of coastal community groups in climate change adaptation strategies (USD 325,800);

Component 3: Strengthening the collaboration of coastal communities and stakeholders in climate change adaptation actions (USD 179,821).

Requested financing overview:

Project/Programme Execution Cost: USD 83,758

Total Project/Programme Cost: USD 894,893

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	<p>Financing Requested: USD 970,503</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 compliance with the environmental and social policy, the project cost-effectiveness, and the consultative process, 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	Response
Country Eligibility	1. Is the country party to the Kyoto Protocol?	Yes.	
	2. Is the country a developing country particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?	Yes. Indonesia will experience changing climate conditions that affect coastal livelihoods.	
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 proposal document is 61 pages. CAR1: Please adjust the length of the concept note to no more than fifty pages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAR1: Has been adjusted to 50 pages
	3. Does the project / programme support concrete adaptation	No.	

	<p>actions to assist the country in addressing adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change and build in climate resilience?</p>	<p>The project aims to strengthen the food security and livelihoods of coastal communities by addressing the adaptive capacity of fishermen and strengthening the collaboration of coastal communities with stakeholders. However, further information is required about the project outputs and activities.</p> <p>The concept note states that fishermen will be affected by climate change in the selected villages, given the vulnerabilities of their livelihoods. Further information is needed regarding climate change scenarios for this region and this sector.</p> <p>CR1: Please include more detailed information of climate change threats to the fishing sector of Indonesia in Section I.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CR1: Refer to the concept note Project Background and context. The impact of climate change on the fisheries sector is due to weather uncertainty, extreme weather, rising sea surface temperatures, changes in seawater temperatures that affect primary productivity, and wind speed and direction. It has an impact on the fishery, difficult to determine the fishing area, difficult to determine the fishing season, increased risk of fishing activities, and declining water quality in the village. • There is a decrease in the catch of marine fish from year to year. In 2020, the total catch reached 78.79 million tons, this number decreased when compared to 2018 and 2019, where they reached 84.51 million tons and
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		<p>CR2: It is not clear how Activity 1.1.2 will be able to develop a map of the catchment area and a calendar of fishing seasons. Please explain the methodology in more detail, including its scope and limitations.</p>	<p>80.09 million tons respectively (FAO, 2022). Of the total production, Indonesia contributes up to 8%, the percentage is in 2nd position after China, 15% (FAO, 2022).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 2018 to 2020, Indonesia's total production stagnated but experienced a downward trend, in 2018 the total production was 6.71 million tons, 2019 was 6.56 million tons, and in 2020 it fell to 6.43 million tons (FAO,2022). This condition is in line with what Gaol et al (2012) said. • The impact of climate change experienced by the project village community, is explained in the Background Context Concept Note. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CR2: Refer to the concept note paragraph 34. This activity is able to minimize the difficulty of fishermen in determining the location of the catch due to the impacts of climate change. The process of preparing the map will involve fishermen, community leaders who have been relying on local knowledge in sea activities and then combined with the involvement of experts. • The methodology used is a survey and Participatory Rural Action (PRA) which contains a calendar of catch seasons, so that it will produce a distribution of catchment areas (including fish types) which is analyzed along with the season calendar. The use of this map will be evaluated periodically by fishermen groups, such as the number of catches in the oot and the time of the catch, so that fishermen are able to update the catch location information according to the conditions that occurred at that time and the form of
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		<p>CR3: Regarding Output 1.2, it is relevant to address how the new fishing spot will not become subject to climate change, and if that is expected to happen, then it is worth mentioning how the project will address it. Although a monitoring system is mentioned in Activity 1.2.3, it is critical to design and implement such system to ensure that this Output serves its purpose. Please amend accordingly.</p>	<p>anticipation of the location of the catch which in a certain period is not good. In addition, the MAP results of THE PRA can be combined with the BMKG info application which contains weather, climate, and earthquake information. So this process is also a form of sharing local and scientific knowledge from experts and program teams.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CR 3: Refer to the concept note paragraph 36 & 37. At the project site, the main target of fishermen is pelagic fish caught in the Neritic sea zone to The Pelagic Meso. The waters are open so they are vulnerable to weather anomalies, such as sudden changes in the weather that trigger strong winds and waves. These conditions affect the timing and intensity of fishing for fishermen. Therefore, output 1.2 seeks to present fishing locations with demersal fish catch targets. Fish apartments are installed at the bottom of the waters in the reef edge zone at a depth of 10 meters to 15 meters, so they are not affected by weather anomalies. Fish apartments can be a habitat for demersal fish and can be a place for corals to grow. • Fish apartments will restore fish resources. This spot naturally provides food for fish, making it a good place for spawning adult fish, as well as protection and rearing for small fish. • This fish apartment is a form of application of underwater restocking technology combined with the selection of spot locations that have minimal risk of weather anomalies (10-15 meters depth). Monitoring will be carried out periodically with fishermen. This is expected to
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		<p>CR4: Regarding Output 2.1, please explain how the floating net encroachment will lead to diverse livelihood sources given climate threats in the same regions.</p>	<p>provide optimal benefits for the availability of catchment resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the old spot, it was in an area that was prone to weather anomalies and there was no effort to restore fish resources or underwater restocking.
		<p>CR5: Regarding Activity 2.1.2, please define what is intended to be achieved by "organizing vulnerable groups."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CR.4. Refer to the concept note paragraph 38. Floating Net Cage is a fish farming and enlargement facility. Its installation on the surface of the seawater in waters that are semi-closed, or not affected by waves and currents triggered by weather anomalies. In cultivation and enlargement, it requires several skilled personnel to prepare fish feed, check water quality, and maintain floating Net Cage with the principles of good aquaculture practices (GAP) management. This is what we mean will be able to provide a variety of alternative livelihoods. • CR.5: Refer to the concept note paragraph 38 point 2.1.2. The organization of vulnerable groups will be directed at strengthening institutionally and individual capacities in the management of the Floating Net Encroachment. The management model of floating net encroachment is carried out institutionally. The vulnerable groups in question are the poor and fishermen who are unable to carry out distant sea activities. This organization will strengthen the management of Kerambah and contribute to their income institutionally and individually through farmed fish and enlargement.

		<p>CR6: Regarding Activity 2.2.5, it is unclear if diversification is targeted to increase end-products or the capacity to process different or new catches. In either case, it would be relevant to address the upstream value chain by engaging with fishermen and organized fishing groups (like the one mentioned in Output 1.2). Please amend accordingly.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CR6: Refer to concept note paragraph 40 point 2.2.5. The diversity in question is the end product. Training on the processing of catches and cultivation (Floating Net Cage) is carried out to become high-value and durable products, such as shredded fish, fish balls and others.• Product Diversification of Sea Catches for women's Groups This activity aims to train the adaptive capacity of women's groups in the economic and food security sector by developing diversification of capture fishery products which are the result of the main livelihood of the head of household in the village where the project development is located.• This activity ensures the involvement of all relevant groups, including fishermen as those who carry out capture fisheries activities, in order to ensure the supply of marine catch products that will be managed by women's groups into higher selling value food products. For example, managing marine catches into shredded, 'pupu' with or various other value-added products with more market value and durable packaging.• The development of catches into end-products is expected to be a source of food and alternative sources of income in supporting food security and the household economy of coastal communities in facing the impacts of climate change.• While at output 1.2. diversity of catchment areas. (Described in CR3.)
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		<p>CR7: Please define what is intended to be achieved by organizing Fishermen's Groups in Activity 3.1.1.</p> <p>CR8: Regarding Output 3.2, please specify if the survey (Activity 3.2.1) and training (Activities 3.2.2 and 3.2.4) are intended for the general public or if you plan to target them at a specific group of beneficiaries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CR7: Refer to the concept note paragraph 47 point 3.1.1. This activity strengthens the capacity of institutions and individual fishermen in identifying problems, finding solutions and utilizing networks that support their fishing activities in the context of dealing with climate change. Internally, the institutional system will be strengthened as a medium for sharing knowledge for fishermen and building independence, so that they are politically able to advocate for themselves and build networks with the government and other related parties. Administratively, fishermen's groups are registered in local and central governments, so they have the opportunity to get support related to institutional activities and go to sea in the context of facing the challenges of climate change. • CR8: Refer Activities 3.2.1. will be carried out by a team consisting of elements of the village government, community representatives (including youth) of the project site and experts. The team will conduct a survey and analysis together with locations in villages that are at risk and vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The active involvement of village stakeholders in a participatory manner is expected to be able to be internalized to the village in the form of a village development plan that is adaptive to climate change. In addition, it is hoped that the results of this survey will be the basis for encouraging support to the district government, including the Proklim registration process.
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		<p>CR9: It is unclear what Output 3.3 will provide to Youth Cadres. Please clarify how will the training in basic services lead to enhanced adaptation strategies of coastal communities or decreased vulnerabilities? Moreover, from Activities 3.3.1 and 3.3.2, there seems to be an existing Youth Cadres that will be strengthened. However, it is</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer activity 3.2.2. Target beneficiaries in this activity, the first is the Fishermen's Group in the Village Project, including women, people with disabilities and youth. This is to strengthen their capacity in recognizing the risks and vulnerabilities of climate change impacts that occur in local villages and jointly able to build adaptive strategies to climate change, be it at the family, community or village level. The second is the village government, where it is hoped that the introduction of climate change and adaptation strategies, can be internalized into the village development planning program. • Target beneficiaries on activities 3.2.4. are coastal village communities whose areas of residence are adjacent to locations or spots that are vulnerable to disasters including the impacts of climate change and that have a history of being affected by disasters. This is to strengthen them in their knowledge of disaster recognition, emergency response and post-disaster. In addition, it also involves the village government, it is hoped that disaster management content can be internalized into village policies or programs. • CR9: Refer to the concept note paragraph 49. So far, the activities of youth groups, especially <i>Karang Taruna Desa</i>, have led to more sports events at the village level. There is still very little village youth activity in the context of problems in the village, especially in the context of basic services and efforts to build village resilience to the impacts of climate change. There are several youth groups such as the <i>Sahabat Penyus</i> (members of the Blue Line
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		<p>not specified how it will be strengthened or what the state or deficiencies of the existing one are (if applicable). Please also explain how the "Climate Change and Disaster Information Service Shelter" mentioned in Activity 3.3.3 relates to the Youth Cadres and how the project will strengthen it.</p> <p>CR10: Regarding Output 4.1, the concept note underscores the Proklim program in the country; however, it is not clear how the village registration would be linked to the proposed project, and overall how it supports the project goal. Please clarify.</p>	<p>Consortium) who are concerned with environmental issues, but the movement is still very limited. Therefore, through Output 3.3. this will strengthen the village youth cadre in facilitating the improvement of basic services and creative economy efforts for rural communities, including improving stunting handling services. Without the facilitation of these basic services, it will increase people's vulnerability in the face of the impacts of climate change. Politically (Demographic Bonus) and the proximity of technological developments, youth have the power to be able to influence policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities 3.3.3. Designed to be an information center that will be managed by youth groups connected to the village government. Disaster information including Early Warning System, climate change, Weather (including for fishing activities), Basic services, and creative activities will be produced at this shelter. Thus, coastal communities are always informed of new and relevant information about their activities. • CR10: refer to the concept note paragraph 54. Proklim is one of the strategic programs of the Government of Indonesia in dealing with the impacts of climate change at the site level. Proklim's registration process will start from assessing the risk and level of vulnerability of the village or village to the impacts of climate change. Furthermore, a Proklim Village Action Plan was prepared, which contains mitigation and adaptation efforts that can be carried out at the village or village level. The Action Plan is
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		<p>Regarding Output 4.3, it is indicated that management would be responsive to climate change threats. However, the activities proposed do not directly address climate change or propose adaptation actions.</p> <p>CR11: Please explain how this Output decreases vulnerability or enhances the adaptive capacity of the communities.</p> <p>CR12: It seems that Activity 4.3.2. has already been carried out (as it is phrased in past tense). Please clarify if this activity will be carried out in the</p>	<p>the basis for strengthening support from stakeholders in increasing resilience and reducing the risk of climate change impacts. This will certainly strengthen the achievement of project objectives. In addition, this project also contributes to the achievements of the Government of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, which targets 20,000 Proklim Villages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CR11: Refer to the concept note paragraph 57. Output 4.3. Encouraging coastal ecotourism that utilizes the management of environmental services. In the target village of ecotourism, there are Environmental Services in the form of Mangrove Areas and Coral Reefs. The Responsible Tourism ecotourism approach will encourage efforts to increase the capacity of existing Environmental Services, thereby strengthening coastal areas from the impacts of climate change, such as coastal floods and abrasion. Every tourist will be educated regarding the importance of coastal ecosystem resilience in the face of the impacts of climate change. The tourists will be guided to contribute to the resilience of coastal ecosystems, such as mangrove planting by tourists, reduction of coastal waste and others. Ecotourism is a forum for publications that build awareness of the importance of environmental sustainability. • CR12: There is a misappropriation of the word. Activities 4.3.2 will be carried out through this project. This activity is important to build ideas and models of coastal village ecotourism that encourage coastal resilience through the
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		<p>future or if it has already been executed.</p> <p>CR13: Please elaborate on how the project intends to facilitate support for improving coastal village tourism in Activity 4.3.3.</p>	<p>management of existing Environmental Services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CR13: Refer activity 4.3.3. The large design (Master Plan) of Coastal Ecotourism resulting from the 4.3.2 activity will be elaborated with the stakeholders in this activity. Interested parties can contribute to the development of coastal ecotourism. Identify the support of the parties as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The District Tourism Office has a tourism development program 2. Community and Village Empowerment Office, prioritizing the use of village budgets for tourism development 3. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry, specifically for Proklim affairs, has a program that supports Proklim villages, where coastal ecotourism is located in a village registered with Proklim, and with the management of environmental services (Mangroves) for coastal resilience to the impacts of climate change. 4. Marine and Fisheries Service, as a service that takes care of coastal areas 5. Universities, can make this coastal ecotourism area an area of research and community service. • Tourism in general is often regarded as an opportunity to promote economic and social development, as is the case with coastal tourism. On the other hand, coastal tourism activities are also a driving force that can affect the structure and processes of ecosystems and reduce existing resources on
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		<p>CAR2: Please revise the text in Activity 3.1.3 as it seems to be incomplete.</p> <p>CAR3: Regarding Output 3.2, please clarify if it should be "100 beneficiaries in each community" instead of "100 communities in each village".</p> <p>CAR4: Please revise the wording of Activity 3.2.3; it is unclear.</p>	<p>the coast. Coastal and marine areas are decisive factors in the development of tourist areas in Galeso Village and Tonyaman Village, because of their location on the coast of the Makassar Strait. The development of space utilization in coastal areas that continues to increase, especially physical development, must continue to be pursued to be able to maintain a balance of ecological, economic and social functions, so that sustainable development goals can be achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAR2: Changes have been made to Activity 3.1.3. • CAR3: Changes have been made to Output 3.2. 100 beneficiaries in each village. • CAR4: Changes have been made to Activity 3.2.3 in concept Note. • Changes are taking place and the impact has been felt at the project site. The most obvious impact is the weather anomaly that triggers the destruction of coastal areas and the ecosystems within them. From the sea, the damage is directly caused by strong winds and waves, from areas from the cause of floods, garbage, and sedimentation. To strengthen adaptation to these changes, an effort is needed to increase the capacity and insight of the community related to the concept of
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			<p>integrated coastal management (ICM), ICM emphasizes the existence of ecological links between land, coastal and marine areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The implementation of ICM can be approached on a livelihood basis that is suspected to have interrelationships at the project site, such as: fishermen, fish farmers, farmers, breeders, and traders. Forms of capacity building according to work include:• Fishermen: delivery of material related to the use of fishing gear that damages marine ecosystems; protected biota and accidental handling of catches, handling of mammals stranded on the beach.• Fish farmers; submission related to the risks of using chemicals and the risks of converting mangrove land into ponds against climate and marine changes.• Farmers: delivery of material related to the risks of land clearing by burning to climate and marine change, the risk of land conversion from forests to agricultural land to climate change and the sea, the risk of dependence on chemical fertilizers on climate and marine changes.• Breeders: delivery of materials related to the potential of livestock waste for new and renewable energy (BIOGAS) and organic fertilizers for farmers and their role in maintaining climate change adaptation and marine health• Merchant: material delivery of materials on the risks of using plastics as a shopping container for customers against the potential generation of waste that contributes to an increase in CO2 and waste in coastal areas
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		<p>CAR5: Outcomes in the Components Table differ from those in section A. Please revise for consistency.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This increased understanding can contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. This activity can be attended by various elements of the government, such as the village government, Bappeda, the Environment Agency, the Marine and Fisheries Service, the Food Service, agriculture, animal husbandry and plantations, and various other related institutions. • CAR5: Changes have been made.
	<p>4. Does the project / programme provide economic, social and environmental benefits, particularly to vulnerable communities, including gender considerations, while avoiding or mitigating negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?</p>	<p>Not clear.</p> <p>The project aims to provide economic, social, and environmental benefits to coastal communities in 9 vulnerable villages, including fishermen, vulnerable groups, women's groups, and youth cadres. However, the document outlines the project activities and only provides broad expected benefits.</p> <p>CR14: Please further describe the economic, social, and environmental benefits; these should be quantified when possible.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CR14: Refer to section B in Part II • Economically, for fishermen groups with the implementation of fish apartment installation activities, fishermen have a more certain fishing location, so as to reduce production / fishing costs. In addition, the selling value of fish caught in fish apartments can be more expensive because the type of fish caught is Demersal Fish which has a high selling value. • Socially, a series of activities can increase the participation or involvement of community groups, such as fishermen, women and youth. In addition to this, it can provide jobs, and vigilance against climate change. • Environment, a series of activities in the form of providing interventions / inputs to the environment will not be further degraded due to climate change • The form of measurement can be CBA or qualitatively through post and pretest or evaluation through T0 and T1 data.

		<p>CR15: The proposal needs to provide in more details on how it will benefit women and indigenous communities (if present in the project area).</p> <p>CR16: Please outline how the proposed project will ensure the equitable distribution of benefits to vulnerable households or individuals.</p> <p>CAR6: An initial gender analysis is required at this stage of the project and should be provided. The concept note should build on the gender analysis to determine the different needs, capabilities, and roles for men and women.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CR15: Women's groups will be involved in each activity as much as 30%. Activity for women's groups on economic development (refer to the concept note Outcome 2). For indigenous peoples not at the target location. • CR16: Identification of vulnerable households will be obtained through participatory poverty assessment and monitoring (PPAM-Act 2.1.1.). This is the basis for the involvement of vulnerable groups so that they are right on target. Overall, the involvement of vulnerable groups is carried out in every project activity and more specifically the strengthening of vulnerable groups in Outcome 2. This certainly provides fair benefits for vulnerable households. • CAR6: Gender Analysis has been added to Section B Part II and Annex 3. • The total female population in the 9 villages where the program is located is 14,800. or about 46% of the total population in the 9 target villages. the number is a combination of different age ranges. However, broadly speaking, the average livelihood of women in the target project location, in their productive age is as a housewife. there are also some housewives who seek additional livelihoods by selling advanced foodstuffs, for example fish that are managed to become Pupu'. • Upon elaboration of the problems using the above approach, this project concludes several needs related to women at the target location of program development that must be followed up with directed outputs. That is. 1)
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			<p>The Need for Institutional Capacity Building of Women's Groups. 2) Women's Political Capacity Development Needs. 3) The Need for Socio-Entrepreneurial Capacity Development of Women's groups in order to build household food security in the village.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• These three needs are used as the basis for designing several outputs that support the management aspects of institutional and economic capacity development for coastal women's groups, especially in the framework of climate adaptation.• The output is translated through activities:<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Mapping and Inventory of village food sources as stated in activity 2.2.1, this activity will be carried out in a participatory-inclusive manner involving vulnerable community groups, especially women, village officials to understand and see opportunities for the development of food sub-agents.2) Rural Consumption Patterns Research. This activity is designed in the form of research to see the influence of household consumption patterns on gisi coverage. This is stated in the explanation of activity 2.2.2.3) Organizing Women's Groups. This activity aims to build institutional habits for women's groups. By forming women's institutions in villages, this is expected to open up opportunities for women's thoughts, voices and opinions, especially in the context of climate change customary responses, to have the power to be conveyed in rural communities. This activity is in a series of capacity building trainings contained in activity 2.2.4.
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			<p>4) A series of activities for the development of economic power. namely collective bussiness management training, food product diversification training, market access training, licensing and futures, these activities translate targets to improve the ability of women's groups in household economic resilience, which is contained in the 2.2.5-2.2.7 activity</p>
	<p>5. Is the project / programme cost effective?</p>	<p>No.</p> <p>The concept note does not thoroughly explain the selected scope and approach.</p> <p>CR17: Kindly revise section C to explain how the project is cost-effective (in comparison to other potential measures) and how it will be sustainable over time with the selected scope and approach.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CR17: Has been revised in Section C
	<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 states the project's alignment with national policies and programs, including Indonesia's NDC, Presidential Regulation Number 61 of 2011 concerning "The National Action Plan for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction (RAN-GRK)", and the National Action Plan-Climate Change Adaptation (RAN-API). The project's Output 4.1 focuses on the Climate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CR18: Activities related to capture fisheries in this project have been adjusted based on spatial aspects, the use of fishing gear and fishing aids allowed, efforts to increase the added value of fishery products, aspects of fish resource utilization based on: estimation of potential, number of catches allowed; and utilization rates. Such aspects refer to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law Of The Republic Of Indonesia Number 45 Of 2009 On Amendment To Law Number 31 Of 2004 On Fisheries 2. Regulation Of the President Of The Republic Of Indonesia Number 83 of 2020 on Makassar Strait Interregional Zoning Plan

		<p>Village Program (Proklam), a national program supporting communities' adaptive capacity and mitigation efforts.</p> <p>CR18: Please provide information on the alignment of the project with sectoral policies (i.e., fishing policies)?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Decree of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia Number 80/Kepmen-Kp/2016 concerning Fishery Management Plans for the State Fisheries Management Area of the Republic of Indonesia 4. Regulation Of (The) Minister Of Ministry Of Marine And Fisheries Affairs Of The Republic Of Indonesia Number 18 Of 2021 on Placement of Fishing Equipment and Fishing Aids in the Fisheries Management Area of the Republic of Indonesia and the High Seas and Arrangement of Fishing Andon 5. Regulation Of (The) Minister Of Ministry Of Marine And Fisheries Affairs Of The Republic Of Indonesia Number 27 Of 2021 on Fishing and/or Fish Cultivation in the Fisheries Management Area of the Republic of Indonesia for Non-Commercial Purposes 6. Regulation Of (The) Minister Of Ministry Of Marine And Fisheries Affairs Of The Republic Of Indonesia Number 28 Of 2021 on Implementation of Marine Spatial Planning 7. Regulation Of (The) Minister Of Ministry Of Marine And Fisheries Affairs Of The Republic Of Indonesia Number 59 Of 2021 on Increasing the Added Value of Fishery Products 8. Decree of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of 2022 concerning Estimation of Potential Fish Resources, Amount of Permissible Fish Catch, and Level of
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			<p>Utilization of Fish Resources in Fisheries Management Areas of the Republic of Indonesia</p> <p>9. Regulation Of The Province Of West Sulawesi Number 6 Of 2017 on Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands of West Sulawesi Province 2017 - 2037</p>
	<p>7. Does the project / programme meet the relevant national technical standards, where applicable, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund?</p>	<p>Not clear.</p> <p>The proposal states that several laws and national regulations guide it. Regarding the fish apartments under Output 1.2, the proposal also states that they meet the relevant guidelines. The fish apartments are said to be a product of the Great Fishing Center from the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries.</p> <p>CR19: Please outline the sectoral standards in English, explaining how the project would meet such standards.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CR19: Has been revised in Paragraph 79. Fish apartments, on the aspect of materials and placement criteria have met the standards in accordance with 4. Law Number 20 of 2014 concerning Standardization and Conformity Assessment, so that these criteria have received SNI 8192:2015 and SNI 9016:2021. Meanwhile, the aspect of the suitability of the placement space and space allocation has been explained in the proposal by referring to laws, presidential regulations, Ministerial regulations and regional regulations.
	<p>8. Is there duplication of project / programme with other funding sources?</p>	<p>Not clear.</p> <p>CR20: Please provide a thorough list of projects (completed, under implementation, or to be implemented) that could potentially overlap with the proposed project, such as the GEF project "Towards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CR20: No project is the same at the target location. GEF project activities are carried out outside the target location. The GEF-ISLME 5 project was implemented in Indonesia and Timor Leste. In Indonesia, it is carried out in WPP 713 in the Central Java region, WPP 713 in the East Kalimantan region, WPP 573 in the West Nusa Tenggara region, and WPP

		<p>Sustainable and Conversion-Free Aquaculture in Indonesian Seas Large Marine Ecosystem (ISLME)", and GEF project, "Eco-system Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) in Eastern Indonesia (Fisheries Management Area (FMA)- 715, 717 & 718)".</p> <p>CR21: Please indicate if there is complementarity and lack of duplication with the projects identified, for example, drawing lessons from early initiatives relevant to the proposed project. The concept note mentions, "Several projects that have been carried out in other locations and will be duplicated in this part of the project". Please provide more detail about these projects and how exactly the current project will integrate and implement the lessons learned from them.</p> <p>CR22: The proposal mentions that the Consortium "Garis Biru" members have done similar work in the past. Please elaborate on how the project will engage with the members of the Consortium "Garis Biru" to avoid duplication and build on their previous work.</p>	<p>714 in the East Nusa Tenggara region. The GEF-ISLME 5 project is not carried out in the West Sulawesi region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • But this will be a learning to be able to apply at the project site. • The implementation of this project targets certain types of fish, such as: Snapper, Grouper, Mangrove Crab, Crab and Lobster. The project aims to analyze the status of sustainability using the EAFM approach. • CR.21: Learnings from previous projects will be integrated for future projects. The learnings included the development of strategies for empowering fishermen, diversifying products, advocating policies for fishermen, facilitating market certainty of fishermen's products and building climate information systems to fishermen and empowering vulnerable household groups. • CR22: The Garis Biru consortium team has experience assisting coastal communities so that when implementing the adaptation fund program, it will be easier to implement.
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	<p>9. Does the project / programme have a learning and knowledge management component to capture and feedback lessons?</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The project includes knowledge management and dissemination of lessons learned. The project will hold workshops, capacity-building, and mentoring activities. Output 4.5 focuses on knowledge management specifically.</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 indicates that a multistakeholder process informs the project. However, the information is limited, and it does not provide information on the involvement of vulnerable groups and it does not indicate whether gender aspects were taken into consideration.</p> <p>CR23: Please provide further details of the consultation process (dates, stakeholders involved, topics discussed).</p> <p>CR24: Please clarify/ highlight the vulnerable groups' involvement and gender considerations in the consultation process and provide related information.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CR23: Has been revised in section H. • CR24: The consultation process also involves women's groups, youth. (Refer to section H)

	<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 describes the capacity building and networking dimensions to increase various actors' adaptive capacity. However, the concept note includes some activities and outputs that are not fully justified to adapt to climate change.</p> <p>CR25: Justification needs to be further elaborated in relation to the cost of the project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CR25: Refer to the concept note paragraph 95,96,97 & 98. The overall project financing contributes to the climate change adaptation strategy at the project site. Financing in outcome 1, overcoming the impacts of climate change experienced by fishermen in the project location in the form of changes in migration and fish seasons. The final result of the adaptation strategy that is built is that fishermen are able to determine the catchment area based on map observations, fish seasons, local knowledge and the use of technology. The second is to present a new catchment area that is able to withstand climate change (CR3). The third is the reduced cost of fishing fishermen due to the uncertainty of the catchment area. And finally, with the use of technology, fishermen know extreme weather conditions, thereby reducing the risk of going to sea far away and having an affordable alternative catchment area. • Financing in outcome 2, the adaptation strategy built is to increase the value of fishery products (end products), sources of income for vulnerable groups (fish cultivation and enlargement), improve household food quality (reduce the risk of stunting). The end result impacts the economic and food security of coastal communities in the face of climate change. • Financing in outcome 3. Adaptation strategies must be built through collective (Socio-Psycological) consciousness and action. The strategy is built through increasing the knowledge and institutional capacity of coastal communities in the face of climate change impacts, sustainable coastal management and
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		<p>CR26: Outputs 2.1, 3.3, and 4.1 do not explicitly show how they support climate change adaptation beyond business-as-usual development. Please provide clear justification for these outputs.</p>	<p>disaster response. The involvement of various actors in the project village is the key to success, ranging from the Government, fishing groups, women, vulnerable groups, and youth groups. In addition, this outcome also encourages the Early Warning System against disasters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financing in outcome 4. The adaptation strategy is built in the form of legitimacy and variations of support that will strengthen the adaptive capacity of the project location village. This is a form of sustainability strategy from every adaptation intervention carried out by the project. Variations of support are obtained from village funding and synergy of government sectoral programs that are responsive to climate change in reducing poverty and stunting as well as efforts to improve the management of coastal environmental services that are resistant to the impacts of climate change. • CR26: Output 2.1. Vulnerable groups are the most vulnerable to the catastrophic impacts of climate change at the project site. Their economic and social capacity is minimal. The intended vulnerable groups are poor households (including stunted households), female heads of households, disabilities, people who do not have the ability or capital to go to sea anymore. Therefore, Output 2.1. Encourage the improvement of sources of income and food for vulnerable groups through the Floating Net Encroachment (Fish cultivation and enlargement), where management is affordable. Vulnerable groups will be increased in capacity, be it the management of Good
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			<p>Aquaculture practices, institutions or political capacity. The end result is to increase economic and food security for vulnerable groups in the face of the impacts of climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Output 3.3. So far, the activities of youth groups, especially Karang Taruna Desa, have led to more sports events at the village level. There is still very little village youth activity in the context of problems in the village, especially in the context of basic services and efforts to build village resilience to the impacts of climate change. There are several youth groups such as the Turtle Friends (members of the Blue Line Consortium) who are concerned with environmental issues, but the movement is still very limited. Therefore, through Output 3.3. this will strengthen the village youth cadre in facilitating the improvement of basic services and creative economy efforts for rural communities, including improving stunting handling services. Without the facilitation of these basic services, it will increase people's vulnerability in the face of the impacts of climate change. Politically (Demographic Bonus) and the proximity of technological developments, youth have the power to be able to influence policy. The activity center of the youth group became the center of the System.• The project's Output 4.1 focuses on the Climate Village Program (Proklim), a national program supporting communities' adaptive capacity and mitigation efforts. Dengan Proklim akan menguatkan legitimasi Desa atau Kampung lokasi project dalam upaya dan dukungan adaptasi perubahan iklim.
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	<p>12. Is the project / program aligned with AF's results framework?</p>	<p>Not clear.</p> <p>CR27: Please specify how the project aligns with the Adaptation Fund revised strategic results framework. Please see: https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Adaptation-Fund-Strategic-Results-Framework-Amended-in-March-2019-2.pdf</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CR27: Refer to Section E Part III in Concept Note
	<p>13. Has the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes been taken into account when designing the project?</p>	<p>Yes, but further information is needed.</p> <p>The project aims to empower formal and informal groups which are expected to continue with the work after project completion. The project also builds on the current national climate program (Proklim). However, further details are required.</p> <p>CR28: Please explain how the network of fishing groups and the youth cadres will continue after the project ends.</p> <p>CR29: Considering the changing climate, depending on emission paths and mitigation actions, it is expected that changes will</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CR28: Fishing groups and youth groups will be one group in running a pro-climate village. Each group energizes plans/activities to support the proiclfe. The youth cadres are also part of the fishermen's group. Refer to the concept note Outcome 3. • CR29: This activity is able to minimize the difficulty of fishermen in determining the location of the catch due to the impacts of

		<p>continue to occur, thus, how will the catchment map be updated? Will there be an institutionalized process? And as mentioned above, regarding Output 1.2, it is relevant to address how the new fishing spot will not become subject to climate change, and if that is expected to happen, then it is worth mentioning how the project will address it.</p>	<p>climate change. The process of preparing the map will involve fishermen, community leaders who have been relying on local knowledge in sea activities and then combined with the involvement of experts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of this map will be evaluated periodically by fishermen groups, such as the number of catches in the spot and the time of the catch, so that fishermen are able to update the catch location information according to the conditions that occurred at that time and the form of anticipation of the location of the catch which in a certain period is not good. In addition, the MAP results of THE PRA can be combined with the BMKG info application which contains weather, climate and earthquake information. So this process is also a form of sharing local and scientific knowledge from experts and program teams. • Output 2.1. At the project site, the main target of fishermen is pelagic fish caught in the Neritic sea zone to The Pelagic Meso. The waters are open so they are vulnerable to weather anomaly, such as: sudden changes in the weather that trigger strong winds and waves. These conditions affect the timing and intensity of fishing for fishermen. Therefore, output 1.2 seeks to present fishing locations with demersal fish catch targets. Fish apartments are installed at the bottom of the waters in the reef edge zone at a depth of 10 meters to 15 meters, so they are not affected by weather anomaly. Fish apartments can be a habitat for demersal fish and can be a place for corals to grow.
	14. Does the project / programme provide an	Not clear.	

	<p>overview of environmental and social impacts / risks identified, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?</p>	<p>The proposal includes an ESP screening table and has identified some risks; however, further analysis is needed. For example, the project states no risk for the principle on Indigenous Peoples. Still, the document does not indicate whether indigenous peoples are in the selected villages, and if so, what kind of risk they could face. Similarly, regarding "Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups", it is unclear what the precise potential impacts and risks are, and what the risk management approach would be. Furthermore, regarding the coastal food house system, there might be risks not considered yet in terms of pollution prevention and resource efficiency – how will this system manage waste? Are there any additional risks?</p> <p>CR30: Please revise section K to clearly indicate and provide a rationale of the project's potential risks (also providing a rationale for why these risks are not present), following the Fund's guidance on compliance with ESP https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/ESP-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CR30: Has been revised in Section K Part II
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		<p>Guidance_Revised-in-June-2016_Guidance-document-for-Implementing-Entities-on-compliance-with-the-Adaptation-Fund-Environmental-and-Social-Policy.pdf</p> <p>CR31: Please state the category in which the screening process has classified the project (Category A, B, or C).</p> <p>CR32: Please indicate management measures for the risk identified. For example, regarding "Access and Equity", the potential risk mentions "social conflict arising from selection of community member". However, it is not explained how the project will deal with this risk nor its strategy to offset or mitigate it.</p> <p>CR33: Please indicate if cumulative impacts could result</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CR31: Based on the description of the risk analysis of the implementation of the program, the initial screening of this program concluded that there was a potential for minor risks, small scale, not potentially widespread and could be easily overcome with uncomplicated but adequate mitigation measures. Therefore, according to the risk categorization of Adaptation Fund ESP Guidance, the scale of the potential risk is classified into Category B. Where there is a potential risk on a minimal scale. (Refer to the concept note paragraph 106. • CR32: Strategi yang digunakan berdasarkan environmental and Social Policy Adaption Fund. (Refer to section K) • CR33: This project is designed to support climate change responsive development that can increase incomes, increase food security, and minimize losses from the impacts of

		<p>from the proposed project/programme.</p> <p>Please refer to CAR6 above on the initial gender analysis.</p>	<p>climate change disasters experienced by households in coastal village communities. This will contribute to reducing poverty and stunting rates in the project location districts which are very high.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Without this project intervention, fishermen's sources of income are only fully dependent on fishing activities who face difficulties in obtaining catch due to changes in fish migration, changes in seasons and the risk of going to sea that endangers their lives. In addition, the impact of climate change disasters will further exacerbate material losses that must be borne by coastal communities. This condition makes coastal communities vulnerable to climate change in fulfilling family food and income accumulation which should be the capital of sustainability in developing their businesses. If this continues, there will be an accumulation of vulnerabilities that will exacerbate the impacts of climate change on coastal communities. • The most vulnerable groups in the fishing community must be involved as direct beneficiaries in productive activities, so as to build their livelihoods. The fulfillment of this will be encouraged through a multi-stakeholder collaborative action approach and the dissemination of learning which is expected to increase synergistic development support in responding to the impacts of climate change <p>The goals Project:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening food security and livelihoods for coastal communities in the face of climate change
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			<p>2. Capacity building of coastal community groups in climate change adaptation strategies</p> <p>3. Strengthening the collaboration of coastal communities and stakeholders in climate change adaptation actions</p>
Resource Availability	1. Is the requested project / programme funding within the cap of the country?	<p>Yes.</p> <p>CAR7: There is a mismatch between the "Amount of Financing Requested" specified at the beginning of the proposal (USD\$973,503) and the total specified in page 11 of the proposal (USD\$970,503). Please correct.</p> <p>CAR8: The total program cost stated in the components table (USD\$894,893) does not sum up based on the project components and execution cost of USD\$894,892. Please adjust the figures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAR7: Has been revised • CAR8: Has been revised
	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	Yes.	

	project/programme budget (including the fee)?		
Eligibility of IE	1. Is the project/programme submitted through an eligible Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board?	Yes. Kemitraan is a National Accredited Entity of the Fund.	
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-	n/a at concept stage	

	bound milestones included?		
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PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL TO THE ADAPTATION FUND

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Project/Programme Category : Small Sized-Project/Programme

Country/ies : Indonesia

Title of Project/Programme : **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**

Type of Implementing Entity : National Implementing Entity

Implementing Entity : Kemitraan (Partnership for Governance Reform)

Executing Entity/ies : Konsorsium Garis Biru

Amount of Financing Requested : 970.503 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

Project / Programme Background and Context:

1. The problem to be overcome is the increasing vulnerability of fishermen's livelihood sources in the Coastal Village due to the impact of climate change that has hit the coastal landscape in the Mamuju Regency, Majene Regency and Polewali Mandar Regency, West Sulawesi Province. This situation threatens the sustainability of fishermen's livelihoods and food sources in the project location. Fishermen must study the phenomena of climate change they are facing and adapt to the impacts of climate change in order to continue to maintain the sustainability of their livelihood systems. Currently, the adaptation strategy to the impacts of climate change carried out by the community in the Project location is still very limited. Based on the context and problems found in the 9 Project Villages, a solution was formulated to **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.**
2. Climate change has an impact on the condition of natural resources and socio-economic conditions of fishermen households in the project location. The impact on natural resources is in the form of changes in fish seasons and changes in wind patterns (Ansaar.2019). In addition, there have also been a series of disasters due to climate change, such as tidal flooding and abrasion, including river sedimentation. The disaster process is influenced by changes in weather, sea surface temperature, high waves and extreme weather intensity.
3. The socio-economic impact of fishermen's households is an indirect impact of climate change. This impact is preceded by changes in wind patterns and changes in fish seasons that affect fishing activities. As a result of these changes, fishermen find it difficult to determine the location

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and season of catching and the increased risk of going to sea (Ansaar.2019). The social impact of tidal flooding, abrasion and river sedimentation is the disruption of the community's clean water sources.

4. Climate change also affects people's psychological well-being. Climate change is harmful to physical health, mental health and social relationships from exposure to extreme weather events. The effects of climate change can provide increased anxiety. Climate change affects human awareness in responding to the surrounding conditions. The response will also have implications for relationships in interacting and their livelihood systems.

Socio-Economic Community in 9 Project Location Villages

4.5. The people of West Sulawesi (dominantly the Mandar Tribe), especially those in the Polewali Mandar, Majene and Mamuju districts are known as sailors, with a distinctive fleet called the *Sandeq* Boat. They (red: Mandar people) are known as master sailors with many life philosophies related to the sea. All boat bows are deliberately directed towards the sea, this is related to the belief that they must always be ready to go to sea. In Alimuddin (2013; 23-24), today's developments bring about changes among the coastal communities of Mandar, which are caused by the changing environmental context.

2-6. Fisheries Sector is one that contributes to the revenue for the economy in 3 districts locus project. Based on BPS data in 2021, the fishing production of 3 locus districts reached 53,839.49 tons, the largest in Polewali Mandar Regency reached 25,243.76 tons, Mamuju Regency 20,765.73 tons and Majene Regency reached 7,830 tons. Fish catch type is dominated by Tuna, Skipjack tuna, Mackarel tuna, Mackerel scad, Grouper fish and Fying fish. However, this sector is one of the most affected by the impacts of climate change. The fisheries sector is one of the contributors to income for the economy in the 3 project locus districts. Based on BPS data in 2021, capture fisheries production in 3 locus districts reached 53,839.49 tons, the largest in Polewali Mandar Regency reaching 25,243.76 tons, Mamuju Regency 20,765.73 tons and Majene Regency reaching 7,830 tons. Types of fish catch are dominated by types of tuna, skipjack, tuna, kite, fragility and flying fish. However, this sector is one of the most affected by the impacts of climate change.

Table 1 Basic Information in project location

Type of information	District Mamuju		District Polewali Mandar			District Majene			
	Tadui	Bambu	Galeso	Patampanua	Tonyaman	Maliaya	Mekatta	Lombong	Malunda
Number of Population									
Male (person)	1.866	2.226	1.584	3.779	3.404	1.104	1.154	1.075	1.487
Female (person)	1.791	2.146	1.638	3.717	3.353	1.057	1.098	1.075	1.392
Number of fishery boats									
Small boat/ <i>jukung</i> (1 person)	174 unit		5 unit		27 unit	163 unit			
Outboard Motor boat (*Min 2 person)	593 unit		70 unit		103 unit	97 unit			
Number of Fisherman (Estimated by Boats)	1360 person		145 person		233 person	357 person			
Type of fish catch (Dominan)	Tuna, Skipjack, Cob, Kite, Fragile and Flying Fish								

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Production of marine sifheries	913,51 ton	770,34 ton	1122,93 ton	763,9 ton
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Source: BPS 2021

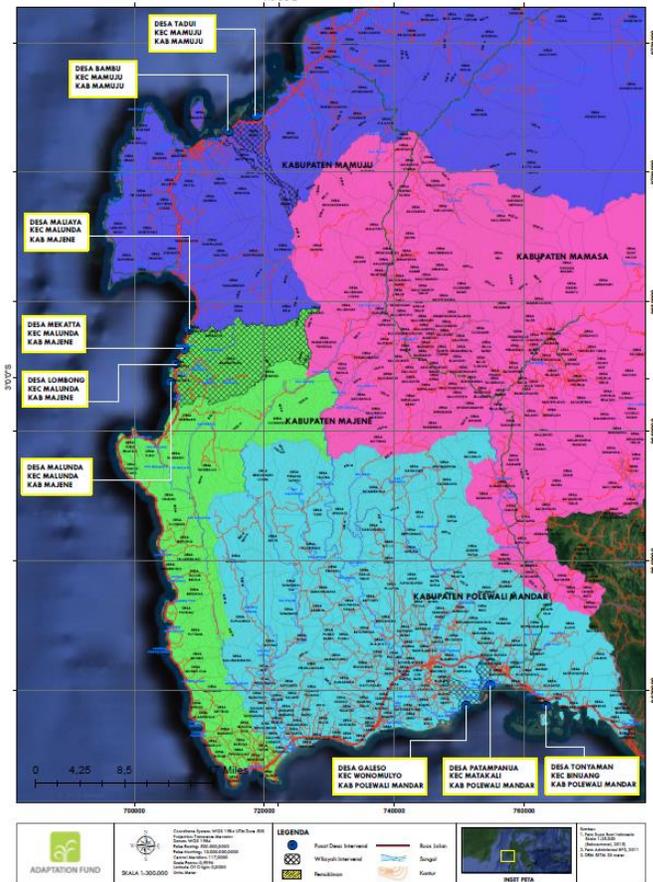


Figure 1 Project Location Map

7. There is a decrease in the catch of marine fish from year to year. In 2020, the total catch reached 78.79 million tons, this number decreased when compared to 2018 and 2019, where they reached 84.51 million tons and 80.09 million tons respectively (FAO, 2022). Of the total production, Indonesia contributes up to 8%, the percentage is in 2nd position after China, 15% (FAO, 2022). Throughout 2018 to 2020, Indonesia's total production stagnated but experienced a downward trend, in 2018 the total production was 6.71 million tons, 2019 was 6.56 million tons, and in 2020 it fell to 6.43 million tons (FAO,2022). This condition is in line with what Gaol et al (2012) said.
8. Fishermen in the project location villages are small fishermen, the majority of whom are only

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equipped with a simple fleet of boats, makeshift fishing gear and fishing activities based on local knowledge and experience¹. This condition certainly aggravates fishermen in facing climate change.

i) It is difficult to determine the fishing area

9. Like fishermen in other areas, fishermen in the project villages also have certain catch areas where they fish for many years. However, observations show that climate change has a major impact on changes in fish migration. In 9 project location villages, traditional fishermen who still rely on local knowledge and experience alone experience problems in determining the catch area. So far, the knowledge used in determining the location of the catch is no longer valid, this is then exacerbated by the fleet that uses only small boats (*Sandeq*) and simple fishing gear. This condition causes fishermen to find it difficult to determine the location of the catch, even though they have moved locations.

ii) It is difficult to determine the fishing season

10. Fishermen decide when to go to sea based on experience, where generally the fishing season is considered to be from April to August or the east wind season. However, climate change has an impact on determining the fishing season for fishermen, the calculation of fishing time is no longer valid. This of course causes losses for fishermen, both in terms of the reduced number of catches and increasing production or operational costs.

iii) Increased risk of fishing activities going to sea

11. Climate change threatens the socio-economic conditions of fishermen, including the increased risk of going to sea due to the threat of increasing storms and extreme waves (Diposaptono, 2009:102). In the Makassar Strait, including fishing areas for fishermen in West Sulawesi and its surroundings. Extreme waves and strong winds are a threat that often comes when the west and rainy seasons arrive. This threat is often experienced by fishermen at the project site so that the activity of catching fish for Terpak must be stopped. Moreover, boats and fishing facilities cannot yet be said to be able to face storms or big waves.

iv) Declining water quality of the population

— In addition to having an impact on fishing activities, at the project location, the coastal community's water sources are not only obtained from wells, but also taken from rivers which are located not far from their residential areas. The results showed that the quantity and quality of the water obtained decreased. In the dry season, the quantity decreases, while in the rainy season the water quality is not good, especially from river flows. The decline in water quality can be seen from the color that turns cloudy due to prolonged rain.

Development Level in West Sulawesi

12. West Sulawesi Province is part of the SULU Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion & Triangle Coral Reef, with a coastline of 617.5 km. These conditions make the area of West Sulawesi has great marine and fishery potential. However, at present, these resources are under threat from a new source, namely global climate change which is expected to have a wider impact (IPCC, 2007b). The focus of development in the coastal sector of West Sulawesi, can no longer be done in a business as usual way, but encourages adaptive efforts as a form of response to the impacts of climate change.

13. The Long/~~Medium~~-Term Development Plan (RPJP) of West Sulawesi Province 2005-2025, aims at the development of natural resources and a sustainable environment. In the fisheries and marine sector, the direction of development is to: 1) increase the production and added value of fishery and marine products such as seaweed, tuna, sea cucumbers, lobsters and others; 2) increasing the ability of fishermen in managing natural resources; and 3) reduced violations and destruction of coastal and marine resources.

14. West Sulawesi Province as one of the buffer zones for the State Capital (IKN), is expected to be able to support IKN from the aspect of natural resource potential, including the fisheries and marine sectors. Of course, future development efforts will face the challenges of climate change impacts.

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¹ Ansaar. 2019

15. Development efforts that are adaptive to climate change in West Sulawesi, are faced with the relatively low quality of human resources, especially poverty and malnutrition. Various modeling studies conducted have proven that poverty and child malnutrition or stunting are indirect impacts of climate change and further weaken household resilience in fulfilling food sources, especially fishing households. In the 3 districts where the project is located, they are ranked at the top in terms of poverty and stunting rates in the province of West Sulawesi. Even West Sulawesi Province ranks the second highest stunting rate in Indonesia after East Nusa Tenggara.

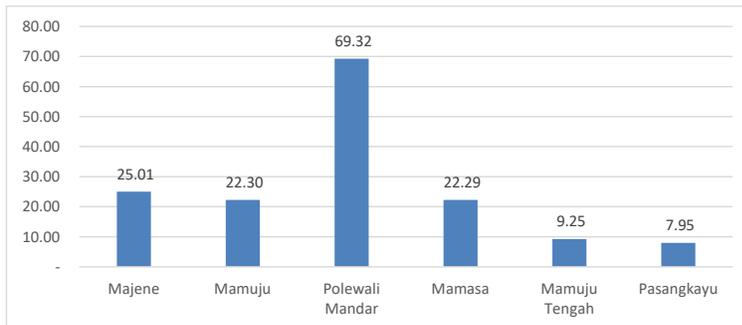


Figure 2 Poverty rate in West Sulawesi District (Thousand)

16. The poverty rate in the 3 project locations ranks in the top 3 out of 6 districts in West Sulawesi Province. Polewali Mandar Regency was the highest at 69.32 thousand people, Majene Regency 25.01 people and Mamuju Regency reached 22.30 people.

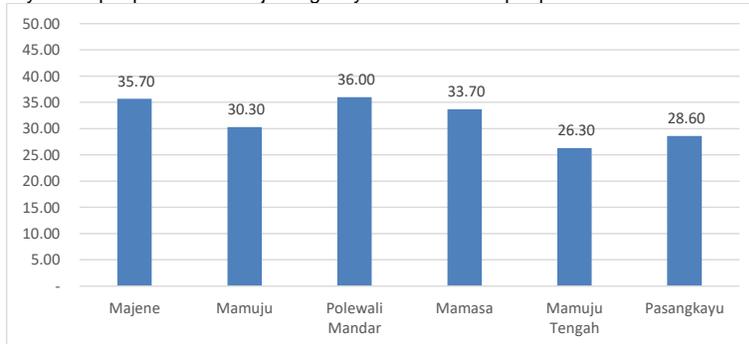


Figure 3 Percentage of Stunting in West Sulawesi District (%)

17. West Sulawesi Province ranks second with the highest stunting rate in Indonesia reaching 33.80%. In the 3 districts where the project is located, it ranks at the top of stunting cases. Polewali Mandar Regency reached 36%, Majene Regency reached 35.70% and Mamuju Regency reached 30.30%. Adaptive efforts to the impact of climate change are things that must be done at the project site, to increase community resilience in fulfilling household food.

~~Adaptive efforts to the impact of climate change are things that must be done at the project site, to increase community resilience in fulfilling household food.~~

Environment and Disasters in West Sulawesi

18. West Sulawesi Province is classified as an area that is vulnerable to disasters, including the impact of climate change. In the RTRW of West Sulawesi Province, the 3 regencies where the

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project is located are inseparable from areas prone to landslides, floods, abrasion, earthquakes and tsunamis².

19. In the village where the project is located, Wonomulyo District, coastal abrasion is a routine disaster that hits the coast. Several handling efforts have been made by the government through the construction of embankments and breakwaters. However, his condition has not been able to withstand the impact of the high waves³.

20. Meanwhile, in Malunda Sub-district, changes in natural conditions and disasters are also felt by the local community. Based on the results of Yudhicara's research (2011), most of the coastline of Malunda is prone to abrasion and⁴. The disaster process is influenced by changes in weather, sea surface temperatures, high waves and extreme weather intensity ekstrim.

21. The process of changing environmental landscapes in coastal areas is influenced by changes in weather, sea surface temperature, high waves and extreme weather intensity. At the project location, there were several environmental changes that were felt by the community, as follows:

i) Change of Fish Season

22. The results of the study describe if there is a condition where the temperature in the ocean changes, it can cause the fish to move to a safer place and usually the fish only appear after seawater conditions return to normal. It was further explained that under certain conditions the fish obtained tended to be very few even though they had been at sea for days. In addition to changes in the process of rising sea water, changes in the level of saltness or salt content of sea water, also include factors that cause the displacement of various animal species due to incompatibility of changing living conditions (Tauli-Corpuz, 2009: 36). This change in fish seasons greatly affects fishermen's income, considering that certain types or species of fish can usually only be caught in certain seasons, such as Tulisi' (a type of Banjar), Balana and Manori fish⁵.

ii) Uncertain wind pattern

23. Fishermen in West Sulawesi generally understand that there are two wind seasons that blow in the waters, namely the east and west winds. The results of the study explain that the east wind season usually lasts from April to August, while the west wind season lasts from September to January. However, these estimates have changed and become difficult for fishermen to predict. There are conditions where based on the experience and knowledge of fishermen, currently the east wind season blows, but when it comes to sea, it turns out that the west wind appears. This endangers the safety of fishermen when they are at sea.

iii) Disastrous Disaster and climate change impacts

24. Changes in climate patterns have an impact on the intensity of disasters in coastal areas such as high waves, tidal flooding and abrasion. At the project location, the disaster had an impact on damage to access to sea, public facilities such as ~~coastalbeach~~ tourism, and community settlements⁶. Some simple adaptation efforts were carried out by the community by fortifying houses with sacks filled with sand and saving valuables, as a form of minimizing material losses due to disasters.

Table 2 data on the value of losses from the disaster impact of Mamuju district

Type of Disaster	Danger area (ha)	Soul exposed	Infrastructure (IDR Billion)	Economic (IDR Billion)	Environment (ha)
Earthquake	34,231	352,652	797,109	556,202	0
Tsunami	4,288	49,789	119,109	8,914	8
Flood	28,014	211,394	682,788	673,05	279

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² PERDA No 1 Tahun 2014 Tentang RTRW Provinsi Sulawesi Barat tahun 2014-2034

³ <https://www.mongabay.co.id/2020/04/03/abrasi-parah-kampung-mampie-dan-penyelamatan-penyu-terancam/>

⁴ Yudichara.2011.Proses Abrasi di Kawasan Pantai Lombong, Majene, Sulawesi Barat.

⁵ Ansaar. 2019. Pola Adaptasi Nelayan Terhadap Perubahan Iklim di Desa Bambu Kecamatan Mamuju Kabupaten Mamuju. Balai Pelestarian Nilai Budaya Sulawesi Selatan. Makassar

⁶ <https://www.mongabay.co.id/2020/04/03/abrasi-parah-kampung-mampie-dan-penyelamatan-penyu-terancam/>

Flash Flood	18,96	45,641	373,415	232,802	272
Landslide	342,695	81,228	582,62	1,902,733	34,308
Forest and land fires	96,370	0	0	1,077,073	14,243
Drought	397,308	550,145	0	2,165,149	99,483
Extreme weather	32,434	266,55	1,654,844	653,368	0
Extreme waves and abrasion	14,76	187,56	509,441	273,125	112
Covid 19	1,895	381,404	0	0	0
Liquefaction	29,610	263,207	571,484	461,081	578

Source: inarisk.bnpb.go.id

Jenis Bencana	Luas Bahaya (Ha)	Jiwa Terpapar	Fisik (Rp. Miliar)	Ekonomi (Rp. Miliar)	Lingkungan (Ha)
Gempabumi	34,231	352,652	797,109	556,202	0
Tsunami	4,288	49,789	119,109	8,914	8
Banjir	28,014	211,394	882,788	673,050	279
Banjir Bandang	18,960	45,641	373,415	232,802	272
Tanah Longsor	342,695	81,228	582,620	1,902,733	34,308
Kebakaran Hutan & Lahan	96,370	0	0	1,077,073	14,243
Kekeringan	397,308	550,145	0	2,165,149	99,483
Cuaca Ekstrem	32,434	266,550	1,654,844	653,368	0
Gelombang Ekstrem dan Abrasi	14,760	187,560	509,441	273,125	112
COVID 19	1,895	381,404	0	0	0
Likuefaksi	29,610	263,207	571,484	461,081	578

Source: inarisk.bnpb.go.id

25. Based on BNPB's projection data, the level of losses from disasters that occur is very high, whether it's the lives that are exposed, physically, economically to the environment. As an example of the Extreme Wave and Abrasion Disaster, the level of economic loss in Mamuju district reached 273 billion rupiah, the affected people were 187,560 people, with physical loss of 509 billion rupiah.

Table 3 data on the value of losses from the disaster impact of Polewali Mandar district

Type of Disaster	Danger area (ha)	Soul exposed	Infrastructure (IDR Billion)	Economic (IDR Billion)	Environment (ha)
Earthquake	26,534	662,27	653,628	431,202	0
Tsunami	1,904	34,211	36,84	3,188	1
Flood	24,587	413,783	1,133,291	623,775	89
Flash Flood	10,901	64,695	361,417	269,642	100
Landslide	128,895	89,804	509,178	3,161,742	7,885
Forest and land fires	62,697	0	0	1,128,024	5,821
Drought	144,893	964,032	0	2,293,370	13,333
Extreme weather	32,437	541,783	2,753,850	834,238	0
Extreme waves and abrasion	18,901	334,053	887,702	466,951	62
Covid 19	3,441	683,859	0	0	0
Liquefaction	32,082	626,121	983,086	501,680	355

Source: inarisk.bnpb.go.id

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Jenis Bencana	Luas Bahaya (Ha)	Jiwa Terpapar	Fisik (Rp. Miliar)	Ekonomi (Rp. Miliar)	Lingkungan (Ha)
Gempabumi	26.534	662.270	653.628	431.202	0
Tsunami	1.904	34.211	36.840	3.188	1
Banjir	24.587	413.783	1.133.291	623.775	89
Banjir Bandang	10.901	64.695	361.417	289.642	100
Tanah Longsor	128.895	89.804	509.178	3.161.742	7.885
Kebakaran Hutan & Lahan	62.697	0	0	1.128.024	5.821
Kekeringan	144.893	964.032	0	2.293.370	13.333
Cuaca Ekstrem	32.437	541.783	2.753.850	834.238	0
Gelombang Ekstrem dan Abrasi	18.901	334.053	887.702	486.951	62
COVID 19	3.441	683.859	0	0	0
Likuefaksi	32.082	626.121	983.086	501.680	355

Source: inarisk.bnpb.go.id

26. In Polewali Mandar Regency, the type of Extreme Wave and Abrasion Disaster has a projected economic loss of 466 billion rupiah, physical loss reaching 887 billion rupiah with the number of people exposed to 334,053 people

Table 4 data on the value of losses from the disaster impact of Majene district

Type of Disaster	Danger area (ha)	Soul exposed	Infrastructure (IDR Billion)	Economic (IDR Billion)	Environment (ha)
Earthquake	53.218	254.683	1.231.743	927.187	0
Tsunami	1.468	31.855	135.155	7.904	0
Flood	1.471	50.552	180.955	18.802	0
Flash Flood	3.318	7.270	45.426	53.899	33
Landslide	84.667	96.324	206.777	1.069.214	3.544
Forest and land fires	46.806	0	0	761.065	3.571
Drought	40.786	298.750	0	310.376	8.273
Extreme weather	3.468	163.201	610.133	31.465	0
Extreme waves and abrasion	1.471	50.552	180.955	18.802	0
Covid 19	94	184.469	0	0	0
Liquefaction	3.077	102.158	323.958	28.881	1

Source: inarisk.bnpb.go.id

Jenis Bencana	Luas Bahaya (Ha)	Jiwa Terpapar	Fisik (Rp. Miliar)	Ekonomi (Rp. Miliar)	Lingkungan (Ha)
Gempabumi	53.218	254.683	1.231.743	927.187	0
Tsunami	1.468	31.855	135.155	7.904	0
Banjir	1.471	50.552	180.955	18.802	0
Banjir Bandang	3.318	7.270	45.426	53.899	33
Tanah Longsor	84.667	96.324	206.777	1.069.214	3.544
Kebakaran Hutan & Lahan	46.806	0	0	761.065	3.571
Kekeringan	40.786	298.750	0	310.376	8.273
Cuaca Ekstrem	3.468	163.201	610.133	31.465	0
Gelombang Ekstrem dan Abrasi	1.471	50.552	180.955	18.802	0
COVID 19	94	184.469	0	0	0
Likuefaksi	3.077	102.158	323.958	28.881	1

Source: inarisk.bnpb.go.id

27. In Majene Regency, for the type of Extreme Wave and Abrasion disaster, it has a projected economic loss of 18 billion Rupiah, physical loss of 180 billion Rupiah with the number of people

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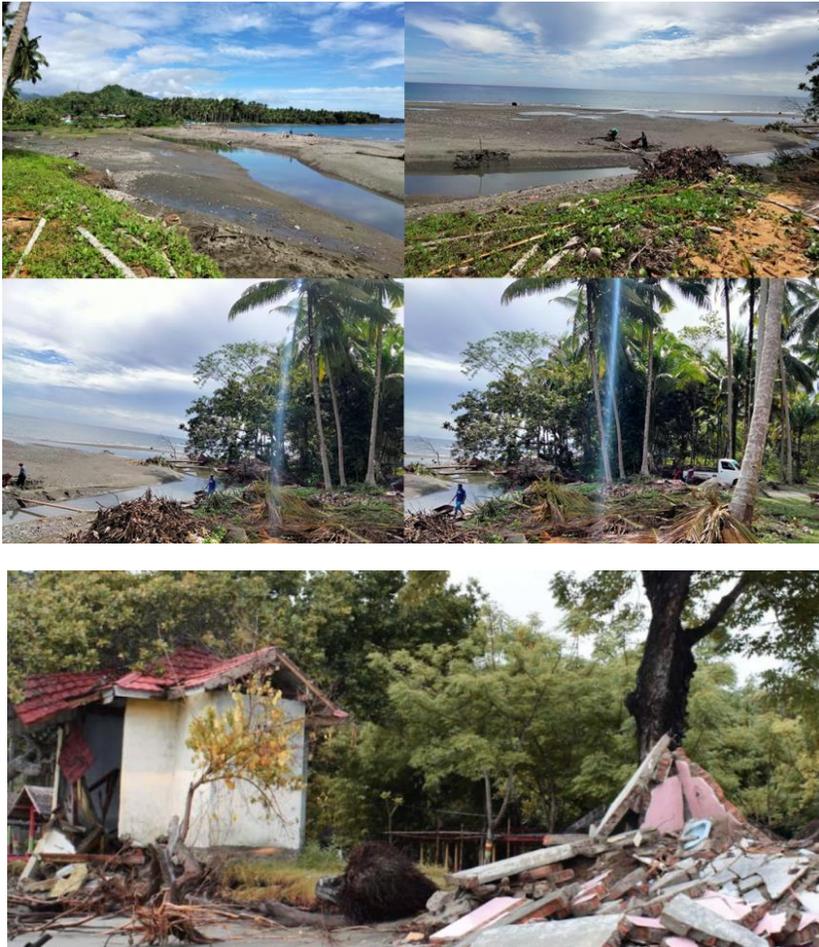
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exposed to as many as 50,552 people.

28. The Project Villages in the 3 regencies, of course, cannot be separated from the projected losses from disaster events. Coastal village communities have to deal with environmental changes in terms of livelihoods plus vulnerability to disasters. Through this project, it is expected to be able to minimize losses experienced by rural communities, through an adaptation process so as to build resilience to climate and disasters.



⁷ <https://mandarnesia.com/abrasi-pantai-samallo-ancam-permukiman-warga/>



Figure 4 Documentation of Climate Change Impact at the project site

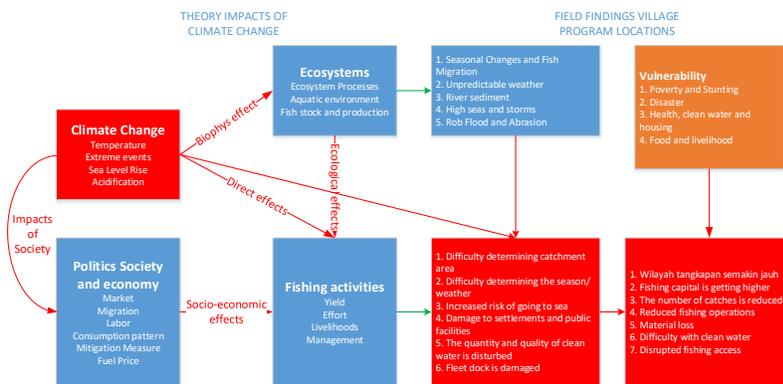


Figure 5 Ecological, Social Economic effects of Climate Change in Project Location

29. Description of community problems and vulnerability to climate change impacts that occur in the project location, the Blue Line Consortium encourages the **strengthening of the adaptive capacity of coastal communities in supporting food security as a response to climate change through the Elaboration Action of the Parties in West Sulawesi Province.**

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Project / Programme Objectives:

The main objectives of the Adaptation Fund project in West Sulawesi are:

1. Strengthening food security and livelihoods for coastal communities in the face of climate change
2. Capacity building of coastal community groups in climate change adaptation strategies
3. Strengthening the collaboration of coastal communities and stakeholders in climate change adaptation actions

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Project / Programme Components and Financing:

No	Project Component	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (US\$)
1	<i>Strengthening food security and livelihoods for coastal communities in the face of climate change</i>	1.1. There is a map of the catchment area that adapts to migration patterns and fish seasons 1.2. There is a new spot in the catchment area through 150 Fish Apartments at the project location	- Increasing fish catches through planning fishing areas, seasons and fishing gear that support local knowledge of fishermen - Reduced fishing operational costs caused by uncertain fishing areas	117.572
		2.1. An increase in 3 units of Floating Net Cages managed by vulnerable groups 2.2. The Management of the Coastal Food House System by the Women's Group in several villages (pilots) which are the centers for food and product processing	- Added new sources of income for vulnerable groups - The role of women in increasing income and fulfilling household food for fishermen -meningkat - Increasing the economic value of the catch through product diversity	187.941
2	<i>Capacity building of coastal community groups in climate change adaptation strategies</i>	3.1. 9 fishermen group increase their capacity in terms of institutional and sustainable coastal ecosystem management 3.2. 100 community people per village increased knowledge and awareness of responsiveness in terms of impacts and adaptation strategies for climate change and disaster emergencies	- The role of coastal community institutions (Fishermen and Youth) is increasing in the efforts of climate change adaptation strategies - The village community in the project location increases their knowledge in coastal village development as a response to climate change and disaster response - Reduced disaster risk and climate change impacts - Increasing the role of youth in village development that is adaptive to climate change	325.801 ⁹

		3.3. The formation of coastal youth cadres		
3	<i>Strengthening the collaboration of coastal communities and stakeholders in climate change adaptation actions</i>	<p>4.1. Registration of 3 villages as Proklim village</p> <p>4.2. Formulation of village action plans/policies in the effort of climate change adaptation strategy</p> <p>4.3. 1 Coastal tourism villages improve their management</p> <p>4.4. Building commitment to support from stakeholders in efforts to adapt to climate change at the project site</p> <p>4.5. Managed project knowledge products as a form of dissemination of climate change adaptation</p>	<p>- Increased program and budgeting support at the village level</p> <p>- Increased synergy of cross-sectoral programs in regions that support development that is responsive to climate change in order to reduce poverty and stunting</p> <p>- Dissemination of project learning outcomes more broadly</p>	179.821
4	Project Execution Cost			83,758
				894.893
5	Total Program Cost			
6	Project/Programme cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)			75.611
Amount of Financing Requested				970.503

Projected Calendar:

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	01 October 2022
Mid-term Review (if planned)	01 April 2024
Project/Programme Closing	30 September 2025
Terminal Evaluation	30 November 2025

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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.

30. This project is designed to support climate change responsive development that can increase incomes, increase food security, and minimize losses from the impacts of climate change disasters experienced by households in coastal village communities. This will contribute to reducing poverty and stunting rates in the project location districts which are very high.

31. Without this project intervention, fishermen's sources of income are only fully dependent on fishing activities who face difficulties in obtaining catch due to changes in fish migration, changes in seasons and the risk of going to sea that endangers their lives. In addition, the impact of climate change disasters will further exacerbate material losses that must be borne by coastal communities. This condition makes coastal communities vulnerable to climate change in fulfilling family food and income accumulation which should be the capital of sustainability in developing their businesses. If this continues, there will be an accumulation of vulnerabilities that will exacerbate the impacts of climate change on coastal communities.

32. The most vulnerable groups in the fishing community must be involved as direct beneficiaries in productive activities, so as to build their livelihoods. The fulfillment of this will be encouraged through a multi-stakeholder collaborative action approach and the dissemination of learning which is expected to increase synergistic development support in responding to the impacts of climate change.

The project framework in achieving the expected results is as follows:

Project Component 1: Strengthening food security and livelihoods for coastal communities in the face of climate change

33. Strengthening food security and livelihoods will reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities, thereby strengthening community climate resilience. This strengthening will be achieved if the adaptive capacity of fishermen is strengthened in the face of changes in migration and fishing seasons (Outcome 1) and the increased diversity of sources of livelihood and income of the community in the project location (Outcome 2).

Outcome 1: Strengthening the adaptive capacity of fishermen in dealing the face with of changes in migration and fish seasons.

Output 1.1: There is a map of the catchment area that adapts to migration patterns and fish seasons

34. Map of the catchment area and the latest calendar that integrates local knowledge of fishermen with technology that can be a reference for fishermen in the 9 project villages. In extreme weather conditions such as high-intensity storms, fishermen need more and more complex resources to remain productive. In such conditions, it does not only require the ability of fishermen and the fleet used, but also to consider the time factor and the location of the waters to be explored. This latest map and calendar will be very helpful for fishermen. As a result, fish circulation and migration patterns are mapped and the fishing season calendar is updated. So that it can reduce the operational costs of fishermen and increase the number of fish catches. The steps to achieve this are as follows:

- 1.1.1. Study of migration patterns, distribution and seasonal calendar: This activity uses a Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) approach in identifying initial information in the form of a Focus Group Discussion Group (FGD) regarding the distribution and types of fish caught, analysis of constraints and potentials as well as a seasonal calendar. This information becomes a reference for possible changes in fish circulation and migration patterns. This process involves related parties, including fishermen, community leaders, youth leaders, government and academics as well as involving experts in the field of fisheries and marine affairs.

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- **1.1.2.** On-site audit and mapping of fishing ground: after obtaining an initial description of the results of previous studies, visits to indications of new catch areas as well as fishing trials are carried out in order to produce an analysis of the potential of the area. There are at least 6 locations that are sampled by taking into account the observation of the fishing season. This activity is able to minimize the difficulty of fishermen in determining the location of the catch due to the impacts of climate change. The process of preparing the map will involve fishermen, community leaders who have been relying on local knowledge in sea activities and then combined with the involvement of experts. The methodology used is a survey and Participatory Rural Action (PRA) which contains a calendar of catch seasons, so that it will produce a distribution of catchment areas (including fish types) which is analyzed along with the season calendar. The use of this map will be evaluated periodically by fishermen groups, such as the number of catches in the spot and the time of the catch, so that fishermen are able to update the catch location information according to the conditions that occurred at that time and the form of anticipation of the location of the catch which in a certain period is not good. In addition, the MAP results of THE PRA can be combined with the BMKG info application which contains weather, climate, and earthquake information. So this process is also a form of sharing local and scientific knowledge from experts and program teams.
- **1.1.3.** Workshop for the new Fishing Ground and Season Calendar: data generated from previous activities, then conducted a Workshop that clarifies the results with relevant parties, consisting of groups of fishermen, community leaders, youth leaders, academics, government and expert teams. The result is a calendar of fishing seasons and maps of fishing areas that become a reference for fishermen.

Output 1.2: The existence of a new spot for the catchment-area fishing ground through the fish apartment at the project site

35. This increase in catchment-area fishing ground spots will be an additional alternative catchment area for fishermen in the project village, especially in the event of extreme weather that does not allow for long sailing. This spot will later be included in the map of the new catchment area. This spot increase is carried out through the facilitation of fish apartments, so it is expected to increase the number of fishermen's catches.

36. At the project site, the main target of fishermen is pelagic fish caught in the Neritic sea zone to The Pelagic Meso. The waters are open so they are vulnerable to weather anomalies, such as sudden changes in the weather that trigger strong winds and waves. These conditions affect the timing and intensity of fishing for fishermen. Therefore, output 1.2 seeks to present fishing locations with demersal fish catch targets. Fish apartments are installed at the bottom of the waters in the reef edge zone at a depth of 10 meters to 15 meters, so they are not affected by weather anomalies. Fish apartments can be a habitat for demersal fish and can be a place for corals to grow.

37. Fish apartments will restore fish resources. This spot naturally provides food for fish, making it a good place for spawning adult fish, as well as protection and rearing for small fish. This fish apartment is a form of application of underwater restocking technology combined with the selection of spot locations that have minimal risk of weather anomalies (10-15 meters depth). Monitoring will be carried out periodically with fishermen. This is expected to provide optimal benefits for the availability of catchment resources. In the old spot, it was in an area that was prone to weather anomalies and there was no effort to restore fish resources or underwater restocking.

The stages of achieving such results are as follows:

- **1.2.1.** Fish Apartment Location Survey: This survey was conducted in a participatory manner of fishermen with community leaders, and experts. This survey is to identify the location of fish apartments which will later become new habitats for fish. The survey is carried out to see the area or spot that needs to be improved through fish apartments. The survey stage starts from survey planning, implementation and discussion.
- **1.2.2.** Facilitation of the increase of fish apartment units: After obtaining the right location,

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then the installation of fish apartments is carried out, as a house or new habitat for fish.

- 1.2.3. Local management of fish apartments: Increasing the capacity of fishermen is important in the management of fish apartments, including regular monitoring of developments.

Outcome 2: Increasing the diversity of sources of livelihoods and income sources in vulnerable groups at the project site.

Output 2.1: There is an increase in the encroachment of floating nets managed by vulnerable groups

38. The increase in floating net encroachment in Project project villages will be a source of income for coastal communities, especially vulnerable groups. Vulnerable groups are the most vulnerable to the catastrophic impacts of climate change at the project site. Their economic and social capacity is minimal. The intended vulnerable groups are poor households (including stunted households), female heads of households, disabilities, people who do not have the ability or capital to go to sea anymore. Floating Net Cage is a fish farming and enlargement facility. Its installation on the surface of the seawater in waters that are semi-closed, or not affected by waves and currents triggered by weather anomalies. In cultivation and enlargement, it requires several skilled personnel to prepare fish feed, check water quality, and maintain floating Net Cage with the principles of good aquaculture practices (GAP) management. This is what we mean will be able to provide a variety of alternative livelihoods.

The stages of achieving these results include:

- 2.1.1. Participatory Poverty Assessment and Monitoring (PPAM): The initial stage starts from the assessment process of vulnerable groups using the PPAM method, in order to obtain targeted management candidates from vulnerable community groups. This process will involve the community, village governments and companions. The expected result is the existence of a list of households that are classified as vulnerable categories, both from economic, socio-cultural and other exclusivity aspects according to mutual agreement.
- 2.1.2. Organizing Vulnerable Groups: After conducting the process of identifying vulnerable groups, organizing is then carried out to strengthen vulnerable groups, both in terms of capacity and institutions. The organization of vulnerable groups will be directed at strengthening institutionally and individual capacities in the management of the Floating Net Encroachment. The management model of floating net encroachment is carried out institutionally. The vulnerable groups in question are the poor and fishermen who are unable to carry out distant sea activities. This organization will strengthen the management of Kerambah and contribute to their income institutionally and individually through farmed fish and enlargement.
- 2.1.3. Floating Net Encroachment Management Training: as an effort to prepare optimal management of floating net encroachment, capacity building is carried out for prospective managers related to aspects of floating net encroachment cultivation.
- 2.1.4. Survey of Floating Net Cage location: This activity is carried out to ensure the location of the floating net cage. This activity is carried out by involving fisherman and accompanying with personnel/facilitator.
- 2.1.5. Facilitating of Floating Net Cage and fish farming facilities: The installation process is carried out by the agreed Manager accompanied by and facilitator-accompanying staff.

Output 2.2: Managed Coastal Food House System by Women's Groups which become food centers and processing of production products

39. Strengthening women's groups through the food house system will become a center for food and processing of production products. Currently, there are activities for processing catches by women's groups in pProject villages, but they are still very limited, ranging from capacity, supporting facilities, to marketing systems.

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Figure 6 Processing Activities of Marine Indah Group's Catches, Tonyaman Village



Figure 7 Condition of Silele Flower Group Production House⁸

40. This project will support the development of women's groups at the project site through the Rumah Pangan system for food centers and processing of products. This group will be integrated with the fishermen's group and managers of the Floating Net Encroachment as a supplier of raw materials. The group business approach prioritizes Collective Business Management or Socioenterpreneurship. In addition, the activities of this group are sought to synergize with the food security program in the district where the project is located. The stages of achieving these results include:

- **2.2.1.** Inventory and mapping of village food sources: This activity is a basic survey at the village level to analyze food conditions in the village, both in terms of availability or supply chain and in terms of food quality. The form of this activity is a participatory baseline survey, where community involvement in the inventory process is supported by a team of experts. The results of this activity will be a reference for the Coastal Food House to see opportunities for food improvement in the village. Of course, these efforts will be synergized to the village and district governments through recommendations on the results of inventory and mapping of village food sources, which hopefully can improve the availability and quality of food for rural communities.
- **2.2.2.** Research on Consumption Patterns of Rural Communities: This activity is related to

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⁸ Sumber: Inas Zharifah Atiqah.2016

inventory activities and mapping of village food sources. This activity is to see the extent of the consumption patterns of rural communities, which affect the improvement of family nutrition, what are the constraints of fulfillment and fulfillment strategies. The results of this activity will also become recommendations for the government and related parties in terms of increasing consumption patterns as an effort to prevent stunting.

- **2.2.3.** Women's group organizing: This activity is important to strengthen the institution of women's groups. This process will be accompanied by local assistance personnel, strengthening solidarity, knowledge and mechanisms of group work as well as the need for administrative legality of the institution. This series of activities also includes efforts to strengthen coordination and advocacy for the delivery of recommendations related to food security to the government and other relevant parties.
- **2.2.4.** Collective Business Management Training: In addition to organizing, a series of capacity building in collective business governance was also carried out. One of the approaches used is Socioenterpreneurship. In addition, this training also contains the improvement of women's leadership capacity, advocacy and technical financial governance.
- **2.2.5.** Product Diversification Training of catches ~~training~~ for women's groups: This training is in order to increase the processing capacity of products for the group, resulting in diverse and high-selling value products. This activity ensures the involvement of all relevant groups, including fishermen as those who carry out capture fisheries activities, in order to ensure the supply of marine catch products that will be managed by women's groups into higher selling value food products. For example, managing marine catches into shredded, pupu' with or various other value-added products with more market value and durable packaging.
- **2.2.6.** Product Market Access Expansion Training: The development of market networks is very important for business continuity. Efforts to expand market access need internal analysis and readiness. Therefore, as a result of this training, women's groups are independently able to analyze market expansion targets, both local and national by applying digital marketing developments..
- **2.2.7.** Facilitation of Product Licensing and packaging: An important aspect of legality in assessing the quality of the products produced, be it PIRT, BPOM or Halal Labels. In addition, packaging is one of the determining factors for the value of the product apart from its quality.

Project Component 2: Capacity Building of Coastal community groups in climate change adaptation strategies ~~Peningkatan Kapasitas Kelompok masyarakat pesisir dalam strategi adaptasi perubahan iklim~~

- 41.** Climate change has an impact on the state of natural resources and socioeconomic conditions of fishing households at the project site. The impact on natural resources is in the form of changes in fish seasons and changes in wind patterns. In addition, there is also a series of disasters due to climate change such as tidal floods and abrasion⁹ including river sedimentation. The disaster process is affected by weather changes, sea surface temperatures, high waves and extreme weather intensity.
- 42.** The socioeconomic impacts of fishing households are indirect impacts of climate change. This impact is preceded by changes in wind patterns and changes in fish seasons that affect fishing activity. As a result of these changes, fishermen have difficulty determining the location and catch season as well as the increased risk of going to sea. The social impact of tidal flooding, abrasion and river sedimentation is the disruption of clean water sources of the community.
- 43.** Climate change also affects people's psychological well-being. Climate change is harmful to physical health, mental health and social relationships from exposure to extreme weather events. The effects of climate change can provide increased anxiety. Climate change affects human consciousness in responding to the surrounding conditions. The response will also have

⁹ <https://www.mongabay.co.id/2022/02/12/ketika-banjir-pesisir-makin-parah-di-sulawesi-barat/>

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implications for relationships in interacting and their livelihood systems.

44. There are ecological vulnerabilities that can aggravate the impacts that must be felt by the community at the project location. Based on data from the Climate Change Vulnerable Area of West Sulawesi, several project locations are included in the red zone, namely in Bambu and Tadui villages, Mamuju Sub District Mamuju District¹⁰, prone to floods and landslides. This condition applies in 9 villages where the project is located when viewed from the intensity of the disaster impacts of climate change that are getting worse. On the other hand, the project location includes earthquake and tsunami disaster prone areas.

Table 5 Data earthquake and tsunami West Sulawesi

No.	Year	Location	Type	Strenght	Effect
1	11- 4-1967	Tinambung, Polewali Mandar	earthquake - Tsunami	5,3 SR	58 people died, 100 injured, and 13 missing and landslides occurred
2	23- 2-1969	Majene	earthquake - Tsunami	6,9 SR	64 people died, 97 were injured, 1,287 houses and mosques were severely/lightly damaged.
3	6- 9 - 1972	Mamuju	earthquake	5,8 SR	Damage to buildings, vibrations felt until Majene
4	8 - 1 - 1984	Mamuju	earthquake	6,6 SR	2 people died, 5 seriously injured, 24 lightly injured and 70 buildings were heavily damaged and 278 lightly damaged.
5	8- 4 - 1993	Ulaweng, Mamuju	earthquake	5,3 SR	Landslides, and heavy and light damage to buildings.
6	14-1-2021	Majene	earthquake	5.9 SR	Damage and casualties
7	14-1-2021	Majene	earthquake	6.2 SR	Damage and casualties

Sumber: Processed from the Center for Volcanology and BMG Balai Region IV and several sources, 2022

45. Capacity building of coastal community groups is very necessary as a concrete effort in dealing with the impacts of climate change and disaster emergencies.

Outcome 3: Increasing Awareness and Capacity of Coastal Communities in Climate Change Adaptation Strategies.

Output 3.1: 9 group fishermen increase capacity in terms of institutional and sustainable coastal ecosystem management

46. Increasing the institutional and individual capacity of fishermen is very important. At the project site, there are several groups of fishermen, but the conditions are not active. Capacity building related to climate change, disasters and sustainable management of coastal ecosystems is very rare for them.

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¹⁰ Balai Pengendalian Perubahan Iklim dan Kebakaran Hutan dan Lahan Wilayah Sulawesi Tahun 2018



Figure 8 Group Secretariat

47. Through this project, institutional strengthening and individual capacity of fishermen will be carried out to be able to realize and provide readiness in facing the impacts of climate change. In addition, it also encourages the improvement of fishermen's institutional networks both to the government and to other related parties. The stages to achieve this are as follows:

- **3.1.1. Organizing Fishermen's Groups:** This activity seeks to strengthen fishermen to jointly identify problems, plan needs and mobilize resources including networks to strengthen fishermen's activities and institutions. This process will be accompanied by a field officer as a facilitator, so that the organization runs systematically. The expected results of fishermen groups can run independently to meet the needs and challenges of changes that will occur in the future, including climate change. Administratively, institutions also encourage increased legality and group work mechanisms. so they have the opportunity to get support related to institutional activities and go to sea in the context of facing the challenges of climate change.
- **3.1.2. Training 5 stages of mentoring for facilitators:** Increasing the capacity of field officers as facilitators in project villages. Capacity building starts from the essence of the participatory approach, community facilitation and the role of facilitators, basic principles and community objectives, basic communication skills in community facilitation and the framework for identifying problems and issues in community facilitation. It is hoped that facilitators will be able to be together with the community in understanding common conditions, problem studies, preparing plans, implementation and monitoring and evaluation and reflection.
- **3.1.3. Fishermen's institutional management and administration training** Capacity Building Institutional Governance of Fisherman Group: Strengthening institutional governance is important for fishermen's institutional sustainability. Capacity building includes; Fishermen's Group Management, Leadership, The role of structures and members, Finance and internal regulation of the group.
- **3.1.4. Training of fishermen groups in the implementation of sustainable fishing practices:** This capacity building is to build insights into sustainable fisheries practices for fishermen. This is important, so that the practice carried out prioritizes the principle of sustainability.

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This activity will involve Trainers from sustainable fishing practice practitioners and the District Marine and Fisheries Service.

- **3.1.5.** Facilitating the development of a network of fishing groups to the stakeholders: Institutional strengthening is carried out not only internally, but seeks fishermen groups to be able to develop networks to support the sustainability of their activities. This activity will be carried out by fishermen groups accompanied by field officers, coordinating with stakeholders in the district periodically and according to thematic issues faced by the community.

Output 3.2: 100 ~~communities-beneficiaries~~ in each village increase knowledge and awareness of the impacts and adaptation strategies of climate change and disaster emergencies

48. Increasing the capacity of village communities more broadly is carried out in each project village.

The high risk of disasters and the level of vulnerability in the project village are the basis for increasing the capacity of the community in responding to disaster emergencies and building insights into climate change adaptation strategies. It is hoped that with the increase in capacity, communities will be much better prepared and anticipate the impacts of climate change. The stages of achieving this are as follows:

- **3.2.1.** Participatory climate change vulnerability and risk survey: This activity serves as a baseline for vulnerable areas and climate change risks for coastal village communities. The process of implementing activities is carried out by involving the active role of the community, the government and a team of experts so as to produce outputs that are understood by the parties. The results of this survey will be presented to the village government in preparing a Development Action Plan that is responsive to climate change. In addition, the results are also submitted to the district government, as input to activities or programs that are able to strengthen the climate resilience of the project village community.
- **3.2.2.** Climate change adaptation strategies training series: This training series is important to be given to communities after knowing the level of vulnerability and risk of climate change. This training series is designed how participants are able to design their own adaptation strategies based on local conditions of the village accompanied by trainers. Target beneficiaries in this Activity, the first is the Fishermen's Group in the Village Project, including women, people with disabilities and youth. This is to strengthen their capacity in recognizing the risks and vulnerabilities of climate change impacts that occur in local villages and jointly able to build adaptive strategies to climate change, be it at the family, community or village level. The second is the village government, where it is hoped that the introduction of climate change and adaptation strategies, can be internalized into the village development planning program.
- **3.2.3.** Training of Integrated Coastal Management (ICM)-Training: This training is to build insights into coastal village communities whose areas of residence are adjacent to locations or spots that are vulnerable to disasters including the impacts of climate change and that have a history of being affected by disasters. In addition ~~involves including~~ village governments, it is hoped that disaster management content can be internalized into village policies or programs, in the development of integrated, comprehensive and interactive coastal villages. The objectives of this ICM are The maintenance of basic ecological processes and the preservation of the environment and resources; Wisely improving the social and economic benefits of coastal resources; Achievement of sustainable development of coastal and marine areas. The implementation of ICM can be approached on a livelihood basis that is suspected to have interrelationships at the project site, such as: fishermen, fish farmers, farmers, breeders, and traders. This activity also involves the district government, including Bappeda, Marine and Fisheries Service, Environment Agency and other related sector agencies.
- **3.2.4.** Disaster Management training series: Knowledge of disaster management is important for the community and village governments to project locations. This is expected to be able to reduce the risk of disasters that occur, including; Reducing physical, economic and psychological losses; Reducing the suffering of disaster victims; Speeding up

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restoration; and providing protection to refugees or communities. This activity will involve the active role of the District Disaster Management Agency (BPBD).

- **3.2.5.** Training on domestic waste treatment, shipping, agriculture and aquaculture: The waste problem is a challenge in itself, including coastal areas. Without waste management and structuring, it will further aggravate ecological vulnerability. Therefore, it is important to increase the capacity of the community and village governments in waste treatment.

Output 3.3: Formation of coastal youth cadres

49. In the current era, the increasing role of youth is a concern in any development process. In the district where the project is located, there have been various youth community movements, both in environmental and literacy issues. This project will strengthen the youth movement at the project site, through the approach of coastal village youth cadres. This is expected to be able to increase the role of youth in development, both in the form of services and village development. In addition, youth cadres in the village are expected to be able to enlarge the process of decimating project achievements to a wider circle. Without the facilitation of these basic services, it will increase people's vulnerability in the face of the impacts of climate change. Politically (Demographic Bonus) and the proximity of technological developments, youth have the power to be able to influence policies. The stages of achieving this are as follows:

- **3.3.1.** Organizing Coastal Youth Cadres: The formation of coastal youth cadres is an early stage. The cadres will be strengthened in the development process in coastal villages, including issues regarding basic services such as education and health.
- **3.3.2.** Facilitating the improvement of cadres in the provision of basic services and the improvement of the village economy: This activity seeks a process of facilitating coordination to the stakeholders, especially those related to basic services and local economic development, such as the Education, Health, Food Security offices. It is hoped that cadres will act as organic facilitators in the village in supporting the sustainability of project initiatives.
- **3.3.3.** Facilitation of strengthening the Climate Change and Disaster Information Service Shelter: Strengthening this shelter becomes a service center for climate change and disaster information in the Village Project. In addition, this shelter is a center for youth creativity activities. Designed to be an information center that will be managed by youth groups connected to the village government. Disaster information including Early Warning System, climate change, Weather (including for fishing activities), Basic services, and creative activities will be produced at this shelter. Thus, coastal communities are always informed of new and relevant information about their activities.

Project Component 3: Strengthening The Collaboration of Coastal Communities and Stakeholders in climate change adaptation

3-50. Synergistic development is one of the keys to the success of development that is adaptive to climate change. Because, climate change, not only affects one sector or issue, but varies from environmental, social, food security, health and economy. So this project seeks support in the form of Paramulti-stakeholder Collaborative Action.

4-51. The components of this project have outcomes, namely; the establishment of multi-stakeholder elaboration actions and policy support in response to climate change. Indonesia's commitment to take an active role in controlling the rate of rise in the earth's temperature must be transformed into a joint activity of stakeholders with a more strategic and smarter approach than usual. The Climate Village Program (ProKlim), which is designated as a national movement for community-based climate change control, is one of the government's strategic steps in grounding the global issue of climate change into joint action at the local level. ProKlim contains climate change adaptation and mitigation actions by community groups in an effort to increase climate resilience and reduce GHG emissions or contribute to containing the rise in global average temperatures below 2°C as stated in the Paris Agreement in 2015. In one of the UNFCCC's 1/CP-21 decisions relating to non-Party Stakeholders (NPS), it is stated that communities, the private sector, financial institutions, and local governments are required to increase efforts and support actions to reduce emissions and build resilience and reduce

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vulnerability to the negative impacts of climate change. The continuous involvement of non-party stakeholders, including local governments, the private sector, the general public is a commitment of the Government of Indonesia as stated in the NDC document submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat in 2016. As stated in the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No. P.39 / Menlhk-Setjen / 2015 concerning the Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry for 2015-2019, the programs and activities of the Directorate General of Climate Change Control (DGT) in this period are broadly directed at: 1) Increased effectiveness of climate change adaptation and mitigation; 2) Decreased area of forest and land fires; and 3) Increasing areas that have climate change adaptation capacity. Facilitation of villages/kelurahan that implement the Climate Village Program (ProKlim) is set as one of the indicators of the achievement of the target of increasing areas that have adaptation capacity with a target of 2,000 villages/kelurahan, which at the same time can also contribute to the achievement of the target of increasing the effectiveness of adaptation and mitigation of climate change at the site level. The activities of this program (outcome) target the registration of 3 villages as proclim villages, the establishment of 1 coastal tourism village managed by the Coastal Youth Cadre-Proklam, the establishment of a commitment to support the parties in climate change adaptation efforts accompanied by project products as a form of dissemination of climate change adaptation.

Outcome 4: Establishment of ~~ParaMulti-Stakeholder Collaboration-elaboration~~ Action and policy support in response to the impacts of climate change.

Output 4.1: Registration of 3 villages as Proklam villages

52. The Climate Village Program (Proklam) is a national scope program managed by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in order to increase the involvement of the community and other stakeholders to strengthen adaptation capacity to the impacts of climate change and reduce GHG emissions and provide recognition of the adaptation and mitigation efforts of climate change that have been carried out that can improve welfare at the local level in accordance with regional conditions.

53. The implementation of Proklam refers to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number 84 of 2016 concerning the Climate Village Program, in which there are main components, requirements for proposal, assessment and categories of PROKLIM.

54. Proklam's registration process will start from assessing the risk and level of vulnerability of the village or village to the impacts of climate change. Furthermore, a Proklam Village Action Plan was prepared, which contains mitigation and adaptation efforts that can be carried out at the village or village level. The Action Plan is the basis for strengthening support from stakeholders in increasing resilience and reducing the risk of climate change impacts. This will certainly strengthen the achievement of project objectives. In addition, this project also contributes to the achievements of the Government of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, which targets 20,000 Proklam Villages.

55. In the village project, there have been initiatives to adapt and mitigate climate change, but they are still limited. Through this project, it will increase existing initiatives in the form of Proklam Village Registration which has a Proklam action plan. The stages to achieve this are as follows:

- 4.1.1. Facilitation of completeness of documents towards Climate Village (Proklam): This activity is carried out as the initial process of forming a Proklam village. The form of this activity is to facilitate the formation of working groups by involving village-level stakeholders, preparation of GHG vulnerability and emission profiles, development planning, capacity building and community institutions. The result of this activity is the existence of institutions authorized by the local regional leadership and agreeing on the scope of the task of the proclim group.
- 4.1.2. Facilitation of Proclim registration support in 3 Project villages: this activity is carried out by coordinating the institutions and work plans of proclim villages to the village and district governments to get support in the registration process

Output 4.2: The preparation of village action plans/policies in an effort to adapt to climate

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56. Action plans at the village level are important in ensuring the sustainability of climate village management. In addition, village support and budgeting policies are important in improving the efforts made. This will be aligned with empowerment and food security programs in villages, both through BUMDES, PKK and other mutually agreed entities. The stages to achieve this are as follows:

- 4.2.1. Facilitating participatory village policymaking: this activity is carried out by encouraging the active participation of the community and all parties to increase resilience to the impacts of climate change at the village level. The form of this activity is to conduct FGD aspirations and public consultations at the hamlet and village levels related to the proclim village policy facilitated by BPD in collaboration with the proclim group. The result of this activity is the existence of a draft zero village policy that will support community collective action in the implementation of village proklam.
- 4.2.2. Facilitation of the Climate Village (Proklam) action plan in a participatory manner: this activity is carried out referring to the data and information that has been collected at the preparation stage, including the results of vulnerability identification, climate risks and village policies on proclim. The form of this activity is an FGD re-presentation of the results of the study to remind residents / communities of the types and levels of existing threats, vulnerabilities and capacities owned so that the community can discuss and formulate goals and objectives to be achieved in dealing with the threat of climate change. The result of this activity is to develop a work plan that can support the achievement of targeted results.

Output 4.3: 1 Coastal tourism villages increase in management

57. Galeso Village has a tourist attraction, namely Mampie Beach. However, nowadays, tourist attractions are experiencing a threat to the impacts of climate change. This project encourages the improvement of village tourism management that is responsive to the impacts of climate change. Encouraging coastal ecotourism that utilizes the management of environmental services. In the target village of ecotourism, there are Environmental Services in the form of Mangrove Areas and Coral Reefs. The Responsible Tourism ecotourism approach will encourage efforts to increase the capacity of existing Environmental Services, thereby strengthening coastal areas from the impacts of climate change, such as coastal floods and abrasion. Every tourist will be educated regarding the importance of coastal ecosystem resilience in the face of the impacts of climate change. The tourists will be guided to contribute to the resilience of coastal ecosystems, such as mangrove planting by tourists, reduction of coastal waste and others. Ecotourism is a forum for publications that build awareness of the importance of environmental sustainability.

The stages to achieve this are as follows:

- 4.3.1. Comparative Study of Proklam Village Management has the potential for ecotourism: this activity is important to exchange information and knowledge about the tourism-based proclim management scheme that will be developed by the proclim group in the pilot village of Projeoc. The form of this activity is FGD with tour management groups and visiting tourist sites that have been developed. The result of this activity is the increasing knowledge of proclim groups about tourism development that can contribute to the improvement of the ecosystem and the increase in the economic income of communities and villages.
- 4.3.2. Modeling Study on the improvement of coastal village tourism: this activity will be carried out to assess the feasibility of tourism ~~that-which~~ will be encouraged on the ProKelim tourism scheme by the group. The study ~~was-will be~~ carried out by assessing the results of mapping and village policies by experts in tourism planning by involving proclim groups, village governments and related agencies. The result of this activity is that there is 1 village that agrees to become a ~~proclim-Proklam~~ village that is integrated in village planning, zoning plans for coastal areas and small island islands of West Sulawesi province and local government programs through related agencies.
- 4.3.3. Coastal Village Tourism Governance Workshop: this activity ~~is-will be~~ carried out to disseminate the results of the assessment of tourism villages to stakeholders at the district,

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provincial and private sector levels. The form of this activity is the delivery of opportunities for support for cooperation between parties in the development of ~~proelim~~Proklim-based tourism villages at the pilot project location. The large design (Master Plan) of Coastal Ecotourism resulting from the 4.3.2 activity will be elaborated with the stakeholders in this activity. Interested parties can contribute to the development of coastal ecotourism. Identify the support of the parties as follows: 1) The District Tourism Office has a tourism development program; 2) Community and Village Empowerment Office, prioritizing the use of village budgets for tourism development; 3) The Ministry of Environment and Forestry, specifically for Proklim affairs, has a program that supports Proklim villages, where coastal ecotourism is located in a village registered with Proklim, and with the management of environmental services (Mangroves) for coastal resilience to the impacts of climate change; 4) Marine and Fisheries Service, as a service that takes care of coastal areas; 5) University, can make this coastal ecotourism area an area of research and community service.

- **4.3.4.** Facilitation of support for the improvement of coastal village tourism: this activity is carried out to support tourism productivity that has been managed and developed by the proclim group. The form of this activity is to increase the economic value of tourism through tourism promotion activities, strengthening institutions and the capacity of tourism managers.

Output 4.4: The establishment of a commitment to the support of stakeholders in climate change adaptation efforts

58. Synergistic development is one of the keys to the success of development that is adaptive to climate change. This project seeks the role and commitment of stakeholders in supporting adaptation efforts carried out in project villages and even becomes duplication to other villages.

- **4.4.1.** Project Kick off Workshop: conducted to stakeholders to get policy support in project implementation. This activity is carried out to introduce the Adaptation Fund program to parties at the village, district, provincial and private sector levels who are interested in the target location of the program.
- **4.4.2.** ~~ParaMulti~~-stakeholder Hearings and Coordination: this activity is carried out to communicate program objectives and activity collaboration opportunities to stakeholders in supporting climate change activities at the pilot project site. The result of this activity is that key actors at the village, district and provincial levels can work together in supporting the collective action of the climate change movement in west Sulawesi province.
- **4.4.3.** Climate Change Action Collaboration Workshop: this activity is carried out to obtain support and intervention of government and private sector level ~~paramulti~~-stakeholder programs in supporting climate change action. The result of this activity is the existence of a memorandum of understanding on cooperation agreements to support climate change adaptation actions in the pilot project village of West Sulawesi
- **4.4.4.** "Voices from the Coast" Festival: this activity is carried out involving all parties including, youth groups, CSOs, universities, women's organizations, children's forums, village communities, district governments, village governments, provincial governments and the private sector in campaigning for climate change action in the west. This form of activity is in the form of climate change adaptation action events. As a result of the event activities, the parties are actively involved in the climate change adaptation movement in the west

Output 4.5: Managed project knowledge products as a form of dissemination of climate change adaptation

59. The management of knowledge products is important for disseminating project ideas, as well as strategies for adapting to the impacts of climate change. This activity will encourage the optimization of the role and utilization of information technology developments.

- **4.5.1.** Documentary Video Making: this activity is carried out by the SCF Knowledge management TEAM by documenting the course of the program and the impact of change. The results of this documentary video will be utilized by national and international stakeholders as a learning medium for collaborative climate change adaptation actions at the project site

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- **4.5.2.** Facilitation of knowledge products such as books, posters, leaflets: this activity is important to record the process of program implementation, photograph changes in changes and learn program implementation that can be used by stakeholders as an effort to expand climate change action in Indonesia
- **4.5.4.** Facilitation of the "Voice from the Coast" campaign channel: this activity is carried out by the Knowledge Management TEAM by utilizing information media in campaigning for climate change adaptation actions by involving academics, practitioners, local champion, and project implementation teams. The result of this activity is to increase public participation and millennials care about climate change.
- **4.5.5.** Environmental Literacy Class: Environmental literacy is very important for every millennial generation to build awareness of the environment and be involved in overcoming environmental problems. This activity was carried out using the road show method of the Climate Change Adaptation FGD at the university and high school levels in West Sulawesi inviting students and youth to be involved in climate change adaptation actions. The result of this activity is the increasing critical awareness of students and youth in climate change adaptation actions that are documented through writings, campaign actions and social activities for climate care.
- **4.5.6.** Locally designed info campaign: The activity encourages the youth community and cadres of coastal village youth to design a media campaign accompanied by the Knowledge Management Team of this Project. This process takes place as a form of transfer of knowledge and skills.

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

60. This project will provide economic, social and environmental benefits for coastal communities in targeted locations and will contribute to improving gender equality, women's empowerment, involvement of youth groups in meeting the needs of targeted adaptation for women and men. All activities to be implemented apply the principle of participatory, transparent and inclusive so that all parties receiving benefits can be actively involved in achieving project objectives.

61. **Economic benefits:** This project will provide economic benefits for fishing communities affected by climate change. Fishing communities whose incomes are affected by climate change can be strengthened through increasing the diversity of livelihood sources and incomes of vulnerable groups. Activities that can support through small-scale businesses for women's groups, especially the wives of fishermen who have low incomes. The contribution of the local government is very important to promote the prodak of fishermen, providing facilitation of completeness of production advice for women's groups.

62. **Social Benefits:** This project will increase the resilience of coastal communities in the face of climate change and campaign for climate change adaptation action through capacity building for all stakeholders such as local governments, village communities, women's groups, fishermen's groups, disability groups and youth groups.

63. **Environmental Benefits:** This project will improve marine ecosystems, namely the growth of coral reefs properly. Coastal communities will be closer to fishing activities. In addition, interventions in the development of coastal ecotourism can have a positive impact on the environment because the community will maintain pollution to the sea, cleanliness of the beach and get economic value through the development of coastal tourism to contribute to direct beneficiaries.

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Output	Direct Beneficiaries	Economic	Social	Environment
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<u>Output 1.1. There is a map of the catchment area that adapts to migration patterns and fish seasons</u>	<u>450 fishermen in 9 villages</u>	<u>Closer sources of people's livelihoods and reduced costs of going to sea</u>	<u>Participation rates and knowledge-based processes in the face of climate change</u>	<u>Helping to maintain marine ecosystems based on planning</u>
<u>Output 1.2. The existence of a new spot for the catchment area through the fish apartment at the project site</u>	<u>450 fishermen in 9 villages</u>	<u>Closer sources of people's livelihoods and reduced costs of going to sea</u>	<u>Fishermen can jointly catch fish in new areas</u>	<u>Safeguarding coral reefs</u>
<u>Output 2.1. There is an increase in the encroachment of Floating Nets managed by vulnerable groups</u>	<u>75 managers</u>	<u>Income for women group and vulnerable groups</u>	<u>Managed as a group, the beneficiaries are vulnerable groups, women</u>	<u>Application of the Principles of Good Aquaculture Practices</u>
<u>Output 2.2. Managed Coastal Food House System by Women's Groups which become food centers and processing of production products</u>	<u>75 managers</u>	<u>Increasing the value of fishery products (end products) and food sources</u>	<u>Managed in groups and improves community interaction (social)</u>	<u>Waste Treatment Management</u>
<u>Output 3.1. 9 group fishermen increase capacity in terms of institutional and sustainable coastal ecosystem management</u>	<u>450 people</u>	<u>There is a capacity for access and community support in managing natural resources</u>	<u>The existence of social readiness of the community to face climate change</u>	<u>The development of integrated and sustainable coastal ecosystems</u>
<u>Output 3.2. 100 beneficiaries in each village increase knowledge and awareness of the impacts and adaptation strategies of climate change and disaster emergencies</u>	<u>900 people</u>	<u>Reduced potential household economic losses due to climate change disasters</u>	<u>Building capacity and collective consciousness in the face of the impacts of climate change (Socio-Psychological)</u>	<u>Protection and strengthening of coastal ecosystems against the impacts of climate change through collective awareness</u>
<u>Output 3.3. Formation of coastal youth cadres</u>	<u>3 groups</u>	<u>Access to technology makes it easier to market fishery products</u>	<u>Youth generations are involved in campaigning for climate change adaptation</u>	<u>Youth involved in protecting the environment and environmentally conscious campaigns</u>
<u>Output 4.1. Registration of 3 villages as Proklim villages</u>	<u>13.262 people</u>	<u>There is program support and budgeting at the national, provincial, district and village levels</u>	<u>Strengthening community institutions in implementing local actions on climate change adaptation and mitigation at the site level</u>	<u>Decreased degradation of the coastal environment at the site and increased ecosystem management</u>
<u>Output 4.2. The preparation of village action plans/policies in an effort to adapt to climate change</u>	<u>13.262 people</u>	<u>Cross-sectoral government budgeting support in dealing with the impacts of climate change</u>	<u>The creation of policy directions for climate change adaptation and mitigation actions through Proklim as a bottom-up approach in climate resilience programs at the local level</u>	<u>Decreased degradation of the coastal environment at the site of the site</u>
<u>Output 4.3. Coastal tourism villages</u>	<u>3,222 people</u>	<u>The creation of new jobs and the increase</u>	<u>Changes in people's attitudes and</u>	<u>Improving the management of</u>

		<u>in people's income through environmental products and services</u>	<u>behaviors about coastal environmental awareness</u>	<u>coastal environmental services (mangroves and corals) that are responsive to climate change</u>
<u>Output 4.4. The establishment of a commitment to the support of stakeholders in climate change adaptation efforts</u>	170,221 people	<u>Increasing program synergy across regional sectors so that they are able to adjust to the form of budgeting</u>	<u>There is community certainty in managing coastal resources at the site level</u>	<u>The preservation of coastal and marine ecological functions</u>
<u>Output 4.5. Managed project knowledge products as a form of dissemination of climate change adaptation</u>	170,221 people	<u>The emergence of the angst of the landed community in the face of climate change</u>	<u>The emergence of a knowledge product that is disseminated during the project run until the end of the project</u>	<u>The preservation of coastal and marine ecological functions</u>

The project has 51 activities to achieve 12 outcomes. 51 activities will provide economic and social benefits for people who work as fishermen and live in coastal areas, in addition this project will provide environmental benefits in nine villages in the West Sulawesi region.

The economic benefits are marked by the achievement of the following outcomes: 1) the availability of a map of the catchment area that adapts to migration patterns and fish seasons, 2) the construction of fish apartments, 3) the establishment of integrated aquaculture farming, 4) the availability of food centers, and 5) the establishment of coastal tourism villages. These outcomes will have an impact on efficiency/savings, the availability of alternative income opportunities through alternative livelihoods, and expenditures for affordable/cheap food needs. Then, social benefits can be felt by the strengthening of community adaptation to climate change through institutional and scientific aspects, which are marked 1) the formation of fishing groups, 2) the formation of women's groups, 3) the formation of coastal youth cadres, 4) the formulation of village regulations related to regulations, villages and action plans on climate change adaptation. Furthermore, these outcomes will reduce pressure on the environment and ecosystem so that they can recover naturally and through interventions in this project.

The outputs and activities are in line with the environmental and social policy document ratified by the Adaptation Fund in November 2013, because each activity does not have a negative impact on social, economic and environmental impacts and does not violate the provisions contained in the document.

Table 6. Beneficiaries of Project

Output	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries
Output 1.1. There is a map of the catchment area that adapts to migration patterns and fish seasons	50 fishermen in each project village /- 450 fishermen in 9 villages namely (Tadui Village and Bamboo Village in Mamuju District, Mamuju Regency), (Maliaya Village, Meikatta Village, Lombong Village, Malunda Village in Malunda District, Majene Regency), (Galeso Village, Wonomulyo District, Patampanua Village, Matakali District, Tonyaman Village, Binuang District in Polewali Mandar Regency)	170,221 people in all project districts, namely Malunda District: 19,894 people, Mamuju District: 64,696 people, Wonomulyo District: 51,363, Matakali District: 27,511 people, Binuang District: 6,757 people
Output 1.2. The existence of a	50 fishermen in each project village /- 450 fishermen in 9 villages namely	170,221 people in all project districts, namely Malunda-

<p>new spot for the catchment area through the fish apartment at the project site</p>	<p>(Tadui Village and Bamboo Village in Mamuju District, Mamuju Regency), (Maliaya Village, Meikatta Village, Lombong Village, Malunda Village in Malunda District, Majene Regency), (Galeso Village, Wonomulyo District, Patampanua Village, Matakali District, Tonyaman Village, Binuang District in Polewali Mandar Regency)</p>	<p>District: 19,894 people, Mamuju District: 64,696 people, Wonomulyo District: 51,363, Matakali District: 27,511 people, Binuang District: 6,757 people</p>
<p>Output 2.1. There is an increase in the encroachment of Floating Nets managed by vulnerable groups</p>	<p>75 managers (25 managers in each fishing group) namely in Tonyaman Village, Binuang District, Polewali Mandar Regency, Lombong Village, Malunda District, Majene Regency, Bamboo Village, Mamuju District, Mamuju Regency,</p>	<p>The number of communities in 3 villages project 75 women's groups managing the results of the Local Market Start Up e-Fishery 1 small scale fish processing unit in the Subdistrict</p>
<p>Output 2.2. Managed Coastal Food House System by Women's Groups which become food centers and processing of production products</p>	<p>75 managers (25 managers in each group of women's food houses) namely in Tonyaman Village, Binuang District, Polewali Mandar Regency, Lombong Village, Malunda District, Majene Regency, Bamboo Village, Mamuju District, Mamuju Regency,</p>	<p>170,221 people in all project districts, namely Malunda District: 19,894 people, Mamuju District: 64,696 people, Wonomulyo District: 51,363, Matakali District: 27,511 people, Binuang District: 6,757 people Local Market Start Up e-Fishery 3 MSME units in each project village</p>
<p>Output 3.1. 9 group fishermen increase capacity in terms of institutional and sustainable coastal ecosystem management</p>	<p>2 groups of fishermen in each project village, namely 450 people; (Tadui Village and Bamboo Village in Mamuju District, Mamuju Regency), (Maliaya Village, Meikatta Village, Lombong Village, Malunda Village in Malunda District, Majene Regency), (Galeso Village, Wonomulyo District, Patampanua Village, Matakali District, Tonyaman Village, Binuang District in Polewali Mandar Regency). 25 managers in each fishing group.</p>	<p>170,221 people in all project districts, namely Malunda District: 19,894 people, Mamuju District: 64,696 people, Wonomulyo District: 51,363, Matakali District: 27,511 people, Binuang District: 6,757 people</p>
<p>Output 3.2. 100 communities in each village increase knowledge and awareness of the impacts and adaptation strategies of climate change and disaster emergencies</p>	<p>900 people/100 people in each project village namely; (Tadui Village and Bamboo Village in Mamuju District, Mamuju Regency), (Maliaya Village, Meikatta Village, Lombong Village, Malunda Village in Malunda District, Majene Regency), (Galeso Village, Wonomulyo District, Patampanua Village, Matakali District, Tonyaman</p>	<p>170,221 people in all project districts, namely Malunda District: 19,894 people, Mamuju District: 64,696 people, Wonomulyo District: 51,363, Matakali District: 27,511 people, Binuang District: 6,757 people</p>

	Village, Binuang District in Polewali-Mandar Regency)	
Output 3.3. Formation of coastal youth cadres	900 people/100 people in each project village namely: (Tadui Village and Bamboo Village in Mamuju District, Mamuju Regency), (Maliaya Village, Meikatta Village, Lombong Village, Malunda Village in Malunda District, Majene Regency), (Galeso Village, Wonomulyo District, Patampanua Village, Matakali District, Tonyaman Village, Binuang District in Polewali-Mandar Regency)	170,221 people in all project districts, namely Malunda District: 19,894 people, Mamuju District: 64,696 people, Wonomulyo District: 51,363, Matakali District: 27,511 people, Binuang District: 6,757 people
Output 4.1. Registration of 3 villages as Proklim villages	13,262 people in three candidates for Proklim Village, namely: Tonyaman Village, Binuang District, Polewali-Mandar Regency, 6,757 people, Lombong Village, Malunda District, Majene Regency, 2,133 people, Bamboo Village, Mamuju District, Mamuju Regency, 4,372 people	170,221 people in all project districts, namely Malunda District: 19,894 people, Mamuju District: 64,696 people, Wonomulyo District: 51,363, Matakali District: 27,511 people, Binuang District: 6,757 people
Output 4.2. The preparation of village action plans/policies in an effort to adapt to climate change	13,262 people in three candidates for Proklim Village, namely: Tonyaman Village, Binuang District, Polewali-Mandar Regency, 6,757 people, Lombong Village, Malunda District, Majene Regency, 2,133 people, Bamboo Village, Mamuju District, Mamuju Regency, 4,372 people	170,221 people in all project districts, namely Malunda District: 19,894 people, Mamuju District: 64,696 people, Wonomulyo District: 51,363, Matakali District: 27,511 people, Binuang District: 6,757 people
Output 4.3. Coastal tourism villages increase in management	3,222 people in Prospective Coastal Tourism Village, namely Galeso Village, Wonomulyo District, Polewali-Mandar Regency	170,221 people in all project districts, namely Malunda District: 19,894 people, Mamuju District: 64,696 people, Wonomulyo District: 51,363, Matakali District: 27,511 people, Binuang District: 6,757 people
Output 4.4. The establishment of a commitment to the support of stakeholders in climate change adaptation efforts	170,221 people in all project districts, namely Malunda District: 19,894 people, Mamuju District: 64,696 people, Wonomulyo District: 51,363, Matakali District: 27,511 people, Binuang District: 6,757 people	170,221 people in all project districts, namely Malunda District: 19,894 people, Mamuju District: 64,696 people, Wonomulyo District: 51,363, Matakali District: 27,511 people, Binuang District: 6,757 people
Output 4.5. Managed project knowledge products as a form of	170,221 people in all project districts, namely Malunda District: 19,894 people, Mamuju District: 64,696 people, Wonomulyo District: 51,363,	170,221 people in all project districts, namely Malunda District: 19,894 people, Mamuju District: 64,696 people,

dissemination of climate change adaptation	Matakali District: 27,511 people, Binuang District: 6,757 people	Wonomulyo District: 51,363, Matakali District: 27,511 people, Binuang District: 6,757 people
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C. Describe or provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project / programme.

64. The budget amount written in Part C already considers cost-effectiveness by considering the amount of target to be achieved in each outcome. To give an idea of efficiency and cost-effectiveness, the method used is to calculate the cost-per-each output ratio by dividing between the total cost per each output with the beneficiaries.
65. In outcome 1, the total cost needs reached US\$ 117,572. In outcome 1, there are two outputs to be achieved, so that if the total budget is divided equally, then each output gets a cost allocation of US\$ 58,786. At outputs 1.1 and 1.2, the total direct beneficiaries of the program reached 450 and 451 fishermen in nine target villages, respectively. If the average budget for each output is divided by the total beneficiaries, then the budget ratio per beneficiary is only US\$ 130.64 and 130.35. The map of the fishing area produced at this output will be used by 450 fishermen in nine villages. To create the map, there are several activities that involve the community and experts. Therefore, it can be concluded that the costs used are efficient and effective.
66. In outcome 2, the cost allocation reached US\$ 187,941. The cost allocation in outcome 2 is relatively greater than outcome 1 because the output to be achieved is related to the construction of infrastructure and enters the empowerment stage. If the budget is divided by two outputs, then each output gets an average cost allocation of US\$ 93,970.50. In output 1 and output 2, the direct beneficiaries of each reach 75 groups or managers who will take care of the floating cages and the Coastal Food House. These 75 groups or managers are vulnerable groups, including women in nine villages. If the average budget per output is divided by the total beneficiaries, then the ratio of budget per beneficiary, both excluded 1 and output 2, reaches US\$1,252.94 each.
67. In outcome 3, the total budget allocation reached US\$ 325,800, greater than outcomes 1 and 2. In this output, there are three outputs to be achieved with a different number of beneficiaries per output. At output 1, the total direct beneficiaries reached 450 people, while for outputs 2 and 3, each was aimed at 900 beneficiaries in nine villages. If the total budget in outcome 3 is divided into 3 for three outputs, then each output gets a cost allocation of US\$108,600. Because the first output of the number of beneficiaries is 450 people, the average cost allocation per beneficiary reaches US\$ 241.33, while in outputs 2 and 3 whose beneficiaries are 900 people, each beneficiary averages a cost allocation of US\$ 120.67. This figure gives an idea that the costs used are pursued as efficiently as possible, but still pay attention to the effectiveness of achieving targets.
68. Output 4 requires a cost allocation of US\$ 179,821, greater than the previous three outcomes. However, because outcome 4 has five outputs, if divided by the budget divided equally, the budget allocation per output is not so large, only US\$ 35,964.20. Cost efficiency will be more clearly seen if the average budget per output is subdivided by the total beneficiaries [there is a main-each output. At outputs 4.1 and 4.1, the total direct beneficiaries reached US\$13,262, so the average beneficiary cost only US\$2.71. For output 4.3, the number of beneficiaries reached 3,222 people, so if divided equally, each beneficiary only cost US\$11.16. Compared with these three outputs, outputs 4.4 and 4.5 have a larger number of beneficiaries of 170,221 people, so the budget spent on each beneficiary is much lower, only US\$0.21.

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Output	Direct Beneficiaries
	450
	451
	75
	75
	3,222
	170,221

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<u>Output 1.1. There is a map of the catchment area that adapts to migration patterns and fish seasons</u>	450 fishermen in 9 villages	5	1
<u>Output 1.2. The existence of a new spot for the catchment area through the fish apartment at the project site</u>	450 fishermen in 9 villages	5	1
<u>Output 2.1. There is an increase in the encroachment of Floating Nets managed by vulnerable groups</u>	75 managers	10	1
<u>Output 2.2. Managed Coastal Food House System by Women's Groups which become food centers and processing of production products</u>	75 managers	10	1
<u>Output 3.1. 9 group fishermen increase capacity in terms of institutional and sustainable coastal ecosystem management</u>	450 people	10	1

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provided by the communities involved in the program.

70. This program is expected to contribute to a huge decrease in economic losses due to disasters that occur due to climate change. Such economic losses are already described in the introductory part of this proposal. Community capacity building in order to adapt to climate change is aimed at minimizing economic losses from disasters. In total, the cost of four outcomes reached US\$ 811,134 over the three-year project period. At this cost, we are targeting a 30% reduction in economic losses suffered by the community or the equivalent of US\$ 1,054,474 over three years. This means that a program investment of US\$ 811,134 could have an impact on reducing economic losses due to disasters of US\$ 1,054,474, so we consider the costs spent to be effective.

71. The duration of the program only lasts for three years, so it is important to ensure the sustainability of the program. One of the important variables that must be available to ensure the program continues is budget sustainability. Although the program has been completed in three years, this program will not stop because there are budget allocations from provincial, district, and village governments. That's why this program involves many stakeholders, because we envision the support of stakeholders not only at the time of the program, but also when the duration of this program ends. One way is the budget allocation from the provincial, district, and village governments to continue or maintain what this program has provided.

Based on the Climate Change Vulnerability Index Data Information System (SIDIK Climate Change), since 2015 West Sulawesi Province has been one of the provinces that needs priority attention to the level of vulnerability to climate change. There are 638 villages that are said to be vulnerable with varying degrees of vulnerability. The location of climate change-prone areas is spread in Polewali Mandar Regency, Majene, and the rest in Wliayah, Mamuju Regency. In particular, in book 1 of the priority list of climate resilience action locations published by the Ministry of National Development Planning, Majene Regency is mentioned as a marine and coastal area with a fairly high level of multidimensional vulnerability to climate change. Therefore, the region is in the top priority zone that requires intervention in order to build community resilience to climate change. This prioritization, judging from the results of the review of several vulnerability measurement standards. Some of them, namely the results of the SIDIK review related to the percentage of geographical vulnerability and livelihood levels above 5%. Not only that, the review of the 2018 Disaster Risk Index, West Sulawesi Province, especially Majene Regency is classified as high affected by disasters, where the High Flood Vulnerability ranges from index 0.6-1 for several years.

Based on the results of the review, in the Marine and Coastal Sector category, the Ministry of National Development Planning has formulated several categories of action groups to build resilience that depart from various aspects of development. These action groups include Vegetation Protection Provision, Provision of Control over disaster structures (such as floods, etc.), Provision of facilitation protection, Early Warning System, Development of Coastal Protection technology, Management of innovation of Livelihood Management funding mechanisms through capacity building of coastal communities, to enforcement of coastal area regulations.

The project "Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity of Coastal Village Communities in Supporting Food Security in Response to Climate Change through Para-Stakeholder Elaboration Action in West Sulawesi Province, designed the design of components of achievement, outcome, output to activities that are expected to support the government's goal of building comprehensive community resilience as a form of adaptation to climate change. This project consists of 3 components: Component 1, Strengthening food security and livelihoods of coastal communities in the face of climate change. Component 2, Strengthening food security and livelihoods of coastal communities in the face of climate change and component 3, Strengthening collaboration between coastal communities and stakeholders in climate change adaptation. By taking into account the policy direction of the National Action Plan Climate Change Adaptation, at the national level, the project prepared by the Blue Line

Consortium sets out priority activities with a sustainable, inclusive-participatory socioeconomic development perspective that are the needs of the community at the target location of the project implementation. Based on supporting data and facts from field observations, it was found that communities need managerial interventions to form food security and economic resilience, as well as coastal environmental management that is adaptive to climate change. To achieve the goals and targets of the project, this project proposal is carefully designed, considering the effectiveness of program inputs and also optimal funding rationales to support the operationalization of each activity. The knowledge and institutional aspects are reflected in the activities contained in each component for community capacity building. This is especially concerned, fishermen's institutions, women's institutions, youth institutions that will be actively involved in initiating the implementation of the program.

The first component targets two outcomes related to food resilience, economic resilience, environmental resilience in vulnerable coastal communities. The outcome of the first component is interpreted into 4 (four) technical outputs. The first output, targets the provision of a map of the catchment area that adjusts migration patterns and fish seasons. Second, the development of fish apartment units in each village aimed at economic efficiency in fisheries activities to catch fishermen in the target location. Third, the establishment of an Integrated Aquaculture Farming unit with a participatory management concept. The fourth output in the first component is the management of the Coastal Food House system by women's groups in several villages (pilots) which become centers for food and processing of production products. The four technical outputs in this first component are technically articulated into 10 activity plans. To accommodate these 10 activities requires financial support for a number of Rp. 4,420,950,000,-. All activities for fulfilling the first component were carried out in the first year of the project.

The second component of the project, to increase the capacity of coastal community groups in climate change adaptation strategies, contains 1 outcome, namely Increasing Awareness and capacity of coastal communities in climate change adaptation strategies. One of the important stages in this component is the *early warning* system development initiative. No less important stages of the second component are the institutional management of fishermen groups and the organization of coastal youth cadres in the context of sustainable fisheries management, and the development of Integrated Coastal Management. The outcome in the second component is described into three outputs. First, 450 fishermen increased their capacity in terms of institutional and sustainable coastal ecosystem management. Second, 100 community people per village increased knowledge and awareness of responsiveness in terms of impacts and adaptation strategies for climate change and disaster emergencies. The third output, the formation of a cadre of coastal youth. To achieve the target in this component, the financial rationalization needed is IDR 4,724,100,000,-. All activities for the second component were carried out in the second year.

The third component of this project, namely: Strengthening the collaboration of coastal communities and stakeholders in climate change adaptation, specifically wants the formation of inclusive-participatory and institutional policy management that is solid within the framework of climate change adaptation. As a further benefit of this component, community communities are encouraged to become independent communities in integrating participatory-inclusive development policies, communities are literate to knowledge relevant to climate change. One form of translation is the formation of the ability of vulnerable communities to disseminate knowledge related to climate adaptation, in various alternative forms. The third component is lowered into 1 (one) outcome, namely: The establishment of multi-stakeholder elaboration actions and policy support in response to the impacts of climate change, as well as 5 (five) outputs. The first output targets 3 (three) villages registered as proclim villages. Second, The preparation of village action plans/policies in an effort to adapt to climate change, in a participatory and inclusive manner. Third Output, the construction of 1 coastal tourism village pilot managed by the Coastal Youth Cadre Proklim.

~~Fourth Output, The establishment of a commitment to the support of stakeholders in efforts to adapt to climate change at the project site. The fifth output is the management of project knowledge products as a form of dissemination of climate change adaptation. The five outputs to be achieved are described in 19 activities. The 19 activities were rationally justified in funding needs amounting to Rp 2,682,850,000. In contrast to the previous two components, all activities in the third component, carried out in the first year, second year, and third year. The third component funding is described as follows: Rp 174.000.000, (first year), Rp 174.000.000, (second year), and Rp 1,035,000,000 (in third year). In addition to funding the three components of financialization, the project also finances administrative expenditures of IDR 100,000,000; Institution Administrative Costs (0.5%) amounted to IDR 2,612,100,000. The total financing needed to run the program as a whole is IDR 14,558,000,000,.~~

- 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.

~~5-72.~~ "Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity of Coastal Village Communities in Supporting Food Security in Response to Climate Change through Paramulti-Stakeholder Elaboration Action in West Sulawesi Province.", overall is closely related to policy initiatives- development responsive to climate change at the global, national to sectoral policies in each different agency. This project and its translation to the level of technical activity manifests a form of support for the Global Sustainable Development initiative, which aims to create a pattern of development with a socio-ecological, responsible and inclusive perspective. The sustainable development agenda was created to address the demands of world leadership in tackling poverty, inequality, and climate change in the form of concrete action.

~~6-73.~~ Of the 17 SDGs, the three components arranged in the project are particularly relevant to the goals of the SDGs. First Component: Strengthening Food Security and Livelihoods of coastal communities in the face of climate change contains implementation actions that intersect with the 2nd goal of the SDGs, namely *Zero Hunger*, the 5th goal is Gender Equality, goal 12, *Responsible Consumption and Production*, goal 14, namely *Life Below Water* where the sustainable protection of the ocean and marine resources is a priority. The second component of the project: Capacity Building of Coastal Community Groups in the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, targeting the 13th goal and the 16th goal, namely Climate Action, as well as the development of Peace, Justice and Resilient Institutions.

~~7-74.~~ The third component: strengthening the collaboration of coastal communities and parties in climate change adaptation, is also part of the support for global initiatives targeting goals 13 and 16 of the SDGs, and is particularly relevant to the 17th goal of the SDGs, related to partnerships at various levels that can be reached.

~~8-75.~~ Global climate change responsive initiatives have certainly been translated into the national policies of the Government of Indonesia at the national level to sectoral policies. As an integral part of Indonesia's contributive efforts to respond to the climate change agenda, Indonesia is committed to implementing the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the fullest by 2025, in accordance with the Paris 2015 agreement. In the forestry sector, for example, Indonesia set the Indonesia FOLU Net Sink. In terms of fiscal aspects, it has launched Indonesia's CGF's Country Programme. The Programme Document is a key reference for program initiators to align each project or programme proposal with national priorities in order to facilitate their opportunities to access climate change program funding.

~~9-76.~~ Based on formal legal aspects, the Government of Indonesia has established *Presidential Regulation* Number 61 of 2011 concerning *The National Action Plan For Green House Gas Emissions Reduction (RAN-GRK)*. This regulation ~~becomes an umbrella regulation that has an action plan~~ is the legal basis for the action plan. Which is technically stated in the RAN-GRK and RAD-GRK Implementation Guidelines documents.

40-77. Judging from its relevance, this Project will make a major contribution in two key Initiatives at the national level. First, the Climate Village Program (Proklam). A national program managed by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in order to increase the involvement of communities and other stakeholders to strengthen adaptation capacity to the impacts of climate change and reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions and provide recognition of the adaptation and mitigation efforts of climate change that have been carried out that can improve welfare at the local level in accordance with regional conditions. The project's contribution to the proclim is explicitly reflected in the elaboration of the 3rd component, Output 4.1. dri proposal, which targets 3 out of 9 villages where the projet development is a pilot pilot of climate villages. More specifically, under the coordination of the Directorate of Environment, Indonesia also launched the LCDI-Low Carbon Development Indonesia program.

44-78. The second policy is the National Action Plan-Climate Change Adaptation (RAN-API). RAN-API as a comprehensive national climate adaptation program design has integrated elements that must be present in every development program, namely gender responsive guidelines prepared by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection. The objective of this project is to design step by step action that is contributive to the 4 fundamental frameworks of the RAN-API, including Technology, Infrastructure, Governance and Capacity Building. Among the four frameworks, the picture of project activities touches on all aspects, but there is a deeper emphasis on aspects of Governance and Capacity Building. A description of the relationship between the project components and the objectives of the SDGs and their relevance in supporting pre-existing policies/initiatives, is illustrated in the following figure:

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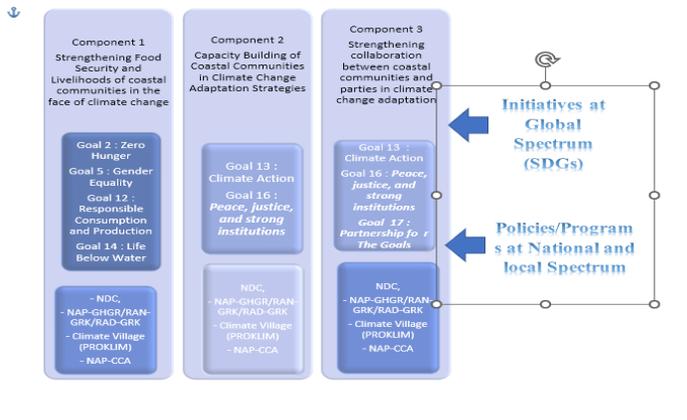


Figure 9 Relevance of Project Components to Central Government Policies

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.

Project activities are guided by:

1. [Law Of The Republic Of Indonesia Number 11 Of 2019 on National System of Science and Technology](#) Undang-undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2019 Tentang Sistem Nasional Ilmu Pengetahuan dan Teknologi;
2. [Law Of The Republic Of Indonesia Number 7 Of 2016 on Empowering Fishermen, Fish Cultivators, and Salt Farmers](#) Undang-undang Nomor 7 tahun 2016 Tentang Pemberdayaan Nelayan, Pembudidaya Ikan, dan Petambak Garam;
3. [Law Of The Republic Of Indonesia Number 1 Of 2014 on Amendment To Law Number 27 OF 2007 ON Management of Coastal Zone and Islands](#) Undang-undang No. 1 Tahun

2014 Tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-undang No. 27 Tahun 2007 Tentang Pengelolaan Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-pulau Kecil;

4. Law Of The Republic Of Indonesia Number 20 Of 2014 on Standardization and Conformity AssessmentUndang-undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2014 Tentang Standarisasi dan Penilaian Kesesuaian;
5. Law Of The Republic Of Indonesia Number 23 Of 2014 on Local governmentUndang-undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 Tentang Pemerintah Daerah;
6. Law Of The Republic Of Indonesia Number 32 Of 2014 On Marine AffairsUndang-undang No. 32 Tahun 2014 Tentang Kelautan;
7. Law Of The Republic Of Indonesia Number 45 Of 2009 On Amendment To Law Number 31 Of 2004 On FisheriesUndang-undang Nomor 45 Tahun 2009 Tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-undang Nomor 31 Tahun 2004 Tentang Perikanan;
8. Regulation Of the President Of The Republic Of Indonesia Number 83 of 2020 on Makassar Strait Interregional Zoning PlanPeraturan Presiden Nomor 83 Tahun 2020 Tentang Rencana Zonasi Kawasan Antar Wilayah Selat Makassar;
9. Regulation Of (The) Minister of Ministry of Environment and Forestry OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA number P.33/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/3/of 2016 on Guidelines for preparing climate change adaptation actionsPeraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor P.33/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/3/2016 Tentang Pedoman penyusunan aksi adaptasi perubahan iklim
10. Regulation Of The Province Of West Sulawesi Number 6 Of 2017 on Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands of West Sulawesi Province 2017 - 2037Perda Provinsi Sulawesi Barat Nomor 6 Tahun 2017 Tentang Rencana Zonasi Wilayah Pesisir Dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil Provinsi Sulawesi Barat Tahun 2017 – 2037.

79. In output 1.2, the fish apartment has met the standards according to the guideline point 4, the material used is Polypropylene so that it does not have the potential to produce hazardous chemicals for fish. The fish apartment is a product of the Great Fishing Center, the institution is an institution under the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries. The installation of fish apartments refers to guidelines for points 2, 3, 6, 7, 8 and 9, so that they will not interfere with fish immigration areas, do not damage the marine ecosystem, apartments can be used as spawning ground, nursery ground, feeding ground, and fishing ground areas. Installation will be adjusted to the designation of the area. In addition, the management aspect refers to the regional tupoksi regulated by guideline 5. Furthermore, in study activities, such as migration patterns, distribution and seasonal calendars, survey activities, workshops, and training guided by point 1 as well as various instruments of scientific research principles, and regulations of the Minister, or the director general under a ministry agency as a derivative of these guidelines. Fish apartments, on the aspect of materials and placement criteria have met the standards in accordance with 4. Law Number 20 of 2014 concerning Standardization and Conformity Assessment, so that these criteria have received SNI 8192:2015 and SNI 9016:2021. Meanwhile, the aspect of the suitability of the placement space and space allocation has been explained in the proposal by referring to laws, presidential regulations, Ministerial regulations and regional regulations.

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

80. Currently, there are no similar projects in the project location that will be developed in this proposal. However, the institutions that are members of the Consortium "Garis Biru" as program implementing partners have made many efforts to empower communities, research, strengthen policies and improve the economy of coastal communities in the fisheries and fisheries sector, both in the province of West Sulawesi and in other locations. Several projects that have been carried out in other locations and will be duplicated in this part of the project, by taking lessons from good practices that are in accordance with the context of the current project location.

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

81. The knowledge management plan is carried out with two systems of applicative approaches

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that will be applied during the project, namely the skills and expertise management system and the practical community system. Both of these systems can be supported through the following activities:

- 1) The project has been designed to take into account the best practices that already exist, either through capacity building, workshops/trainings or study tours by involving people who have experience in it. Especially in maintaining sustainability and encouraging more people to adapt to climate change, for example in meeting the needs for food, water, natural resources and so on without damaging the existing ecosystem.
- 2) In the project, assistance personnel have also been included. Mentoring at the village level is one of the strategies, as the forefront of the field/community. In his daily life, the companion will not only accompany the community / community directly but will also make efforts to document and package: ideas, experiences, good practices, travel and development of projects at the community level for the benefit of the parties. It will also be provided with knowledge and skills related to documentation and practical knowledge based on digital.
- 3) In the body of the project structure is also made in particular. Later there will be someone whose job is to manage knowledge (knowledge management) during the project. The forms of management results can be in the form of documentation to web platforms, social media (facebook, Youtube, Instagram, twitter) news, podcasts, research results, journals, reports, books, fact sheets and films / photos.
- 4) Project implementation is also supported by information technology services with various service features to provide information, updating databases intended as information exchange spaces, learning reference materials from facilitation processes during the project.
- 5) Providing a place for communities to gather and exchange ideas, knowledge and experience in managing coastal areas sustainably.
- 6) The programme will also be coordinated through agencies within the local network in the project area. Project management will open the door to communication as much as possible with parties including stakeholders in order to collaborate for the management of knowledge that develops and is gained during the project.

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

82. The collection of important data and information is carried out in consultation with several relevant parties. In addition to gathering information, the consultation is also intended to seek agreement and support for grant applications to address community issues related to climate change. Consultations at potential intervention sites have also been conducted. This consultation process is carried out in a participatory manner to identify the interests of each beneficiary which will then be optimally accommodated in the implementation of the project.

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Figure 1. Coordination with the Head of the Marine and Fisheries Service of West Sulawesi Province. 23/08/22



Figure 2. Coordination with the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) of West Sulawesi Province. 21/07/2022



83. Key stakeholders in the important role in climate change adaptation projects at the Provincial Government level are Bappeda, Marine and Fisheries Service, Environment Agency, Community and Village Empowerment Service (DPMD). Issu is generally at the provincial level namely; The government's Climate Change Adaptation NAP document instrument takes more of a role in mitigation activities; the synergy of planning at the provincial to regional level has not been running optimally; West Sulawesi, one of the regions, has a stunting rate of 33.8% at the national level from the 6 highest provinces including the area where the proposed program is located, namely Majene Regency ranked first in West Sulawesi; In addition, disaster factors such as earthquakes, floods, coastal abrasion often occur in the 3 districts, namely Mamuju, Majene, Polmas.

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84. District level (Majene, Mamuju and Polmas) key stakeholders are Bappeda, Fisheries Service, Agriculture Office, Environment Agency, Women and Children Empowerment Service, Agriculture Office, Community and Village Empowerment Service (DPMD), Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD). The issues found at the district level are: Adaptation programs for the community are still minimal, the government is more focused on mitigation programs; remain weak on integrated development policies; Disaster responsiveness is still important to be at the district level, because the West Sulawesi Province is very vulnerable to disasters.

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85. Local NGOs and Universities in West Sulawesi will be involved and become local partners driving climate change adaptation in coastal areas at the project site driven by the Blue Line Consortium. The local NGOs involved are Sahabat Pulau and Sahabat Pulau as well as the University of West Sulawesi. Universities will take a role and conduct research on program locations and community empowerment and involve students to do activities at program locations they have a role in educating the community about the impacts of climate change, capacity building.

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86. Youth groups, women, fishermen's groups and village governments, issues at the site level are economic issues, disasters and the impact of climate change have been felt by fishermen groups regarding changes in the schedule of fishing activities, fishing areas have been far out, fishing results have begun to decrease. Women's and youth groups are still looking for economic empowerment programs and the issue of climate change is not yet familiar. Village governments in responding to the issue of climate change are still not familiar, the program of vulnerable groups is only in the form of social assistance.

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87. Based on observations and discussions, ecotourism has a good potential to be developed in Tonyaman Village and Galeso Village (location map image) Currently the ecotourism potential in the two villages is routinely visited by the surrounding community. In the tonyaman village area there are several small islands in the coastal area, including Battoa Island, Deadea Island, Gusung Toraja Island and Tanggnga Island. Productive economic activities are also carried out by village women in the fishing village of Battoa Island, namely the processing of seaweed into processed food products that have added value to the household economy of the villagers.

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88. This project will also encourage the strengthening of the implementation of the Climate Village Program (ProKlim) at the intervention site by involving community elements and stakeholders in the village in this case the village government, fishermen groups, farmers, and marginalized groups such as youth and women. In 2020 one hamlet in Tonyaman Village, namely Tonyaman

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hamlet, has been registered in the National Registry System for Climate Change Control as a ProKlim location. The National Registry System for Climate Change Control is a system of recording data and providing information on climate change control in Indonesia.

The Project on Strengthening the Capacity of Coastal Communities in Climate Change Adaptation in West Sulawesi Fishermen establishes 3 components of fundamental achievements, including: Strengthening food security and livelihoods of coastal communities in the face of climate change, Increasing the capacity of coastal community groups in climate change adaptation strategies, Strengthening collaboration between coastal communities and stakeholders in climate change adaptation. Taking into account the three components of the goal, the process of preparing the Concept Note and the development of the proposal as a whole, this project takes place multi-stakeholderly, involving a variety of actors who work relevantly to the theme of adaptation to climate change, both at the local, regional and national levels in a consultative manner. The process is carried out with the aim of obtaining geo-ecological, socio-ecological information, especially in coastal areas, related to the main needs of climate adaptation in the 9 villages where the project is targeted, so that a comprehensive and inclusive climate adaptation management concept can be compiled for communities in coastal areas.

The institutions involved in the consultation process include the National Agency for Disaster Countermeasure (NADC), the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the West Sulawesi Provincial Government, the West Sulawesi Provincial Environmental Service, the Majene Regency Environmental Service, the Marine and Fisheries Service, the Ecoregion and Climate Change Center. At the local level, the proposal preparation process is developed contextually involving actors such as community leaders, village heads, women's groups, youth groups, fishermen groups through Focus Group Discussion activities. The process resulted in a preliminary understanding of the socio-ecological conditions faced by fishing communities, women's groups, youth groups, disability groups and children as vulnerable groups affected by climate change. Climate change adaptation is a very complex form of socio-ecological dynamics where, multi-stakeholder interests are interrelated / intersecting. Therefore, this project will continue to narrow the target not only to groups of actors in the realm of government, but also at the community level.

In general, participatory principles are needed in designing project input plans. The principle of participatory development ideally encourages inclusive involvement of various parties in policy formulation. More specifically, the policy referred to in this case is related to the management of Climate Change Adaptation, where through this project it is hoped that the voices and thoughts of marginalized communities will get space in the process of formulating development policies collaboratively with the government. In particular, the GEDSI approach is used for the analysis of gender and social inclusion in the context of climate change. This approach is used to ensure the inclusion, participatory aspects contained in each stage of the sustainability of the program / project.

The approaches mentioned will be adapted at all stages of project development. Starting from planning, budgeting, implementation to the Monitoring and Evaluation stage.

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

89. The costs in this project are used to finance the three components of this project; first, strengthening food security and livelihoods for coastal communities in the face of climate change; second, increasing the capacity of coastal community groups in climate change adaptation strategies; third, strengthening the collaboration of coastal communities and stakeholders in climate change adaptation. To finance the three components of this project, the ADAPTATION FUND will be fully funded.

90. A total of 51 activities were formulated to provide economic and social benefits for people who work as fishermen and live in coastal areas. In addition, this project will provide environmental benefits in nine villages in the West Sulawesi region.

91. The direct beneficiaries of this project are vulnerable communities around the coast of West

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Sulawesi Province. The project will build their individual and institutional capacities to adapt to climate change and protect their livelihoods.

Baseline (Without project)

92. The fisheries sector is one of the contributors to income for the economy in the 3 project locus districts. Based on BPS data in 2021, capture fisheries production in 3 locus regencies reached 53,839.49 tons, the largest in Polewali Mandar Regency reaching 25,243.76 tons, Mamuju Regency 20,765.73 tons and Majene Regency reaching 7,830 tons. Types of fish catch are dominated by types of tuna, skipjack, tuna, kite, fragility, and flying fish. However, this sector is one of the most affected by the impacts of climate change.

93. Community dependence is still very high on fishing activities, which in total reached 13,222 fishing households in 9 project location villages. In addition, the majority of the fleet used are small boats and outboard motors as well as simple fishing gear. This condition is classified as vulnerable for fishermen when dealing with the impacts of climate change.

Some of the impacts felt by fishermen in 9 target villages are:

- **It is difficult to determine the fishing area.** However, observations show that climate change has a major impact on changes in fish migration. In 9 project location villages, traditional fishermen who still rely on local knowledge and experience alone experience problems in determining the catch area. So far, the knowledge used in determining the location of the catch is no longer valid, this is then exacerbated by the fleet that uses only small boats (Sandeq) and simple fishing gear. This condition causes fishermen to find it difficult to determine the location of the catch, even though they have moved locations.

- **It is difficult to determine the fishing season.** Fishermen decide when to go to sea based on experience, where generally the fishing season is from April to August or the east wind season. However, climate change has an impact on determining the fishing season for fishermen, the calculation of fishing time is no longer valid. This of course causes losses for fishermen, both in terms of the reduced number of catches and increasing production or operational costs.

- **Increased risk of fishing.** Climate change threatens the socio-economic conditions of fishermen, including the risk of going to sea which is getting higher due to the threat of increasing storms and extreme waves (Diposaptono. 2009:102). In the Makassar Strait, including fishing areas for fishermen in West Sulawesi and its surroundings. Extreme waves and strong winds are a threat that often comes when the west and rainy seasons arrive. This threat is often experienced by fishermen at the project site so that the activity of catching fish for Terpak must be stopped. Moreover, boats and fishing facilities cannot be said to be able to withstand storms or big waves.

- **The decline in the quality of the population's water sources.** At the project location, the coastal community's water source is not only obtained from wells, but also taken from rivers which are not far from their residential areas. The results showed that the quantity and quality of the water obtained decreased. In the dry season, the quantity decreases, while in the rainy season the water quality is not good, especially from rivers. The decline in water quality can be seen from the color that turns cloudy due to prolonged rain.

94. To intervene in the problems that occur at the intervention site, three-four project components outcomes are formulated based on the results of the analysis of the previous conditions. The three components of the project are:

95. Financing in outcome 1, overcoming the impacts of climate change experienced by fishermen in the project location in the form of changes in migration and fish seasons. The final result of the adaptation strategy that is built is that fishermen are able to determine the catchment area based on map observations, fish seasons, local knowledge and the use of technology. The second is to present a new catchment area that is able to withstand climate change (CR3). The third is the reduced cost of fishing fishermen due to the uncertainty of the catchment area. And finally, with the use of technology, fishermen know extreme weather conditions, thereby reducing the risk of going to sea far away and having an affordable alternative catchment area.

96. Financing in outcome 2, the adaptation strategy built is to increase the value of fishery

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products (end products), sources of income for vulnerable groups (fish cultivation and enlargement), improve household food quality (reduce the risk of stunting). The end result impacts the economic and food security of coastal communities in the face of climate change.

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97. Financing in outcome 3. Adaptation strategies must be built through collective (Socio-Psycological) consciousness and action. The strategy is built through increasing the knowledge and institutional capacity of coastal communities in the face of climate change impacts, sustainable coastal management and disaster response. The involvement of various actors in the project village is the key to success, ranging from the Government, fishing groups, women, vulnerable groups, and youth groups. In addition, this outcome also encourages the Early Warning System against disasters.

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98. Financing in outcome 4. The adaptation strategy is built in the form of legitimacy and variations of support that will strengthen the adaptive capacity of the project location village. This is a form of sustainability strategy from every adaptation intervention carried out by the project. Variations of support are obtained from village funding and synergy of government sectoral programs that are responsive to climate change in reducing poverty and stunting as well as efforts to improve the management of coastal environmental services that are resistant to the impacts of climate change.

o Component 1: Strengthening food security and livelihoods for coastal communities in the face of climate change. Due to climate change, fishermen in the project site experience a decrease in income. The decrease in income makes it difficult for them to meet their household food needs. Therefore, the first component project will target strengthening food security and fishermen's livelihoods. In this component, there are two outcomes that are expected to be achieved, namely strengthening the adaptive capacity of fishermen in dealing with changes in migration and fishing seasons and increasing the diversity of sources of livelihood and income for vulnerable groups in the project location. To achieve this outcome, four outputs were formulated, namely firstly making a map of fishing areas that adapts to fish migration patterns and seasons, secondly building 10 fish apartment units in each target village, thirdly building 3 integrated aquaculture farming units managed by vulnerable groups, and the fourth is managing the Coastal Food House system by the Women's Group in several villages (pilot project) which is the center for food and product processing.

o Component 2: Capacity building of coastal community groups in climate change adaptation strategies. After intervening in issues of income sources and fishermen's livelihoods, the project will prepare coastal communities for climate change. The goal is that they can adapt to climate change. One of the negative impacts felt by fishermen today is due to their weak capacity to deal with climate change. To that end the second project component was formulated. The second component has one outcome, namely increasing awareness and capacity of coastal communities in climate change adaptation strategies. To achieve this, three outputs are needed, firstly increasing the capacity of 450 fishermen in terms of institutional and sustainable coastal ecosystem management and secondly forming a cadre of coastal youth. Capacity building for 450 fishermen is carried out on a group basis, while the formation of coastal youth cadres will utilize the productive age population in the target villages.

o Component 3: Strengthening the collaboration of coastal communities and stakeholders in climate change adaptation. To adapt to climate change, collaboration of stakeholders is needed, namely fishing communities, local governments, universities, and non-governmental organizations. The collaboration is expected to produce strategies and regulations related to adaptation to climate change. In the third component, there is one outcome that is expected to be achieved, namely building collaborative action between parties and policy support as a response to the impacts of climate change. To achieve this outcome, there are five outputs that must be produced, namely firstly conducting data collection on 3 villages as Proklim villages, secondly preparing village action plans/policies in an effort to adapt to climate change strategies, thirdly building a coastal tourism village managed by the Proklim Coastal Youth Cadre, the fourth is building a commitment to support the parties in efforts to adapt to climate change at the project site, and the fifth is managing the project's knowledge products as a form

~~of dissemination of climate change adaptation.~~

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

99. This project encourages the elaboration of stakeholders in responding to the impacts of climate change (Component 3). Internalization efforts will be carried out through multi-stakeholder facilitation, promotion and learning and knowledge campaigns resulting from this project to be adopted in climate change adaptation action plans, so that similar programs receive budgeting support from the regions. At the village level, we will encourage climate change adaptation policies and action plans as a commitment of Climate Villages or Proklim and encourage funding through village budgets that support the realization of adaptation action plans at the village level.

100. Food sustainability and sources of livelihood (Component 1) are carried out through the development of Coastal Food Houses as food centers and product processing managed by women's groups. This activity will be aligned with empowerment and food security programs in villages, both through BUMDES, PKK and other mutually agreed entities. This of course allows for development support from other sources, such as village funds, the marine and fisheries service and the district Food Security Service. In addition, strengthening is also carried out for the managers of the Food House to form independence, in the form of collective business management training, product processing, and marketing.

101. The involvement of coastal youth cadres is organized to be able to encourage adaptive improvement of rural communities, one of which is through the management of coastal information service shelters. The shelter will be a hub for coastal youth activities, from providing weather and disaster information, creating climate change promotions and campaigns, basic services, to coastal ecotourism development initiatives. This is very possible to do, considering the large number of youth literacy community movements that are developing in 3 project districts.

102. **Social Sustainability:** This project is designed to be consistent with the Adaptation Fund's social framework. Community participation in the project village will be actively involved, starting from project preparation, implementation, monitoring, to project completion. Project interventions will be internalized to the community so that after the completion of the project, it can increase the resilience of rural communities to climate change. In addition, this project also encourages an increase in disaster emergency response, so that rural communities have knowledge and readiness in responding to disasters that occur.

103. **Institutional Sustainability:** This project encourages institutional and capacity building at the community level. The institutional strengthening is carried out through a multi-stakeholder organizing, training, and facilitation process in order to independently be able to develop networks to support the development of their institutions. It is hoped that this will open cooperation with stakeholders, both government and private sector that support access to technology, programs, capital and others. In addition, they are able to convey their aspirations in every Village Development Deliberation or other forum that supports the sustainability of their activities. On the other hand, this institution is also prepared as a manager of facilities built during the project.

104. **Financial Sustainability:** This project promotes diversity and improvement of livelihoods through technology development and yield processing. The involvement of women in this project will contribute to household income through activities to process catches that increase the value of the goods produced. On the other hand, the use of apartments, fish encroachment and new catchment area maps, can further increase economic resilience in the face of climate change.

105. **Environmental Sustainability:** The fish apartments produced by this project are not only a new catchment area for fishermen, but also contribute to the improvement of coral reef habitat. This project also encourages capacity building related to integrated Coastal Management and waste treatment. In terms of policy, with the proclim action plan, it will further strengthen development efforts in villages that support ecosystem sustainability.

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

<u>Checklist of environmental and social principles</u>	<u>No further assessment required for compliance</u>	<u>Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance</u>
<u>Compliance with the Law</u>	The project implementation will ensure that all activities comply with the law, and in principle, the project implementer will ensure that all licensing components follow the applicable regulations. Every permit will follow the regulations written in Part II - D & E on this project concept note. Therefore, there are no risks and negative impacts arising from the project. so no further assessment is needed	None
<u>Access and Equity</u>	The project does not hinder access to basic health services, clean water and sanitation, energy, education, housing, safe and decent working conditions, and land rights. The project also does not exacerbate existing inequities, particularly concerning marginalized or vulnerable groups. The project has been designed not to impede any group's access to the essential services and rights stated in principle and herefore does not require further compliance assessment	None
<u>Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups</u>	None	The project that will be implemented will not harm vulnerable groups in fact this project will target vulnerable groups as direct beneficiaries. However, there is no detailed data on vulnerable groups at the target locations. For this reason, further assessment is needed
<u>Human Rights</u>	The project will respect and, if possible, promote international human rights. Promoting human rights will be achieved by creating awareness with everyone involved in the project, including planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. The International Declaration of Human Rights became the guiding principle for the entire project. So, it does not require further assessment of compliance	None

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<u>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>The project is designed to comply with the principles of gender equality. Men and Women will certainly have the same opportunity to be involved in the project. Each project structure and activity carried out will involve as much as 30%. Women's empowerment will have its own activities that have been designed in the project. However, it is very important to know to what extent women's groups have been involved in empowerment programs implemented by local governments and to what extent women's groups have been involved in decision-making processes at both the family and village levels. So, further compliance assessment is needed.</u>
<u>Core Labour Rights</u>	<u>The proposed project will meet the required work standards determined by international and national standards. The ILO labor standards are stated in the Declaration of Principles and Fundamental Rights and Rights in 1998. Meanwhile, the National standards follow the fulfillment of rights for workers such as health insurance, work safety, and others. Thus, the project will incorporate the core ILO labor standards in the design and implementation of the project or program and create awareness among all involved on how these standards are applied. Apart from that, this project will also follow Law No. 11 of 2020 concerning Cipta Kerja, which includes how employment is regulated. The entire program is not related to violations of core labor rights, so no further assessment is required</u>	<u>None</u>
<u>Indigenous Peoples</u>	<u>The proposed project in the target location does not have any indigenous peoples, so no further assessment is required</u>	<u>None</u>
<u>Involuntary Resettlement</u>	<u>In the target location project, there are no activities to move houses, loss of assets or access that lead to sources of income or livelihoods of the community, public facilities. So, no further assessment is required.</u>	<u>None</u>
<u>Protection of Natural Habitats</u>	<u>In the project reviewed the target area there is no habitat of animals, marine ecosystems, damaged coral reefs. So that it does not interfere with the continuity of biological diversity. So, no further assessment is required</u>	<u>None</u>

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<u>Conservation of Biological Diversity</u>		<u>Coastal resilience with this proposal</u> <u>the program not only focuses on human resilience, but also considers appropriate biodiversity.</u> <u>Potential risks:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>At the target location of the project in one village, namely Tonyaman Village, it is very famous for the potential for turtle conservation, this is very important to ensure biodiversity protection to the community.</u> - <u>The environment and ecosystem towards the construction of tourist facilities in the village area will become tourism.</u> <u>Requirement:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>It is necessary to strengthen socialization at the village level or the village government must have village regulations to maintain the potential of sea turtles</u> - <u>Every development of tourism development in the coastal area is important to have a UKL-UPL document</u>
<u>Climate Change</u>	<u>The proposed project does not add to its positive contribution to climate change; precisely through this program's so that communities can adapt to the impacts of current climate change. So, there is no further assessment Needed</u>	<u>None</u>
<u>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</u>	<u>The project does not produce pollutants or waste production. so no further assessment is required.</u>	<u>None</u>
<u>Public Health</u>	<u>There is no risk to public health from program. Program activities will continue to be sure not to put public health and safety in danger state by following the relevant applicable Law and regulation.</u>	-
<u>Physical and Cultural Heritage</u>	<u>The proposed project poses no threat to physical and cultural heritage in any selected communities being targeted. so no further assessment is required</u>	<u>None</u>
<u>Lands and Soil Conservation</u>	<u>In the implementation of the project there are no activities that damage soil conservation, damage underwater ecosystems, even this project will improve marine ecosystems. so no further assessment is needed</u>	<u>None</u>

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106. Based on the description of the risk analysis of the implementation of the program, the initial screening of this program concluded that there was a potential for minor risks, small scale, not potentially widespread and could be easily overcome with uncomplicated but adequate mitigation measures. Therefore, according to the risk categorization of Adaptation Fund ESP Guidance, the scale of the potential risk is classified into **Category B**. Where there is a potential risk on a minimal scale.

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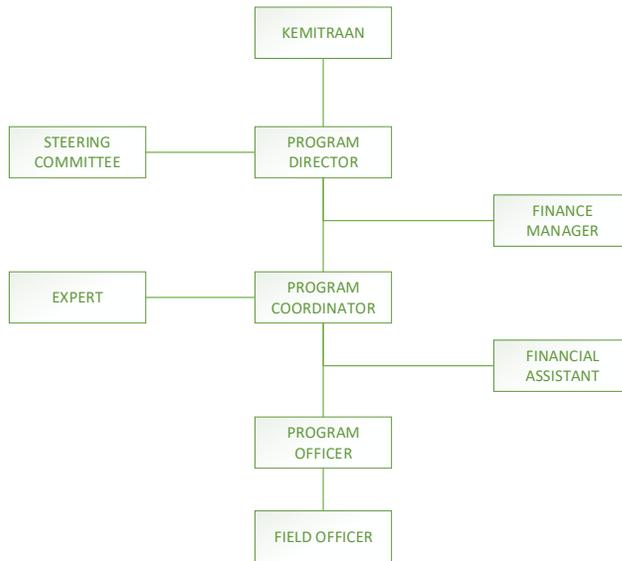
107. This proposal on annex 2, describes the design of risk management planning that will be implemented as a form of risk mitigation and implementation of the Environmental and Social Policy of Adaptation Fund insurance

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PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Describe the arrangements for project / programme implementation.



Structure	Duties and responsibilities	Explanation
Steering Committee	The Steering Committee (SC) will oversee the entire program implementation to ensure that the facilities and mechanisms have run the program effectively so as to achieve the desired results, while also representing the voices of stakeholders who are not directly responsible for the project. In the process of running the project, SC will provide technical guidance and advice to implementation programme	Steering Committees that will be involved include: National Governments, Provincial Governments, Local Governments, Village Governments, Academics, and civil society. National governments, they are: 1. Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) 2. Ministry of Marine and Fisheries (KKP) 3. Ministry of Public Works (PUPR) Provincial and District Governments: 1. Regional Planning and Development Agency (BAPPEDA) 2. Marine and Fisheries Agency 3. Environmental Agency 4. Public Works Agency 5. Women's empowerment and Child protection Agency 6. Regional disaster management Agency (BPBD) 7. Food Security Agency
Program Director	The Program Director will direct PMU in implementing the Program	The Program Director is the Program leader who will be responsible for the National Implementing Entity through reporting results

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Together with the EE in selecting PMU 2. Together with PMU, the Program Implementation Plan will be prepared as a guide for implementing the program 3. Ensure that the program is carried out in accordance with the objectives 4. Together with the Kemitraan in monitoring progress and results of achievement 5. Coordination Program progress and program problems to the Steering Committee 	
Finance Manager	The Finance Manager will be responsible for financial and administrative management for the overall implementation of the program	
Expert	<p>Will be responsible for studies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mapping the fishing ground area, 2. Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist, 3. Social gender Specialist, 4. Coral Reef Restoration 5. Fish Cultivation and seaweed 	Is a team of experts in their respective fields that are tailored to the Program Plan
Program Coordinator	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordination with Outcome Leader Component in implementing the program 2. Coordination with provincial and district governments 3. Ensuring the course of the program is in accordance with the goals and results to be achieved 4. Report the program results in the Program Director 	
Financial Assistant	Financial Assistance will be responsible for financial and administrative management for program implementation in accordance with the direction of the Program Coordinator	
Program Officer	<p>Will be responsible for implementing the program in the upstream section.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Together with the Coordinator Officer, the program implementation plan is planned as a guideline for implementation 2. ensure that the program is 	

	<p>carried out in accordance with the objectives</p> <p>3. coordination of program progress and program problems with the Program Coordinator</p> <p>4. Coordination with the District Government</p>	
Field Officer	<p>Will come in direct contact with the beneficiaries</p> <p>1. communication with the community</p> <p>2. provide a report to the Coordinator Officer</p>	The intended beneficiaries include: Fisherman Groups, Women and Vulnerable

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

Risk	Level	Proposed mitigation measures
It is difficult to coordinate activities with the many institutions involved, both government and non-government.	Medium	Clarify the role of each stakeholder in the project and establish effective coordination.
The fishing community did not want to actively participate in the project.	Medium	Develop a participatory approach in the project, from planning to implementation and prove the success of the program through pilot projects.
Some of the technologies that will be utilized in the project are new to fishermen, including new knowledge such as floating cages and fish apartments, so it may be difficult for them to adopt quickly.	Low	Train fishermen to use technology and introduce new knowledge in a method that is easily understood by fishers who benefit from the program
Due to the involvement of multiple institutions in the project, there may be a risk of financial liability	Low	Develop standard operating procedures for using detailed project budgets and train all partners to understand these standards.
Limited baseline data needed in the project, especially to understand the current condition of the target location	Low	Conduct baseline studies
Bad weather on the coast where the project is located may interfere with the implementation of project activities.	Low to Medium	Conduct a condition analysis on the project site to understand the risks arising from bad weather and adjust the materials needed in the project

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.

<u>Identifikasi Resiko Risk Identification</u>	<u>Level-Resiko Risk level</u>	<u>Tindakan Mitigasi Mitigation action</u>

Adjustments to existing government development planning	Low	Involvement of Local Governments in the preparation and development of action plans
Lack of commitment to develop coordination (whether from provincial, district, or village governments that intervene)	Medium	Involvement of Provincial and District Governments as Steering Committee
Lack of commitment and consistency in the application of the latest methods and technologies	Medium	Provide recommendations for the results of program studies to the Provincial and District Governments
Long administrative procedures in the physical improvement of the environment	Low	Participation and involvement of CSOs and NGOs in program implementation
Adjustment of government time in drawing up strategic plans (before and after the project)	Medium	Preparation of project work plans involving provincial and district governments
Climate change adaptation scenarios that are not detailed enough to the provincial and district levels in making decisions	Low	The use of SIDIK as a media for coastal areas in government decision making
Lack of commitment of local governments in integrating climate change adaptation into development plan products	Low	Provide supporting recommendations in the preparation of legal products for regional development plans
Climate change adaptation plans are not a priority for governments today	Low	Local government engagement on climate change adaptation awareness
Lack of commitment from coastal communities on climate change adaptation	Low	Capacity building of local communities

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.

108. Monitoring and evaluation will be carried out periodically every three months by the Steering Committee as an advisor program. The results of the evaluation will be used as a guideline for improving the implementation of activities. Monitoring and evaluation will be carried out by an independent party each year, unless otherwise specified by the Adaptation Fund and partnership. The results of the evaluation will be used as recommendations for improvement and preparation of the annual work plan and if necessary, adaptation will be carried out following the latest local/central government policy directions (if any).

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Activities	Budget (USD)	Time	Keterangan>Description
Baseline and endline Survey	2.000	Start and end of project	Report
Triwulan Monitoring	8.000	Every three months	Meeting and report
Annual Monitoring	6.342	Annual	Site Visit and report
Final Evaluation Report	1.678	End of Project	Site Visit and report
Audit Report	6.040	Annual	Report

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

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Expected results	Indicators	Basic Data	Targets	Verification Tools	Milestones	AF Strategic Result Framework
Complete Objective: Improving the resilience of communities through the support of collaborative action of stakeholders on the impacts of climate change						
<u>Increasing climate resilience of coastal rural communities that contribute to reducing poverty and stunting</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase adaptive capacity of fisherman and vulnerable groups in livelihood in response to climate change - Active coastal community organizations and networking with stakeholders - Early warning system mechanism in village project - Management of environmental services in response to climate change - Cross sectoral government policy or program support 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 vulnerable groups for cultivating shallow water fish - Increase in fishermen's income at least 20% - Increased income of vulnerable groups of at least 30% - Ecotourism management based on environmental services in response to climate change - 3 government policies or programs that work together to support food security and local economic development - Cooperation with 2 new Market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report of study and research result - Project M&E report - Annual report - Activity Documentation - copies of government policy or program documents 	During, post, and within project implementation	
Component 1: Strengthening food security and livelihoods for coastal communities in the face of climate change						
<u>Increasing adaptive capacity of fisherman in the face of Climate Change impact</u>	<u>Number of fishing communities whose adaptive capacity increases in accessing livelihood sources</u>	<u>Will be completed during the research</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased adaptive capacity of fisherman in determining catchment areas on a regular basis using local knowledge and technology - Reduced fishing operational costs caused by uncertain fishing areas (20%) - Increased fishing spots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The report of study - M&E report - End Year Report 	During, post, and within project implementation	<u>Outcome 6</u>
<u>Increasing the community's ability to fulfill food and livelihood sources</u>	<u>Percentage of vulnerable groups who have access to new sources of livelihood</u>	<u>Will be completed during the research</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New sources of income for vulnerable groups - The role of women in increasing income and fulfilling household food for fishermen is increasing - Increasing the value of fishery products through end product diversification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The report of study - M&E report - End Year Report 	During, post, and within project implementation	<u>Outcome 6</u>
Component 2: Capacity building of coastal community groups in climate change adaptation strategies						

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<u>Coastal village communities have preparedness in dealing with climate change and disasters</u>	<u>- Number of coastal village communities who have increased awareness and capacity of coastal communities in climate change adaptation strategies</u> <u>- Existence of an early warning system mechanism for disasters impacted by climate change in project location</u>	<u>Will be completed during the research</u>	<u>- Participatory climate change vulnerability and risk survey in village project</u> <u>- The role of 12 coastal community institutions (Fishermen and Youth) is increasing in the efforts of climate change adaptation strategies</u> <u>- 900 Communities village in the project site increase their knowledge of coastal village development in response to climate change and disaster response</u> <u>- the existence of disaster information services and basic services managed by youth (Early Warning System)</u> <u>- community participation in village development deliberations and encouraging efforts to adapt to climate change</u>	<u>- The report of activity</u> <u>- M&E report</u>	<u>One year after project implementation</u>	<u>Outcome 1</u> <u>Outcome 2</u> <u>Outcome 3</u>
<u>Component 3: Strengthening the collaboration of coastal communities and stakeholders in climate change adaptation</u>						
<u>Increased support for government policies or programs in supporting climate change adaptation efforts for project village communities</u>	<u>- Number of cross sectoral government policy or program support</u> <u>- Number of knowledge products disseminated</u> <u>- Improved management of environmental services (Mangrove and coral Ecosystem) in response to climate change</u>	<u>Will be completed during the research</u>	<u>- 3 villages received program support for Climate Village (PROKLIM)</u> <u>- 3 Government policies or programs sector</u> <u>- Ecotourism management based on environmental services in response to climate change</u> <u>- Monthly publications and campaigns with relevant topic of climate change</u>	<u>- The report of activity</u> <u>- M&E report</u> <u>- copies of government policy or program documents</u> <u>- Website or Social Media</u>	<u>During, post, and within project implementation</u>	<u>Outcome 3</u> <u>Outcome 4</u> <u>Outcome 5</u>

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Expected results	Indicators	Basic Data	Targets	Verification Tools	Milestones
Complete Objective: Improving the resilience of communities through the support of collaborative action of stakeholders on the impacts of climate change					

<p>Increasing climate resilience of coastal rural communities that contribute to reducing poverty and stunting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increasing new sources of income for vulnerable groups -Increase the number of fish catch -Increasing the income of fishermen's households through product processing -Active coastal community organizations and networking with stakeholders 	<p>-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -3 new catch spots -3 vulnerable groups for cultivating shallow water fish -Increase in fishermen's income at least 20% -Increased income of vulnerable groups of at least 30% -3 government policies or programs that work together to support food security and local economic development -Cooperation with 2 new Market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Report of study and research result -Project M&E report -Annual report -Activity Documentation -copies of government policy or program documents 	<p>During, post, and within project implementation</p>
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Component 1: Strengthening food security and livelihoods for coastal communities in the face of climate change

<p>Increasing the community's ability to fulfill food and livelihood sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Strengthening the adaptive capacity of fishermen in dealing with changes in migration and fish seasons -Increased diversity of sources of livelihood and income for vulnerable groups in project locations 	<p>Will be completed during the research</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reduced fishing operational costs caused by uncertain fishing areas (20%) -Increased fishing spots -Added new sources of income for vulnerable groups -The role of women in increasing income and fulfilling household food for fishermen is increasing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The report of study -M&E report -End Year Report 	<p>During, post, and within project implementation</p>
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Component 2: Capacity building of coastal community groups in climate change adaptation strategies

<p>Coastal village communities have preparedness in dealing with climate change and disasters</p>	<p>Number of coastal village communities who have increased awareness and capacity of coastal communities in climate change adaptation strategies</p>	<p>Will be completed during the research</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The role of 12 coastal community institutions (Fishermen and Youth) is increasing in the efforts of climate change adaptation strategies -900 Communities village in the project site increase their knowledge of coastal village development in response to climate change and disaster response -the existence of disaster information services and basic services managed by youth -community participation in village development deliberations and encouraging efforts to adapt to climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The report of activity -M&E report 	<p>One year after project implementation</p>
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Component 3: Strengthening the collaboration of coastal communities and stakeholders in climate change adaptation

<p>Increased support for government policies or programs in supporting climate change adaptation efforts for project village communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number of support for government policies or programs -Number of knowledge products disseminated 	<p>Will be completed during the research</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -3 villages received program support for Climate Village (PROKLIM) -3 Government policies or programs -3 Documentary videos -Monthly publications and campaigns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The report of activity -M&E report -copies of government policy or program documents -Website or Social Media 	<p>During, post, and within project implementation</p>
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F. Demonstrate how the project / programme aligns with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund

Project-Objective(s)	Project-Objective-Indicator(s)	Fund-Outcome	Fund-Outcome-Indicator	Grant-Amount-(USD)
Coastal village communities have preparedness in dealing with climate change and disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reduced fishing operational costs caused by uncertain fishing areas (20%) -Increased fishing spots -Added new sources of income for vulnerable groups -The role of women in increasing income and fulfilling household food for fishermen is increasing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The improvement of fisherman's Knowledge on accurate fishing ground and fishing season -The improvement of vulnerable groups for managing cultivating shallow water fish -The improvement of processing and product diversity by women group -The improvement of policies or programs that support food security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -there's a new map and season calendar -there is shallow water fish farming managed by vulnerable groups -there are government policies or programs that support coastal village communities -there is a marketing collaboration 	305.513
Coastal village communities have preparedness in dealing with climate change and disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The role of 12 coastal community institutions (Fishermen and Youth) is increasing in the efforts of climate change adaptation strategies -900 Communities village in the project site increase their knowledge of coastal village development in response to climate change and disaster response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increased institutional role and capacity of fishermen -Increasing the institutional role and capacity of village youth cadres -increasing community capacity in sustainable coastal village development and disaster preparedness for climate change impacts -the existence of disaster information services and basic services managed by youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -there are 9 active fishing groups that have the capacity to adapt to climate change -there are 3 youth groups who play an active role in the development of coastal villages that are adaptive to climate change -900 coastal village communities increase their capacity -operation of disaster information services and basic services managed by youth -community participation in village development deliberations and encouraging efforts to adapt to climate change 	325.800

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Increased support for government policies or programs in supporting climate change adaptation efforts for project village communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -3 villages received program support for Climate Village (PROKLIM) -3 Government policies or programs -3 Documentary videos -Monthly publications and campaigns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increased village support and action plans in response to climate change -Increased district/provincial government support in village development that supports community climate change adaptation in project villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -There are 3 villages registered as Climate Villages (PROKLIM) -3 village action plans on climate change -There is a district/provincial government policy that synergizes with the project village -Dissemination of project knowledge products in district, province and social media 	179.821
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Project Objective (s)	Project Objective Indicator (s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
<u>Strengthening food security and livelihoods for coastal communities in the face of climate change</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of fishing communities whose adaptive capacity increases in accessing livelihood sources - Percentage of vulnerable groups who have access to new sources of livelihood 	AF Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1. Percentage of households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets 6.2. Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods 	305.513
<u>Capacity building of coastal community groups in climate change adaptation strategies</u>	Number of coastal village communities who have increased awareness and capacity of coastal communities in climate change adaptation strategies	AF Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level	3.1. Percentage of targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses	325.800
	Number of local and village government staff with improved capacity to respond climate change	AF Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses	2.1. Capacity of staff to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events from targeted institutions increased	
	Existence of an early warning system mechanism for disasters impacted by climate change in project location	AF Outcome 1: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats	1.2. Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis	
<u>Strengthening the collaboration of coastal communities and stakeholders in</u>	Number of villages received program support for Climate Village (PROKLIM)	AF Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level	3.2. Percentage of targeted population applying appropriate adaptation responses	179.821

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<u>climate change adaptation</u>	<u>Number of Cross sectoral government policy or program support</u>	<u>AF Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development sector services and infrastructure assets</u>	<u>4.1. Responsiveness of development sector services to evolving needs from changing and variable climate</u>
	<u>Management of environmental services in response to climate change based on Ecowisata</u>	<u>AF Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress</u>	<u>5. Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress</u>
	<u>Monthly publications and campaigns with relevant topic of climate change</u>	<u>AF Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level</u>	<u>3.1. Percentage of targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses</u>

Project Outcome (s)	Project Outcome indicator (s)	Fund Output	Fund Output Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
<u>Strengthening the adaptive capacity of fishermen in the face of changes in migration and fish seasons</u>	- Increased adaptive capacity of fisherman in determining catchment areas on a regular basis using local knowledge and technology - Reduced fishing operational costs caused by uncertain fishing areas (20%) - Increased fishing spots	<u>Output 6.1. Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability</u>	<u>6.1.1. No. and type of adaptation assets (tangible and intangible) created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies</u>	117.9
<u>Increasing the diversity of livelihoods and income sources in vulnerable groups at the project site.</u>	- New sources of income for vulnerable groups - The role of women in increasing income and fulfilling household food for fishermen is increasing - Increasing the value of fishery products through end product diversification	<u>Output 6.1. Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability</u>	<u>6.1.2. Type of income sources for households generated under climate change scenario</u>	187.9
<u>Increasing Awareness and Capacity of Coastal Communities in Climate Change Adaptation Strategies.</u>	<u>Participatory climate change vulnerability and risk survey in village project</u>	<u>Output 1.1. Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated</u>	<u>1.1.1. No. of projects/programmes that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments (by sector and scale)</u>	325.8
	- The role of 12 coastal community institutions (Fishermen and Youth) is increasing in the efforts of climate change adaptation strategies - Number of Communities in the project site increase their knowledge of coastal village development in response to climate change and disaster response	<u>Output 3.2. Strengthened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning</u>	<u>3.2.1 No. of technical committees/associations formed to ensure transfer of knowledge</u>	
	<u>Improved capacity of local and village government staff to respond climate change</u>	<u>Output 2.1: Strengthened capacity of national and sub-national centers and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events</u>	<u>2.1.1. No. of staff trained to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events (by gender)</u>	
	<u>The existence of disaster information services and basic services managed by youth (Early Warning System)</u>	<u>Output 1.1. Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated</u>	<u>1.1.2. No. of early warning systems (by scale) and no. of beneficiaries covered</u>	
<u>Establishment of Multi-Stakeholder elaboration Action and policy support in response to the impacts of climate change</u>	<u>Number of villages that have climate change action plans through Proklim</u>	<u>Output 3.2. Strengthened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning</u>	<u>3.2.2 No. of tools and guidelines developed (thematic, sectoral, institutional) and shared with relevant stakeholders</u>	179.8
	<u>Number of cross sectoral government policy or program support</u>	<u>Output 4: Vulnerable development sector services and infrastructure assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability</u>	<u>4.1.1. No. and type of development sector services modified to respond to new conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by sector and scale)</u>	
	<u>Number of knowledge products disseminated with relevant topic of climate change</u>	<u>Output 3.1: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities</u>	<u>3.1.1 No. of news outlets in the local press and media that have covered the topic</u>	
	<u>Improved management of environmental services in response to climate change based on Ecowisata</u>	<u>Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability</u>	<u>5.1. No. of natural resource assets created, maintained or improved to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by type and scale)</u>	

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Project Outcome (s)	Project Outcome indicator (s)	Fund Output	Fund Output Indicator	Grant Amount* (USD)
1.1. Strengthening the adaptive capacity of fishermen in the face of changes in migration and fish season	a. Reduced operational costs of fishing at sea caused by uncertainty in catchment areas	a. The growing capacity of fishing groups in determining fishing areas and fish seasons b. Spot of new catchment areas	a. Fishermen are able to implement new catchment areas using maps and technology b. Increasing number of fishermen's catches c. more new fishing grounds d. reduced cost of fishermen's expenditure on going to sea	117,572
1.2. Increasing the diversity of livelihoods and income sources among vulnerable groups at the project site	a. Increased new sources of income for vulnerable groups b. The role of women in increasing income and fulfilling food in fishermen's households is increasing	a. There is an increase of 3 units of Floating Net Encroachment managed by vulnerable groups b. Managed Coastal Food House System by Women's Groups in several villages (pilots) which are centers for food and processing of production products	a. More new livelihood alternatives in shallow waters/especially in pesisir areas b. more variety of coastal fisheries commodities c. More women's groups managing production d. More diversified catches e. Women can develop alternative incomes	187,941
2.1. Increased awareness and capacity of coastal communities in climate change adaptation strategies	a. The institutional role of coastal communities (fishermen and Youth) is increasing in efforts to adapt to climate change b. The village community where the project is located increases their knowledge in the development of coastal villages in response to climate change and disaster response	a. Increased capacity in terms of institutional and sustainable coastal ecosystem management b. increased knowledge and awareness of responsiveness in terms of impacts and adaptation strategies for climate change and disaster emergencies c. Formation of coastal youth cadres	a. More fishing groups are working together on coastal rehabilitation recovery such as breakwater making, mangrove planting, sewage treatment and cold storage manufacturing. b. More coastal community groups working together on disaster emergency preparedness action	325,800

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<p>2.1. The establishment of multi stakeholder elaboration actions and policy support in response to the impacts of climate change</p>	<p>a. Increased program support and budgeting at the village level b. Increased synergy of cross sectoral programs in the regions that support development that is responsive to climate change in order to reduce poverty and stunting</p>	<p>a. Registration of 3 villages as Proklam villages b. The preparation of village action plans/policies in an effort to adapt to climate change c. The establishment of a coastal tourism village managed by the Coastal Youth Cadre Proklam d. The establishment of a commitment to support stakeholders in climate change adaptation efforts at the project site e. Managed project knowledge products as a form of dissemination of climate change adaptation</p>	<p>a. The formation of the village of Proklam b. The Establishment of Coastal Tourism Villages c. coastal communities are able to access information on the Vulnerability Index Data Information System (SIDIK) or InaRisk d. Emergence of Recommendations alongside mou legal products on program support in local governments</p>	<p>179.821</p>
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G. Include a detailed budget with budget notes, a budget on the Implementing Entity management fee use,

and an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs.

Component budget	Personal	Consumable	Equipment	Transport Vehicle	Consultancy/ Trainer/Expert	Contractor and Service provider (Physical Development)	Maintenance Cost	Monev	Training	Total cost
Outcome 1	19.514	7.697		13.534	7.448		68.966		414	117.572
Outcome 2	67.493	82.379		30.552					7.517	187.941
Outcome 3	148.579	68.400	10.345	98.269					207	325.801
Outcome 4	29.292	28.400	3.356	28.236	35.034	13.423		11.678	30.403	179.821
Project Execution costs, (vehicle, salaries, M&E, general secretariat services, Coordination fees, Stake holders Meetings,)	52.349		7.315	4.832	1.208		3.866	6.040		75.611
Administrative Cost	83.758									83.758
Institution cost										-
Total Fund Request										970.503

Component budget	Personal	Consumable	Equipment	Transport Vehicle	Consultancy/ Trainer/Expert	Contractor and Service provider (Physical Development)	Maintenance Cost	Monev	Training	Total cost
Outcome 1	19.514	7.697		13.534	7.448		68.966		414	117.572
Outcome 2	67.493	82.379		30.552					7.517	187.941
Outcome 3	148.579	68.400	10.345	98.269					207	325.800
Outcome 4	29.292	28.400	3.356	28.236	35.034	13.423		11.678	30.403	179.821
Project Execution costs, (vehicle, salaries, M&E, general secretariat services, Coordination fees, Stake holders Meetings,)	52.349		7.315	4.832	1.208		3.866	6.040		75.611
Administrative Cost	83.758									83.758
Institution cost										-
Total Fund Request										970.503

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

Project Objective/Component	Time - bound milestones disbursement Schedule per objective - Costs in USD			
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
1.1 There is a map of the catchment area that adapts to migration patterns and fish seasons	19.054			19.054
1.2. The existence of a new spot for the catchment area through the fish apartment at the project site	95.362			95.362
2.1 There is an increase in the encroachment of Floating Nets managed by vulnerable groups	96.785			96.785
2.2 Managed Coastal Food House System by Women's Groups which become food centers and processing of production products	86.111			86.111
3.1 9 group fishermen increase capacity in terms of institutional and sustainable coastal ecosystem management		164.725		164.725
3.2 100 communities-beneficiaries in each village increase knowledge and awareness of the impacts and adaptation strategies of climate change and disaster emergencies		109.644		109.644
3.3 Formation of coastal youth cadres		42.685		42.685
4.1 Registration of 3 villages as Proklim villages			21.141	21.141
4.2 The preparation of village action plans/policies in an effort to adapt to climate change			5.839	5.839
4.3 Coastal tourism villages increase in management			41.322	41.322
4.4 The establishment of a commitment to the support of stakeholders in climate change adaptation efforts			18.936	18.936
4.5 Managed project knowledge products as a form of dissemination of climate change adaptation	17.248	17.248	75.034	109.530
Administrative Cost	27.919	27.919	27.919	83.758
Institution Administrative Costs	30.080	22.765	22.765	75.611
Total Fund Request	372.560	384.987	212.956	970.503

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

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:*

A. Aco Takdir, S.Sos., M.Pd. Kepala Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Provinsi Sulawesi Barat	July 14 2022
H.A. Achmad Syukri, SE., MM Bupati Majene	July 12 2022
Ir. Hj. Ichwanti, M.AP. Kepala Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Kabupaten Majene	July 12 2022

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

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

Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

<i>Name & Signature</i> Implementing Entity Coordinator	
Date: <i>(Month, Day, Year)</i>	Tel. and email:
Project Contact Person:	
Tel. And Email:	



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF CLIMATE CHANGE

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

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

email : tusetditppi@gmail.com;

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

Jakarta, 5 August 2022

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

Dear Board Member,

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

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

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

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

Sincerely Yours,



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

Copy to:
Kemitraan (Partnership Governance Reform in Indonesia)



Project Formulation Grant (PFG)

Submission Date: **August 8, 2022**

Adaptation Fund Project ID:

Country/ies: **Indonesia**

Title of Project/Programme: **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.**

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

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

Executing Entity/ies: **KONSORSIUM GARIS BIRU (BLUE LINE)**

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