ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY: SMALL-SIZED PROJECT CONCEPT

Country/Region: Indonesia, Asia & Pacific
Project Title: Village Based Coastal Adaptation and Resilience in Lombok Province of West Nusa Tenggara
Thematic Focal Area: Coastal Management
Implementing Entity: Kemitraan – Partnership for Governance Reform
Executing Entities: Lombok Climate Change Consortium (LC3)
AF Project ID: AF00000307
IE Project ID:
Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars): 998,738
Reviewer and contact person: Martina Dorigo
Co-reviewer(s): Imèn Meliane
IE Contact Person: Dewi Rizki

Technical Summary	The project "Village Based Coastal Adaptation and Resilience in Lombok Province of West Nusa Tenggara" aims to aims to implement a coastal village-based climate adaptation and resilience project on Lombok Island, while achieving three goals, namely: 1) Developing village-based local climate resilience institutionalization mechanisms in the coastal area of West Lombok, 2) Improving community livelihoods that are resilient and adaptive to climate change, and 3) Increasing the carrying capacity of ecosystems and the environment of coastal areas in strengthening the sustainability of adaptation and climate resilience. This will be done through the three components below: Component 1: Develop a village-based climate resilient institutionalization mechanism in the coastal area of West Lombok (USD 123,675); Component 2: Improved and established adaptive capacity for rural coastal community to climate-induced hazards (USD 142,826); Component 3: Improve resilience of coastal ecosystem to strengthen community livelihood resources (USD 624,000). Requested financing overview: Project/Programme Execution Cost: USD 93,478

	Total Project/Programme Cost: USD 983,979 Implementing Fee: USD 14,760 Financing Requested: USD 998,739 The initial technical review raised some issues, such as the need to provide further information on the intended project outputs and activities and the potential cost-effectiveness and project's compliance with the Fund's Environmental and Social Policy which are yet to be demonstrated, as is discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Requests (CARs) raised in the review.
Date:	27 January 2023

Review Criteria	Questions	Comments	Concortium comments
Country Eligibility	1. Is the country party to the Kyoto Protocol, or the Paris Agreement?	**Yes**.	
	2. Is the country a developing country particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?	**Yes.** Indonesia is vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and the project target area – west Nusa Tenggara - is vulnerable to climate-induced disasters such as tidal flooding, abrasion and landslides.	
Project Eligibility	1. Has the designated government authority for the Adaptation Fund endorsed the project/programme?	**Yes**, as per the Endorsement Letter signed on 5 August 2022.	
	2. Does the length of the proposal amount to no more	**Yes.**	

	than Fifty pages for the project/programme concept, including its annexes?	We note that part III of the proposal template “Project Implementation Arrangements” has been completed, however note that at concept stage this part is not required.	
	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?	**Yes.** The project seeks to develop a village-based climate resilient institutionalization mechanism in West Lombok, improve community livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people and increase the carrying capacity of coastal ecosystems. This will be achieved by strengthening the local governance on climate-induced disaster risk management in coastal areas, by applying models of coastal adaptation and rehabilitation of coastal ecosystems in the selected communities. However, the climate adaptation models on the selected sites are not yet identified and project activities are not clearly described. **CAR1**: Since the part III of the proposal needs to be removed at concept stage, please consider expanding on the relevant section of the proposal	Part III has been removed. Descriptions of outputs and activities have been added in Table 5 of the proposal. See Par# 20

		such as the description of project outputs and activities.	
		CAR2: Please consolidate outputs 3.2 and 3.3 and eliminate redundancy of similar activities as appropriate.	Output 3.2 and 3.3 has been consolidated and activities adjusted accordingly. See table 4 & 5, Par # 17,20
		CAR3: Please provide further clarification/information on the following activities:	The clarification/information about this can be seen on table 5 par# 20
		- What the provision of infrastructure packages for climate-resilient risk reduction in mangrove areas consist of?	The provision of infrastructure packages consist of rob-resistant embankments (minimum 500 meters) and pilot of rob-resistant houses (3 units)
		- Clarify if the participatory costal area spatial plan is the same as the community action plan.	Participatory coastal area spatial plan (PCASP) contains description and design patterns or forms of coastal area spatial use in more detail including land use mapping integrated with risk map as produced in the previous PCRA and also Community Action Plan (CAP) on climate-induced disasters. The difference with CAP is that PCAP will prepare on landscape-oriented especially the mangrove management areas rather than CAP as the administration approach of village/community work plan
		- Is the procurement of climate-induced disaster information systems feeding into the development of the climate risk analysis?	Yes. Procurement of climate-induced disaster information and documentation systems as result of PCRA and will be feed into it. The equipment will be procured are: risk map of PCRA; personal computers/laptop for a web/portal development; handphone to record and send

		- Clarify what are the climate-induced disaster preparedness facilities/equipment to be procured under output 2.2.	data; ombrometer to measure rainfall; stationaries; digital cameras Procurement of climate-induced adaptation facilities/equipment among others are construction of fish pond, fish seed, crops/plant seed, and infrastructures for ecotourism village information center. See Par# 25
	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?	**Yes.** The project is aiming to benefit 2,379 persons among the six prioritized villages, including marginalized groups, and includes a general description of the economic, social and environmental benefits that it aims to provide. Activities under component 3 will lead to tangible outcomes and will entail mangrove planting in 100 hectares and the establishment of community-based nurseries. An initial gender assessment is provided, in compliance with the Fund's Gender Policy. However, clarifications are needed regarding the development of sanitation infrastructures or facilities and water reservoirs. **CR1**: This section mentions the project support in constructing infrastructures or facilities for sanitation improvement and	The project design has been changed and will not support in constructing facilities for

		water reservoirs which is not introduced in the project components. Please provide a justification and articulation of this activity.	sanitation and water reservoirs. This activity has been removed See par # 27
	5. Is the project / programme cost effective?	**Unclear.** The proposal provides a logical explanation of the selected approach; however, proposal's activities are not sufficiently formulated to a point where a cost-effectiveness assessment is possible. **CAR4**: Please describe more clearly the intended project outputs and activities (see **CAR1**).	Descriptions of project outputs and activities have been added in the proposal. See Table 5 Par# 20
	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?	**Yes.** The proposal is aligned with national and sub-national sustainable development strategies, such as: the sustainable development strategy, NAP, Indonesia Communication on Adaptation, different presidential/ministerial and gubernatorial regulations related to environment and climate change adaptation. The project is also relevant to	

		supporting the NDC at local scale.	
	7. Does the project / programme meet the relevant national technical standards, where applicable, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund?	**Yes.** The proposal lists relevant national technical standards and compliance is stated in a logical manner.	
	8. Is there duplication of project / programme with other funding sources?	**No.** The proposal outlines the linkages and synergies with all the relevant overlapping projects, including areas of complementarity and how the project will draw lessons from earlier initiatives. The list of initiatives taking place in the project target areas, includes the timeline of project implementation, project objective and funding source.	
	9. Does the project / programme have a learning and knowledge management component to capture and feedback lessons?	**Yes.** The proposal includes outputs focused on capacity building and the generation of knowledge. A KM strategy has yet to be outlined, however at this stage the proposal states in a clear manner all the KM products it will develop and the	

		means of dissemination and access.	
	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?	**Yes.** An initial consultative process has taken place at provincial/district and community level. Outcomes of the consultations, dates and a list of people consulted was also provided (annex 4).	
	11. Is the requested financing justified on the basis of full cost of adaptation reasoning?	**Partially.** The proposal demonstrates that the project activities are relevant in addressing its adaptation objectives and the additionality of the proposed project compared to a baseline scenario is sufficiently justified at this stage. However, please remove the following discrepancies: **CAR5**: Please revise the following aspects: - Table 2 includes output 3.4 which is not included the section "project components and financing" - For output 1.1 the text under the scenario of the proposed project states	Table 2 has been changed to table 10 and its contents have been revised See Par #52 page 27

		that “Losses due to climate change disasters from the aspect of resilience will increase”, please correct the typo.	
	12. Is the project / program aligned with AF’s results framework?	**Yes.** The proposal demonstrates its alignment with outcomes 2,3, 5 and 6 of the Fund’s Strategic Results Framework.	
	13. Has the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes been taken into account when designing the project?	**Yes.** Sufficient information has been provided for a concept stage. The proposal includes sufficient information on how the institutional sustainability will be achieved, which is through the development of a multi-stakeholder forum and an alert team to respond to disasters at village level. The financial sustainability will be supported through the integration of the action plan to reduce vulnerability to climate change into the village medium-term development plan. At the regency level, the regional action plan document for climate change adaptation of West Lombok regency will be prepared and legalized through a Regent Regulation.	

	14. Does the project / programme provide an overview of environmental and social impacts / risks identified, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?	**No.** The environmental and social risk screening provided is based on statements of intention and does not take into account all the direct, indirect and cumulative risks associated with project activities. In addition, the proposal does not include a risk category reflecting the AF ESP. For instance, if the project intends to build a water reservoir, the principle of "public health" would be triggered as there could be a risk of waterborne diseases. **CAR6**: Please state the category in which the screening process classifies the project, in accordance with the Fund's ESP. **CAR7**: Please revise the environmental and social risk screening, making sure that the conclusions presented in the risk table are substantiated and that all the possible risks are identified, and adequate mitigation measures are provided.	The environmental and social risk table has been revised and includes possible risks, their significance and mitigation measures. See Par #58 & 59
Resource Availability	1. Is the requested project / programme funding within the cap of the country?	**Yes.** **CAR8**: Please revise the total project cost amount, all the	The total project amount has been revised

		outputs in the table “Project components and financing” amount to US$ 890,501 and not to $890,500 as reported in the table.	
	2. Is the Implementing Entity Management Fee at or below 8.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget before the fee?	**Yes.** The management fee is below 8.5% of the total budget before fee and amounts to 1.5%.	
	3. Are the Project/Programme Execution Costs at or below 9.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget (including the fee)?	**Yes.** The Project Execution Cost amounts to 9.5% of the total 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.**	
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	n/a at concept stage	

	supervision of the M&E function?		
	9. Does the project/programme's results framework align with the AF's results framework? Does it include at least one core outcome indicator from the Fund's results framework?	n/a at concept stage	
	10. Is a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones included?	n/a at concept stage	

REQUEST FOR PROJECT/PROGRAMME FUNDING FROM THE ADAPTATION FUND

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

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

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

Complete documentation should be sent to:

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

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PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL TO THE ADAPTATION FUND

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Project/Programme Category : Small Sized Project Programme

Country/ies : Indonesia

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

Type of Implementing Entity : National Implementing Entity

Implementing Entity : Kemitraan – Partnership for Governance Reform

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

Amount of Financing Requested: 998,7398 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

Project / Programme Background and Context:

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

General Context

1 The area of Lombok Island reaches 4,739 km^2 and included in the small island category if refers to the Barbados Conference (1994) due to its area is not more than 10,000 km^2. Small islands are characterized by limited resources, remoteness, vulnerability to natural disasters and external shocks as well as excessive dependence on external trade and fragile environment (IPCC, 2014)

2 One of the most prominent vulnerabilities of Lombok Island can be found in the marine and coastal sectors as was stated in the Climate Resilience Development Policy 2020-2045 (BAPPENAS, 2020). Of the 10 districts/cities in the Province of NTB, there are four districts on Lombok Island which are in the top priority category and one of them is the district of West Lombok. The characteristics of vulnerability of the coastal areas in West Nusa Tenggara are the threat of climate change-induced disasters such as tidal flooding, abrasion, and landslides (figure 1).

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

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

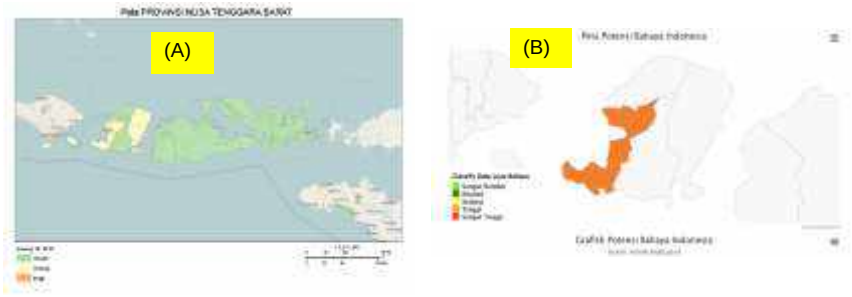

Figure 2. (A) Vulnerability category of West Lombok based on VIDS (2018) and (B) Vulnerability category of West Lombok (DRI, 2021)

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Journal Belantara, Andi C Ichsan (2018)

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

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

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

Climate Change Context

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

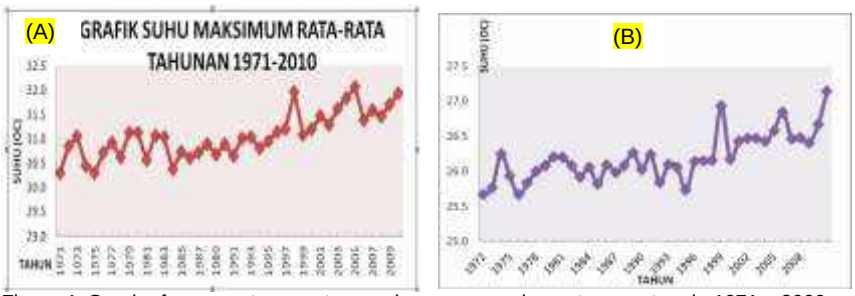

Figure 4. Graph of average temperature and average maximum temperature in 1971 – 2009 Source: Climatology Station of West Lombok, 2016

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

the temperature tends to increase, the rainfall looked to fluctuate (Figure 5).

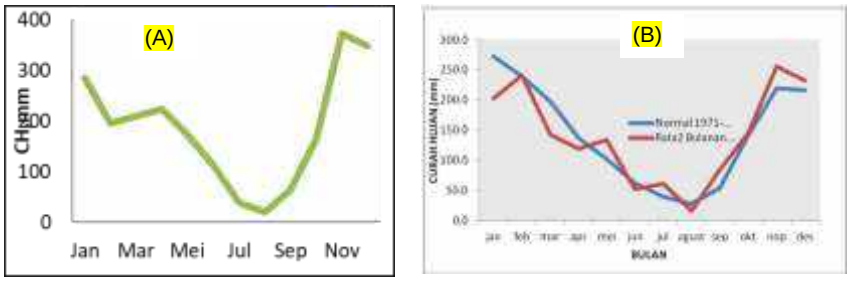

Figure 5. Average monthly rainfall in 1971-2010 (A) and average monthly rainfall in 2010 – 2020 (B)
Source: BMKG of West Lombok, 2021

9 Based on the figure above, it shows that there is a tendency to increase the amount of rainfall over the last 10 years (B) rather than the previous 20 years (A). The highest amount of rainfall was in November which reached an average of 380 mm/month compared to the previous 20 years of around 280 mm/month. The implication of high rainfall can trigger flooding and affect the possibility of increased tidal intensity.

10 WWF (2012) has projected that there has been a sea level rise of 0.7-1 m until 2010 with the most affected areas are city of Mataram and district of West Lombok as well as categorized as high and very high vulnerability covering the area affected is 4,686 ha. Markum et al (2008) also reported changing in the coastline of the Lombok Island which was getting closer to the mainland by 2-10 m during the last 10 years in (Figure 6).

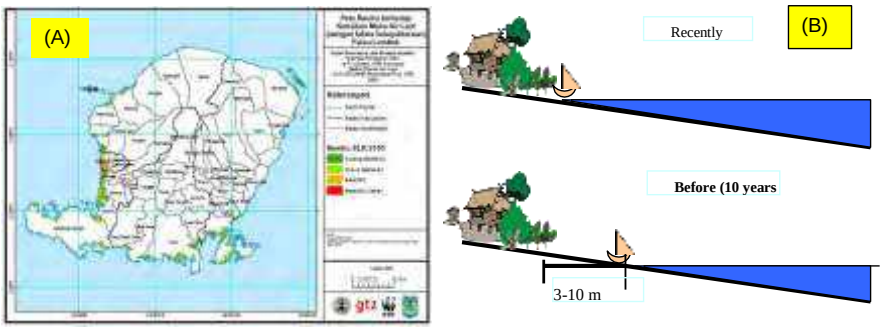

Figure 6. (A) Projection of affected-areas by sea level rise until 2010 (WWF, 2012) and an overview of 10-year coastline shift in Lombok Island (Markum et al, 2008).

Socio economic context

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

of tidal waves. The average tenure of agricultural land is only 0.2-0.5 ha with total income of farmer around IDR 6-18 million/year including income from livestock.

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

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

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

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

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

Project Context

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

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

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

District	Name of Village	Disaster Resilient Village (Destana)	Climate Village Program	Tourism Village

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

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

17 One of the limiting factors in the West Lombok Region in disaster management is the small Regional Budget (APBD[3]). In 2020 the West Lombok APBD amounted to IDR1.9 trillion (West Lombok Regional Regulation ~~(*Perda*)~~ No. 03/2020 on the Regency's APBD). Support for the Adaptation Fund (AF) project is highly expected to stimulate the tidal disaster management objectives described above. AF project support can finance the provision of adaptation infrastructure, strengthening community capacity, financing for increasing community income, and strengthening community and village institutions.

Project / Program~~me~~ Components and Financing:

Table 4. Project components and financing

Project Objective	**Project Output**	**Project Outcome(s)**	**Adaptation Fund Outcome**	**Grant Amount (USD)**
Objective 1. Develop a village-based climate-resilient institutionalization mechanism in the coastal area of West Lombok	**Output 1.1.** Institutions, policy and planning at the village level that are responsive to climate change disaster impacts	Increased village governance, policy instruments and capacity on climate resilience measures	Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses	US$ 75,205
	Output 1.2 Village community action plan on climate-related disaster risk			US$ 48,470

[1] Regional Disaster Management Authority = *Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah (BPBD)*
[2] Environment and Forestry Office = *Dinas Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan (DLHK)*
[3] Regional Budget = *Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah (APBD)*

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	reduction in coastal areas			
Objective 2. Improved and established adaptive capacity for rural coastal communities to climate-induced hazards	**Output 2.1** Increased knowledge and skill of the targeted communities, including women and vulnerable groups on climate adaptation actions	Increased rural coastal communities' knowledge and awareness on adaptive measures on climate-induced hazards	Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at the local level	US$ 42,848
	Output 2.2 Models of coastal climate adaptation are developed and demonstrated at the targeted community			US$ 99,9788
Objective 3. Improve the resilience of the coastal ecosystem to strengthen community livelihood resources	**Output 3.1.** Rehabilitation and enhancement of coastal ecosystems to adapt to climate impacts at selected sites are demonstrated	Increased the carrying capacity of coastal ecosystems to serve as natural defences and livelihood source towards climate impacts Increased sources of income of targeted beneficiaries especially the vulnerable communities in coastal areas	Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability induced stress Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	US$ 362,000
	~~**Output 3.2.** The capacity and opportunity of small-scale businesses for adaptable livelihood resources are available and implemented~~			~~US$ 82,950~~
	Output 3.23. Community income-generating and productive economic activities are increased			US$ 262,000~~179,050~~
Project / Programme Activities Cost				US$ 890,5010
Project/Programme Execution Cost				US$ 93,478
Total Project/Programme Cost				US$ 983.978
Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the implementing Entity				US$ 14,760
Amount of Financing Requested				**US$ 998,7398**

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Projected Calendar:

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

PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

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

A.

Component 1. Strengthened governance and institutional capacity

18 This component will support the Project objective: Develop village based climate resilient institution to address climate risks and impacts. This will contribute to Project outcome 1: Increased village governance, policy instruments and capacity on climate resilience measures, that is aligned with Adaptation Fund Outcome No.2. Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate induced socioeconomic and environmental losses

To deliver this outcome the Project will have the following output under this component:

Output 1.1. Institutions, policy and planning at the village level that are responsive to climate change disaster impacts

This output will deliver by the following activities:

1. Recruitment of village volunteers for climate-related disaster preparedness minimum of 30 persons for each village (at least 30% of them are women) who are selected by: (i) identification of criteria candidates through informal discussion with village officers, social leaders, and community members; (ii) interview with short listed candidates; (iii) announcement of selected volunteers in meeting for the socialization of this project in each village.
2. Participatory climate risk analysis (PCRA) by community focussed discussion in 3 days for each targeted village to identify and assess aspects related to hazard characteristics, existing capacities, vulnerabilities, risk mapping, as well as risk level assessment for priority hazards. The key participants of PCRA are 35 persons who are representatives of village volunteers, village officers, community leaders, youth leaders, etc. **PCRA will be basis to formulate Village Community Action Plan on Climate Resilience as a designed activity in outcome 2.1 below.**
3. Establishment of a village climate disaster preparedness work team from village volunteer members and added with other community components. This work team will be justified by the Head Village's decree.
4. Training packages for village government and village climate disaster preparedness work team consists of training on community based climate disaster risk reduction; training on institutional management; training on policy advocacy and formulation; training on planning and budgeting.
5. Formulation of local policies on climate resilience i.e Village Regulation and District Regulation on Disaster Management including climate induced disasters.
6. Facilitation for formulating climate disaster related guidelines/plans/standards: early warning system, contingency plan, and standard operating procedures for village climate disaster preparedness work team
7. Formulation of policy brief/policy paper to strengthen climate resilience actions or policies at sub-national which will be disseminated through multi-stakeholders workshop both at district and provincial levels.
8. Technical assistance on policy making and governance process at the subnational level to support climate adaptation measures at the village level by lobbying and discussion for activities coordination and integration.

Output 1.2. Village community action plan on climate related disaster risk reduction in coastal

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The initial activity in this output is the dissemination of PCRA's results to the wider community through presentation of work team representative in workshop for each village. Input and comments during this workshop regarding PCRA' results will be discussed formulation of Community Action Plan in the next activity. CAP on climate resilience is the main activity in output 2.1 that will be implemented through community discussion series and workshop for each village. The key participants of CAP process are village climate disaster preparedness work team, village government, social leaders, and vulnerable groups in each village. **Community Action Plan (CAP) on climate resilience also contains implementation of Participatory Coastal Area Spatial Planning integrated with climate induced disaster resilience**. Furthermore, the CAP will be integrated with the draft of village annual plan and budget through intensive discussions with the village government as well as will be voiced out in the annual development planning forum at various levels (village, district, and provincial)

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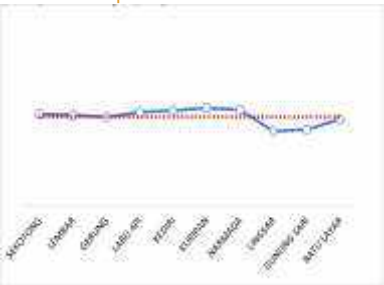
19. Village based local climate resilience institutionalization adopts the mechanism of the Disaster Resilient Villages (Destana[4]) development as enacted in the Regulation of the Head of the National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB) No. 1/2020 with an emphasis on climate-induced disasters. The idea of Climate Disaster Resilient Villages (CDRV) directs to increase the community and government village's capacity to independently adapt and deal with climate induced disaster threats and recover quickly from the adverse effects if a climate-induced disaster strikes them. The determination of districts as the project site is based on the Disaster Risk Index (BNPB, 2021). West Lombok was the third regency with the highest risk index in West Nusa Tenggara Province (see graph 1). Furthermore, the identification of Lembar and Sekotong as targeted districts was based on the Vulnerability and Sensitivity Index (VSI) as published in the Vulnerability Index Data Information System by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (2018). The VSIs of the two districts were higher than the average VSI of the districts in West Lombok (see graph 2).

Graph 1. Graph 2.



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

20. The selection of six project location villages at the village level is purposive, considering these villages are included in coastal areas constantly hit by tidal waves due to extreme weather and increased sea waves. Village based resilience is 'a condition' or 'order in which the community and its government can identify threats related climate change impacts in their area and organize local resources to reduce vulnerability while increasing capacity to mitigate their climate-related risks. These capabilities will be implemented in village development planning and budgeting, which includes prevention, preparedness, disaster risk reduction, and capacity building efforts for post-emergency recovery. The leading actor in initiating and implementing this CDRV is the village community, both men and women, by affirming vulnerable and marginalized groups at every activity.

4

Component 2. Capacity building on adaptation measures

21. This component will support the Project objective: improve and establish capacity of rural coastal communities to climate induced hazards. The Project will contribute to Project outcome: increased rural coastal communities' knowledge and awareness on adaptive measures on climate induced hazards, that is aligned with Adaptation Fund Outcome No.3. Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at the local level

22. The Project outputs under this component are:

Output 2.1. Increased knowledge and skill of the targeted communities, including women and vulnerable groups on climate adaptation actions

- The specific theme of training on climate adaptation and resilience is CRSAL (Climate Resilience Sustainable Agriculture Livelihood) in district level with targeted participants from district government staff, village government, village climate disaster preparedness work team, and NGOs staff by considering gender balance. Participants of this training will be selected as facilitators of the community-based climate field school.
- Conducting community-based climate field school on adaptation actions characterized by source of livelihood under coastal area conditions (mangrove, land-based farming in coastal, salt farming), consists of preparation of training modules by the expert team; Training of Facilitators (ToF) for community-based climate field school; in-class for 6 times in each targeted community, and and preparing demonstration plots for climate adaptation (field practices).
- Conducting simulation/exercise to respond to climate induced disasters by testing the contingency plans and early warning system that have been previously prepared (**see output 1.1 activity 6**) involving approximately 100 people in each village. As part of this activity, standard equipment for village climate disaster preparedness work team will be provided i.e field vest, t-shirt, field cap, boat shoes, handy talkie (HT), preparing evacuation route, preparing for assembly point, and safe evacuation sites.
- Developing and implementing a learning platform and process for communities related to climate adaptation actions through regular learning forums in each village and cross visits to other areas;
- Procurement of climate-induced disaster information and documentation systems: risk map of PCRA; personal computers/laptop for a web/portal development; handphone to record and send data; ombrometer to measure rainfall; stationaries; digital cameras.
- Documenting knowledge and best practices of community actions in climate change by producing Stories of Change (SoC) from targeted groups, videos, and book. All of these will be up loaded and disseminated by information system web/portal integrated with the existing village information system.

Output 2.2. Models of coastal climate adaptation are developed and demonstrated at the targeted community

The main activity of this output 2.2 is development and implementation model of coastal climate adaptation at least 3 models i.e silvofishery in the mangrove, climate smart land based farming in the coastal, and ecotourism services. The initial activity is to identify, analyze, and design of model by hiring the expert team with taking into account PCRA's results and CAP. The further activities are: (i) procurement of climate-induced adaptation facilities/equipment: construction of fish pond, fish seed, stationaries (silvofishery in mangrove); crops/plant seed, land for small scale pilot, stationaries (climate-smart land-based farming in the coastal); infrastructures for ecotourism village information center; (ii) design and implementation of climate-induced adaptation by technical assistance and regular mentoring; (iii) documentation best practices and lesson learned from climate adaptation models in coastal area by producing practical guidebook and videos

23. The sustainable livelihoods (SL) approach is a framework of this proposed project to ensure the

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achievement of climate resilience by considering the potential and diversity of local community livelihood sources in the coastal areas of West Lombok. Refers to the SL approach, it can be described that individuals, households, or communities usually rely on various livelihood sources that are owned and can be accessed and controlled to sustain their life. These livelihood resources are constructed into five assets: human, natural/environment, physical/ infrastructures, socio-cultural, and economical. Ownership, access, and control over livelihood resources are unequally distributed and often modified by social roles and social relation patterns (such as gender, economic class, age, ethnicity, religion, and social position). All livelihood resources have the potential to be lost and damaged if affected by a disaster or climate crisis. The ability of individuals, families, or communities to maintain their existence will be disrupted if one or more livelihood assets are lost or damaged, especially for vulnerable or marginalized groups. Coastal communities live in prone areas and are affected by climate variability or extreme weather. Most of them relied on household incomes from unadaptable livelihood sources due to their high vulnerability to the negative impacts of climate change. Therefore, one of the main components of this proposed project is to improve coastal community livelihood resources in West Lombok to be more adaptive and resilient under climate change stresses by assessing community risks, vulnerabilities, and capacities using a sustainable livelihood approach.

Component 3. Coastal ecosystems resilience and sustainable livelihoods

24. This component will contribute to the Project objective: improve resilience of coastal ecosystems to strengthen community livelihood. This will contribute to Project outcome 3: increased the carrying capacity of coastal ecosystems to serve as natural defence and livelihood source towards climate impacts and outcome 4: Increased sources of income of targeted beneficiaries especially the vulnerable communities in coastal areas. These Project outcomes are aligned with the following AF outcome: Outcome 5. Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability induced stress and Outcome 6. Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas

25. The Project outputs under this component:

Output 3.1. Rehabilitation and enhancement of coastal ecosystems to adapt to climate impacts at selected sites are demonstrated

Output 3.2. The capacity and opportunity of small-scale businesses for adaptable livelihood resources are available and implemented

„Participatory coastal area spatial plan (PCASP) is the main activity in this output to describe and design patterns or forms of coastal area spatial use in more detail including land use mapping integrated with risk map as produced in the previous PCRA and also Community Action Plan (CAP) on climate induced disasters. The difference with CAP is that PCAP will prepare on landscape-oriented especially the mangrove management areas rather than the village administration approach as CAP. The other activities as follow: (i) facilitation on development of community-based nurseries for mangrove rehabilitation; (ii) mangrove planting in 100 hectare areas at selected sites; (iii) Facilitation in providing infrastructure packages for climate disaster risk reduction in mangrove areas; ; infrastructures: rob-resistant embankments and rob-resistant houses; and (iv) monitoring and evaluation for mangrove rehabilitation

Output 3.3. Community income-generating and productive economic activities are increased

„The activities for delivering output 3.2 are: (i) value chain analyses to develop the potential supply chain for smallholder fisheries and coastal community livelihood by hire expert team; (ii) identification of business opportunities and product development through study use mixed method (both participatory/qualitative and survey/quantitative technique); (iii) facilitation of training packages for sustainable smallholder fisheries and livelihood: good practices on fisheries cultivation; diversification of products/processing; marketing; (iv) facilitation small-scale business licensing and product certification; (v) procurement of equipment for productive economies and businesses i.e production machines, packaging machines, etc; (vi) technical assistance and mentoring for developing market demand commodities and products; (vii) facilitation on access to finance (including venture capital) to support communities' businesses by developing network or collaboration with banks or private sectors.

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~~26. Improving the quality of coastal ecosystems is one of the key elements to taking account in the development of village based climate resilience institutionalization mechanisms regarding to its existence as a landscape (natural resources) and community's lifescape (socioeconomic-related aspects). This argument is based on the objective fact that damaged coastal ecosystems due to various pressures, both natural factors and man-made, will further exacerbate to vulnerability situation of the environment and humans to tidal flooding threats when sea level rise occurs. The measures to improve ecosystem quality will begun with the formulation of coastal areas' spatial plans through consultation and discussion with the community which will be integrated with deliverable results of previous climate risk analysis (including vulnerability and capacity assessment) under tidal flooding hazard. This participatory coastal area spatial plan includes agreements and determination of protection and cultivation zones. Within this component, the project will also facilitate demonstration activities on coastal restoration and rehabilitation through mangrove planting as an effort for reducing vulnerability to tidal threats while rehabilitating the mangrove ecosystems that function as potential sources for livelihood activities so the community become more adaptive and resilient to climate change impacts. In addition, mangrove restoration and rehabilitation is an innovative approach for community livelihood strategy that can be implemented under local agro-ecological contexts.~~

~~27. The list of activities under each output are described below:~~

The project has 3 components, namely: 1. Strengthened governance and institutional capacity. This component support the Project objective: Develop village-based climate resilient institution to address climate risks and impacts. This will contribute to Project outcome 1: Increased village governance, policy instruments and capacity on climate resilience measures, that is aligned with Adaptation Fund Outcome No.2. Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses. 2. Capacity building on adaptation measures. This component will support the project objective: improve and establish capacity of rural coastal communities to climate-induced hazards. The Project will contribute to Project outcome: increased rural coastal communities' knowledge and awareness on adaptive measures on climate-induced hazards, that is aligned with Adaptation Fund Outcome No.3. Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at the local level. 3. Coastal ecosystems resilience and sustainable livelihoods This component will contribute to the Project objective: improve resilience of coastal ecosystems to strengthen community livelihood. This will contribute to Project outcome 3: increased the carrying capacity of coastal ecosystems to serve as natural defence and livelihood source towards climate impacts and outcome 4: Increased sources of income of targeted beneficiaries especially the vulnerable communities in coastal areas. These Project outcomes are aligned with the following AF outcome: Outcome 5. Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability induced stress and Outcome 6. Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas. All components consist of objectives, outputs and activity descriptions as shown in the table 5 below. Table 5. List of project component, objectives, outputs and activities description	~~Activities Description~~

Project Component	Objectives	Outputs	Activities Description
Component 1. Strengthened governance and institutional capacity	**Objective 1.** Develop a village-based climate-resilient institutionalization mechanism in the coastal area of West Lombok	**Output 1.1.** Institutions, policy and planning at the village level that are responsive to climate change disaster impacts	1. Recruitment of village volunteers for climate-related disaster preparedness. Recruitment of village volunteers minimum of 30 persons for each village (at least 30% of them are women) who are selected by: (i) identification of criteria candidates through informal discussion with village officers, social leaders, and community members; (ii) interview with short-listed candidates; (iii) announcement of selected-volunteers in meeting for the socialization of this project in each village. 2. Participatory climate risk analysis (PCRA) by community focused discussion in 3 days for each targeted village to identify and assess aspects related to hazard characteristics, existing capacities, vulnerabilities, risk mapping, as well as risk level assessment for priority hazards. The key participants of PCRA are 35 persons who are representatives of village volunteers, village officers, community leaders, youth leaders, etc. **PCRA will be basis to formulate Village Community Action Plan on Climate Resilience as a designed activity in outcome 2.1 below**. 3. Establishment of a village climate disaster preparedness work team from village volunteer members and added with other community components. This work team will be justified by the Head Village's decree. 4. Training packages for village government and village climate disaster preparedness work team; 5. Formulation of local policies on climate resilience (both at village and district levels) 6. Facilitation for formulating climate disaster-related guidelines/plans/standards (contingency plan, early warning system); 7. Formulation of policy brief/policy paper to strengthen climate resilience actions or policies at sub-national level 8. Technical assistance on policy making and governance process at subnational level to support climate adaptation measures at village level (including strengthening knowledge management systems)
		Output 1.2 Village community action plan on climate-related disaster risk reduction in coastal areas	1. Dissemination of PCRA's results to the wider community through presentation of work team representative in workshop for each village 2. Community Action Planning (CAP) on climate resilience through community discussion series and field workshop. Formulation of CAP also consider input and comments in previous workshop regarding PCRA' results (activity 1). CAP on climate resilience is the main activity in output 2.1 that will be

			implemented through community discussion series and workshop for each village. The key participants of CAP process are village climate disaster preparedness work team, village government, social leaders, and vulnerable groups in each village. **Community Action Plan (CAP) on climate resilience also contains implementation of Participatory Coastal Area Spatial Planning integrated with climate-induced disaster resilience** 3. Facilitation on integration Community Action Plan (CAP) with the village government's annual plan and budget through discussion series with village government; 4. Facilitation of annual village development planning forum to decide on village development priority programs in the current year including CAP on climate-induced disaster resilience 5. Advocacy of CAP to sub-national government policies both at district and provincial levels through lobbying and discussion series by inviting sub-national government representatives both district and provincial levels.
Component 2. Capacity building on adaptation measures	**Objective 2.** Improved and established adaptive capacity for rural coastal communities to climate-induced hazards	**Output 2.1** Increased knowledge and skill of the targeted communities, including women and vulnerable groups on climate adaptation actions	1. Trainings for targeted community on climate adaptation and resilience. The specific theme of training on climate adaptation and resilience is CRSAL (Climate Resilience Sustainable Agriculture Livelihood) in district level with targeted participants from district government staff, village government, village climate disaster preparedness work team, and NGOs staff by considering gender balance. Participants of this training will be selected as facilitators of the community-based climate field school 2. Conducting climate field school on adaptation actions on coastal areas conditions (mangrove, land-based farming in coastal, salt farming), consists of preparation of training modules by the expert team; Training of Facilitators (ToF) for community-based climate field school; in-class for 6 times in each targeted community, and and preparing demonstration plots for climate adaptation (field practices). 3. Conducting simulation/exercise to respond to climate induced disaster by testing the contingency plans and early warning system that have been previously prepared (**see output 1.1 activity 6**) involving approximately 100 people in each village. As part of this activity, standard equipment for village climate disaster preparedness work team will

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			be provided i.e field vest, t-shirt, field cap, boat shoes, handy talkie (HT), preparing evacuation route, preparing for assembly point, and safe evacuation sites. 4. Developing and implementing a learning platform and process for communities related to climate adaptation actions through regular learning forums in each village and cross visits to other areas; 5. Procurement of climate-induced disaster information and documentation systems: risk map of PCRA; personal computers/laptop for a web/portal development; handphone to record and send data; ombrometer to measure rainfall; stationaries; digital cameras. 6. Documenting knowledge and best practices of community actions in climate change by producing Stories of Change (SoC) from targeted groups, videos, and book. All of these will be up loaded and disseminated by information system web/portal integrated with the existing village information system.
		Output 2.2 Models of coastal climate adaptation are developed and demonstrated at the targeted community	1. Conducting analyses and model development on climate adaptation in coastal areas to identify, analyze, and design of model by hiring the expert team with taking into account PCRA's results and CAP 2. Procurement of climate-induced adaptation facilities/equipment: construction of fish pond, fish seed, stationaries (silvofishery in mangrove); crops/plant seed, land for small scale pilot, stationaries (climate-smart land-based farming in the coastal); infrastructures for ecotourism village information center 3. Demonstration of climate adaptation models of coastal climate adaptation at least 3 models i.e silvofishery in the mangrove, climate-smart land-based farming in the coastal, and ecotourism services 4. Documentation best practices and lesson learned from climate adaptation models in coastal area by producing practical guidebook and videos
Component 3. Coastal ecosystems resilience and sustainable livelihoods	**Objective 3.** Improve the resilience of the coastal ecosystem to strengthen community livelihood resources	**Output 3.1.** Rehabilitation and enhancement of coastal ecosystems to adapt to climate impacts at selected sites are demonstrated	1. Participatory coastal area spatial plan integrated with climate-induced disaster resilience. Participatory coastal area spatial plan (PCASP) is the main activity in this output to describe and design patterns or forms of coastal area spatial use in more detail including land use mapping integrated with risk map as produced in the previous PCRA and also Community Action Plan (CAP) on climate-induced disasters. The difference with CAP is that PCAP will prepare on landscape-oriented especially the mangrove management areas rather than the village administration approach as CAP

			2. Facilitation on development of community-based nurseries for mangrove rehabilitation 3. Mangrove planting in 100-hectare areas at selected sites; 4. Facilitation in providing infrastructure packages for climate-disaster risk reduction in mangrove areas; infrastructures: rob-resistant embankments and rob-resistant houses; 5. Monitoring and evaluation for mangrove rehabilitation
		Output 3.2. Community income-generating and productive economic activities are increased	1. Value chain analyses to develop the potential supply chain for smallholder fisheries and coastal community livelihood by hire expert team 2. Identification of business opportunities and product development through study use mixed method (both participatory/qualitative and survey/quantitative technique); 3. Facilitation of training packages for sustainable smallholder fisheries and livelihood: good practices on fisheries cultivation; diversification of products/processing; marketing. 4. Facilitation small-scale business licensing and product certification 5. Procurement of equipment for productive economies and businesses i.e production machines, packaging machines, etc; 6. Technical assistance for developing market-demand commodities and products 7. Facilitation on access to finance (including venture capital) to support communities' businesses by developing network or collaboration with banks or private sectors.

Village-based local climate resilience institutionalization adopts the mechanism of the Disaster Resilient Villages (Destana[5]) development as enacted in the Regulation of the Head of the National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB) No. 1/2020 with an emphasis on climate-induced disasters. The idea of Climate Disaster Resilient Villages (CDRV) directs to increase the community and government village's capacity to independently adapt and deal with climate-induced disaster threats and recover quickly from the adverse effects if a climate-induced disaster strikes them. The determination of districts as the project site is based on the Disaster Risk Index (BNPB, 2021). West Lombok was the third regency with the highest-risk index in West Nusa Tenggara Province (see graph 1). Furthermore, the identification of Lembar and Sekotong as targeted districts was based on the Vulnerability and Sensitivity Index (VSI) as published in the Vulnerability Index Data Information System by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (2018). The VSIs of the two districts were higher than the average VSI of the districts in West Lombok (see graph 2).

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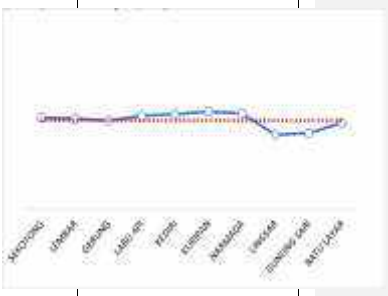
Graph 1.

Graph 2.



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

The selection of six project location villages at the village level is purposive, considering these villages are included in coastal areas constantly hit by tidal waves due to extreme weather and increased sea waves. Village-based resilience is 'a condition' or 'order in which the community and its government can identify threats-related climate change impacts in their area and organize local resources to reduce vulnerability while increasing capacity to mitigate their climate-related risks. These capabilities will be implemented in village development planning and budgeting, which includes prevention, preparedness, disaster risk reduction, and capacity-building efforts for post-emergency recovery. The leading actor in initiating and implementing this CDRV is the village community, both men and women, by affirming vulnerable and marginalized groups at every activity.

The sustainable livelihoods (SL) approach is a framework of this proposed project to ensure the achievement of climate resilience by considering the potential and diversity of local community livelihood sources in the coastal areas of West Lombok. Refers to the SL approach, it can be described that individuals, households, or communities usually rely on various livelihood sources that are owned and can be accessed and controlled to sustain their life. These livelihood resources are constructed into five assets: human, natural/environment, physical/ infrastructures, socio-cultural, and economical. Ownership, access, and control over livelihood resources are unequally distributed and often modified by social roles and social relation patterns (such as gender, economic class, age, ethnicity, religion, and social position). All livelihood resources have the potential to be lost and damaged if affected by a disaster or climate crisis. The ability of individuals, families, or communities to maintain their existence will be disrupted if one or more livelihood assets are lost or damaged, especially for vulnerable or marginalized groups. Coastal communities live in prone areas and are affected by climate variability or extreme weather. Most of them relied on household incomes from unadaptable livelihood sources due to their high vulnerability to the negative impacts of climate change. Therefore, one of the main components of this proposed project is to improve coastal community livelihood resources in West Lombok to be more adaptive and resilient under climate change stresses by assessing community risks, vulnerabilities, and capacities using a sustainable livelihood approach.

Improving the quality of coastal ecosystems is one of the key elements to taking account in the development of village-based climate resilience institutionalization

mechanisms regarding to its existence as a landscape (natural resources) and community's lifescape (socioeconomic-related aspects). This argument is based on the objective fact that damaged coastal ecosystems due to various pressures, both natural-factors and man-made, will further exacerbate to vulnerability situation of the environment and humans to tidal flooding threats when sea level rise occurs. The measures to improve ecosystem quality will begun with the formulation of coastal areas' spatial plans through consultation and discussion with the community which will be integrated with deliverable results of previous climate risk analysis (including vulnerability and capacity assessment) under tidal flooding hazard. This participatory coastal area spatial plan includes agreements and determination of protection and cultivation zones. Within this component, the project will also facilitate demonstration activities on coastal restoration and rehabilitation through mangrove planting as an effort for reducing vulnerability to tidal threats while rehabilitating the mangrove ecosystems that function as potential sources for livelihood activities so the community become more adaptive and resilient to climate change impacts. In addition, mangrove restoration and rehabilitation is an innovative approach for community livelihood strategy that can be implemented under local agro-ecological	
~~**Output 1.1**~~ ~~Institutions, policy and planning at the village and subnational level that are responsive to climate change disaster impacts~~	~~1. Recruitment of village volunteers for climate-related disaster preparedness.~~ ~~2. Participatory climate risk analysis (PCRA) including: hazard characteristics; identification of capacities and vulnerabilities; as well as risk assessment).~~ ~~3. Establishment of village climate disaster preparedness work team.~~ ~~4. Training packages for village government and village climate disaster preparedness work team;~~ ~~5. Formulation of local policies on climate resilience (both at village and district levels)~~ ~~6. Facilitation for formulating climate disaster-related guidelines/plans/standards (contingency plan,~~

~~**Project Outputs**~~

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	~~early warning system);~~ ~~7. Formulation of policy brief/policy paper to strengthen climate resilience actions or policies at sub-national level~~ ~~8. Technical assistance on policy making and governance process at subnational level to support climate adaptation measures at village level (including strengthening knowledge management systems)~~
~~**Output 1.2**~~ ~~Village community action plan on climate resilience in coastal areas~~	~~1. Dissemination of PCRA's results to the wider community.~~ ~~2. Community action planning on climate resilience through community discussion series and field workshops.~~ ~~3. Facilitation on integration Community Action Plan (CAP) with the village government's annual plan and budget;~~ ~~4. Facilitation of Annual village planning forum~~ ~~5. Advocacy of CAP to sub-national government policies both at district and provincial levels.~~
~~**Output 2.1**~~ ~~Increased knowledge and skill of the targeted community both men and women as well as other marginalized groups on climate adaptation and resilience~~	~~1. Trainings for targeted community on~~

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	climate adaptation and resilience; 2. Conducting climate field school on adaptation actions on coastal areas 3. Conducting simulation/exercise to respond to climate induced disasters; 4. Developing and implementing learning platform and process (cross learning visit) for communities related to climate adaptation actions 5. Procurement of climate induced disaster information and documentation systems 6. Documenting knowledge and best practices of community actions in climate adaptation
Output 2.2 Models of coastal climate adaptation are developed and demonstrated at the targeted community	1. Conducting analyses and model development on climate adaptation in coastal areas 2. Procurement of climate induced disaster preparedness facilities/equipments 3. Demonstration of climate adaptation models on selected sites (silvofishery in mangrove, climate-smart cultivation, enhancement of coastal infrastructure/emb

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	ankment etcecotourism services) 4. Documenting best practices and lesson learned from demonstration of climate adaptation models
Output 3.1 Rehabilitation and enhancement of coastal ecosystems to adapt to climate impacts at selected sites are demonstrated	1. Participatory coastal area spatial plan integrated with climate-induced disaster resilience 2. Facilitation on development of community-based nurseries for mangrove rehabilitation 3. Mangrove planting in 100 hectare areas at selected sites; 4. Facilitation in providing infrastructure packages for climate disaster risk reduction in mangrove areas; 5. Monitoring and evaluation for mangrove rehabilitation
Output 3.2 The capacity and opportunity of small-scale businesses for adaptable livelihood resources are provided and increased	1. Value chain analyses to develop the potential supply chain for smallholder fisheries and coastal community livelihood 2. Identification of business opportunities and product development 3. Training for the small-scale business management plan

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	4. Incubation for smallholder fisheries business and other community productive economic activities;
Output 3.3 Community income-generating and productive economic activities are increased	1. Facilitation of training packages for sustainable smallholder fisheries and livelihood: good practices on fisheries cultivation; diversification of products/processing; marketing. 2. Facilitation small-scale business licensing and product certification 3. Procurement of equipment for productive economies and businesses 4. Technical assistance for developing market-demand commodities and products 5. Facilitation on access to finance (including venture capital) to support communities' businesses

18 The project has 3 components, namely:

Component 1. Strengthened governance and institutional capacity.

This component support the Project objective: Develop village-based climate resilient institution to address climate risks and impacts. This will contribute to Project outcome 1: Increased village governance, policy instruments and capacity on climate resilience measures, that is aligned with Adaptation Fund Outcome No.2. Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses.

19 **Component 2. Capacity building on adaptation measures.**

This component will support the project objective: improve and establish capacity of rural coastal communities to climate-induced hazards. The Project will contribute to Project outcome: increased rural coastal communities' knowledge and awareness on adaptive measures on climate-induced hazards, that is aligned with Adaptation Fund Outcome No.3. Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at the local level.

20 **Component 3. Coastal ecosystems resilience and sustainable livelihoods**

This component will contribute to the Project objective: improve resilience of coastal ecosystems to strengthen community livelihood. This will contribute to Project outcome 3: increased the carrying capacity of coastal ecosystems to serve as natural defence and livelihood source towards climate

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impacts and outcome 4: Increased sources of income of targeted beneficiaries especially the vulnerable communities in coastal areas. These Project outcomes are aligned with the following AF outcome: Outcome 5. Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability induced stress and Outcome 6. Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas. All components consist of objectives, outputs and activity descriptions as shown in the table 5 below.

Table 5. List of project component, objectives, outputs and activities description

Project Component	Objectives	Outputs	Activities Description
Component 1. Strengthened governance and institutional capacity	**Objective 1.** Develop a village-based climate-resilient institutionalization mechanism in the coastal area of West Lombok	**Output 1.1.** Institutions, policy and planning at the village level that are responsive to climate change disaster impacts	9. Recruitment of village volunteers for climate-related disaster preparedness. Recruitment of village volunteers minimum of 30 persons for each village (at least 30% of them are women) who are selected by: (i) identification of criteria candidates through informal discussion with village officers, social leaders, and community members; (ii) interview with short-listed candidates; (iii) announcement of selected-volunteers in meeting for the socialization of this project in each village. 10. Participatory climate risk analysis (PCRA) by community focused discussion in 3 days for each targeted village to identify and assess aspects related to hazard characteristics, existing capacities, vulnerabilities, risk mapping, as well as risk level assessment for priority hazards. The key participants of PCRA are 35 persons who are representatives of village volunteers, village officers, community leaders, youth leaders, etc. **PCRA will be basis to formulate Village Community Action Plan on Climate Resilience as a designed activity in outcome 2.1 below.** 11. Establishment of a village climate disaster preparedness work team from village volunteer members and added with other community components. This work team will be justified by the Head Village's decree. 12. Training packages for village government and village climate disaster preparedness work team; 13. Formulation of local policies on climate resilience (both at village and district levels) 14. Facilitation for formulating climate disaster-related guidelines/plans/standards (contingency plan, early warning system); 15. Formulation of policy brief/policy paper to strengthen climate resilience actions or policies at sub-national level 16. Technical assistance on policy making and governance process at subnational level to support climate adaptation measures at village level (including strengthening knowledge management systems)

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		Output 1.2 Village community action plan on climate-related disaster risk reduction in coastal areas	6. Dissemination of PCRA's results to the wider community through presentation of work team representative in workshop for each village 7. Community Action Planning (CAP) on climate resilience through community discussion series and field workshop. Formulation of CAP also consider input and comments in previous workshop regarding PCRA' results (activity 1). CAP on climate resilience is the main activity in output 2.1 that will be implemented through community discussion series and workshop for each village. The key participants of CAP process are village climate disaster preparedness work team, village government, social leaders, and vulnerable groups in each village. **Community Action Plan (CAP) on climate resilience also contains implementation of Participatory Coastal Area Spatial Planning integrated with climate-induced disaster resilience** 8. Facilitation on integration Community Action Plan (CAP) with the village government's annual plan and budget through discussion series with village government; 9. Facilitation of annual village development planning forum to decide on village development priority programs in the current year including CAP on climate-induced disaster resilience 10. Advocacy of CAP to sub-national government policies both at district and provincial levels through lobbying and discussion series by inviting sub-national government representatives both district and provincial levels.
Component 2. Capacity building on adaptation measures	**Objective 2.** Improved and established adaptive capacity for rural coastal communities to climate-induced hazards	**Output 2.1** Increased knowledge and skill of the targeted communities, including women and vulnerable groups on climate adaptation actions	7. Trainings for targeted community on climate adaptation and resilience. The specific theme of training on climate adaptation and resilience is CRSAL (Climate Resilience Sustainable Agriculture Livelihood) in district level with targeted participants from district government staff, village government, village climate disaster preparedness work team, and NGOs staff by considering gender balance. Participants of this training will be selected as facilitators of the community-based climate field school 8. Conducting climate field school on adaptation actions on coastal areas conditions (mangrove, land-based farming in coastal, salt farming), consists of preparation of training modules by the expert team; Training of Facilitators (ToF) for community-based climate field school; in-class for 6 times in each targeted community, and and preparing demonstration plots for climate adaptation (field practices).

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			9. Conducting simulation/exercise to respond to climate induced disaster by testing the contingency plans and early warning system that have been previously prepared (**see output 1.1 activity 6**) involving approximately 100 people in each village. As part of this activity, standard equipment for village climate disaster preparedness work team will be provided i.e field vest, t-shirt, field cap, boat shoes, handy talkie (HT), preparing evacuation route, preparing for assembly point, and safe evacuation sites. 10. Developing and implementing a learning platform and process for communities related to climate adaptation actions through regular learning forums in each village and cross visits to other areas; 11. Procurement of climate-induced disaster information and documentation systems: risk map of PCRA; personal computers/laptop for a web/portal development; Sellphone to record and send data; ombrometer to measure rainfall; stationaries; digital cameras. 12. Documenting knowledge and best practices of community actions in climate change by producing Stories of Change (SoC) from targeted groups, videos, and book. All of these will be up loaded and disseminated by information system web/portal integrated with the existing village information system.
		Output 2.2 Models of coastal climate adaptation are developed and demonstrated at the targeted community	5. Conducting analyses and model development on climate adaptation in coastal areas to identify, analyze, and design of model by hiring the expert team with taking into account PCRA's results and CAP. 6. Procurement of climate-induced adaptation facilities/equipment: construction of fish pond, fish seed, stationaries (silvofishery in mangrove); crops/plant seed, land for small scale pilot, stationaries (climate-smart land-based farming in the coastal); infrastructures for ecotourism village information center. 7. Demonstration of climate adaptation models of coastal climate adaptation at least 3 models i.e silvofishery in the mangrove, climate-smart land-based farming in the coastal, and ecotourism services. 8. Documentation best practices and lesson learned from climate adaptation models in coastal area by producing practical guidebook and videos.
Component 3. Coastal ecosystems resilience and sustainable livelihoods	**Objective 3.** Improve the resilience of the coastal ecosystem to strengthen	**Output 3.1.** Rehabilitation and enhancement of coastal ecosystems	6. Participatory coastal area spatial plan integrated with climate-induced disaster resilience. Participatory coastal area spatial plan (PCASP) is the main activity in this output to describe and design patterns or forms of coastal area spatial use in more detail including

	community livelihood resources	to adapt to climate impacts at selected sites are demonstrated	land use mapping integrated with risk map as produced in the previous PCRA and also Community Action Plan (CAP) on climate-induced disasters. The difference with CAP is that PCAP will prepare on landscape-oriented especially the mangrove management areas rather than the village administration approach as CAP 7. Facilitation on development of community-based nurseries for mangrove rehabilitation 8. Mangrove planting in 100-hectare areas at selected sites; 9. Facilitation in providing infrastructure packages for climate-disaster risk reduction in mangrove areas; infrastructures: rob-resistant embankments and rob-resistant houses; 10. Monitoring and evaluation for mangrove rehabilitation
		Output 3.2. Community income-generating and productive economic activities are increased	8. Value chain analyses to develop the potential supply chain for smallholder fisheries and coastal community livelihood by hire expert team 9. Identification of business opportunities and product development through study use mixed method (both participatory/qualitative and survey/quantitative technique); 10. Facilitation of training packages for sustainable smallholder fisheries and livelihood: good practices on fisheries cultivation; diversification of products/processing; marketing. 11. Facilitation small-scale business licensing and product certification 12. Procurement of equipment for productive economies and businesses i.e production machines, packaging machines, etc; 13. Technical assistance for developing market-demand commodities and products 14. Facilitation on access to finance (including venture capital) to support communities' businesses by developing network or collaboration with banks or private sectors.

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Village-based local climate resilience institutionalization adopts the mechanism of the Disaster Resilient Villages (Destana[6]) development as enacted in the Regulation of the Head of the National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB) No. 1/2020 with an emphasis on climate-induced disasters. The idea of Climate Disaster Resilient Villages (CDRV) directs to increase the community and government village's capacity to independently adapt and deal with climate-induced disaster threats and recover quickly from the adverse effects if a climate-induced disaster strikes them. The determination of districts as the project site is based on the Disaster Risk Index (BNPB, 2021). West Lombok was the third regency with the highest-risk index in West Nusa Tenggara Province (see graph 1). Furthermore, the identification of Lembar and Sekotong as targeted districts was based on the Vulnerability and Sensitivity Index (VSI) as published in the Vulnerability Index Data Information System by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (2018). The VSIs of the two

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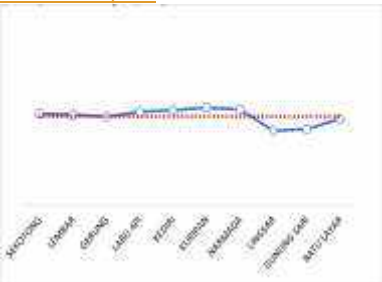
districts were higher than the average VSI of the districts in West Lombok (see graph 2).

Graph 1.

Graph 2.



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

22 The selection of six project location villages at the village level is purposive, considering these villages are included in coastal areas constantly hit by tidal waves due to extreme weather and increased sea waves. Village-based resilience is 'a condition' or 'order in which the community and its government can identify threats-related climate change impacts in their area and organize local resources to reduce vulnerability while increasing capacity to mitigate their climate-related risks. These capabilities will be implemented in village development planning and budgeting, which includes prevention, preparedness, disaster risk reduction, and capacity-building efforts for post-emergency recovery. The leading actor in initiating and implementing this CDRV is the village community, both men and women, by affirming vulnerable and marginalized groups at every activity.

23 The sustainable livelihoods (SL) approach is a framework of this proposed project to ensure the achievement of climate resilience by considering the potential and diversity of local community livelihood sources in the coastal areas of West Lombok. Refers to the SL approach, it can be described that individuals, households, or communities usually rely on various livelihood sources that are owned and can be accessed and controlled to sustain their life. These livelihood resources are constructed into five assets: human, natural/environment, physical/ infrastructures, socio-cultural, and economical. Ownership, access, and control over livelihood resources are unequally distributed and often modified by social roles and social relation patterns (such as gender, economic class, age, ethnicity, religion, and social position). All livelihood resources have the potential to be lost and damaged if affected by a disaster or climate crisis. The ability of individuals, families, or communities to maintain their existence will be disrupted if one or more livelihood assets are lost or damaged, especially for vulnerable or marginalized groups. Coastal communities live in prone areas and are affected by climate variability or extreme weather. Most of them relied on household incomes from unadaptable livelihood sources due to their high vulnerability to the negative impacts of climate change. Therefore, one of the main components of this proposed project is to improve coastal community livelihood resources in West Lombok to be more adaptive and resilient under climate change stresses by assessing community risks, vulnerabilities, and capacities using a sustainable livelihood approach.

24 Improving the quality of coastal ecosystems is one of the key elements to taking account in the development of village-based climate resilience institutionalization mechanisms regarding to its existence as a landscape (natural resources) and community's life scape (socioeconomic-related aspects). This argument is based on the objective fact that damaged coastal ecosystems due to various pressures, both natural-factors and man-made, will further exacerbate to vulnerability situation of the environment and humans to tidal flooding threats when sea level rise occurs. The measures to improve ecosystem quality will begun with the formulation of coastal areas' spatial plans through consultation and discussion with the community which will be integrated with deliverable results of previous climate risk analysis (including vulnerability and capacity

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assessment) under tidal flooding hazard. This participatory coastal area spatial plan includes agreements and determination of protection and cultivation zones. Within this component, the project will also facilitate demonstration activities on coastal restoration and rehabilitation through mangrove planting as an effort for reducing vulnerability to tidal threats while rehabilitating the mangrove ecosystems that function as potential sources for livelihood activities so the community become more adaptive and resilient to climate change impacts. In addition, mangrove restoration and rehabilitation is an innovative approach for community livelihood strategy that can be implemented under local agro-ecological

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

Economic, Social, and Environmental Benefits.

1. Economic and Social Benefits

25.~~28~~ Economically, this project directly impacts the livelihoods of coastal communities through a 10% increase in household revenues from income sources that are more diverse, adaptive, and resilient to climate change stressors based on optimizing local coastal potential. The range of fishers' income is IDR7-14 million per year (small fishers) and IDR12-18 million per year (middle fishers). The total targeted beneficiaries of the project are **2,379 persons (1,665 men and 714 women)**, distributed in **six selected villages** in Sekotong and Lembar district. The districts are included in the vulnerable coastal areas to adverse impacts of climate change as shown in the following table:

Table 6. Targeted beneficiaries of the project

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

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

2. Environmental Benefits

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27 ~~29~~ This project will improve the environment around the areas affected by tidal floods, both in natural and artificial environments and enable the development of environmentally friendly products. The project will improve the natural environment by rehabilitating and planting mangroves in coastal areas covering 100 hectares to build environmental resilience in resisting tidal waves and flood currents. ~~Another ecological improvement is the availability of support in constructing infrastructures or facilities for sanitation improvement and clean water for the surrounding community. For the hygienic aspect, the impact of the tidal flood is disruption of sanitation due to contamination of water by feces that overflows to the surface and lack of availability of clean water. Therefore, the design of this project is also directed to provide support for sanitation equipment (defecation) and water reservoirs for affected people not disturbed by the tidal wave.~~ The other benefit of environmental restoration is to develop more various processed products by prioritizing fewer chemicals or organic products. In addition, mangrove rehabilitation also provides opportunities for village government to develop coastal ecotourism areas resilient to climate-induced disasters.

3. Gender and Vulnerable Groups Benefits

28 ~~30~~ In the context of gender and social inclusion (GESI), the expected benefit of this project is to increase community involvement, both men and women, especially vulnerable and marginalized groups (including a person with disabilities), in discussing and planning actions related to climate resilience and adaptation. In addition, the project will implement gender and social inclusion mainstreaming by providing 'space' for poor people, both men, and women, as well as other vulnerable groups as right holders to claim their rights in access to climate information for decision making in their livelihood activities. This project requires the involvement of at least 30% of women's representatives in every activity.

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

29~~31~~ The Rob Flood caused losses to the community in 6 villages in Sekotong and Lembar Districts. Based on the results of the analysis, the amount of losses caused by the rob is IDR 5,067 billion/year. These losses include a. losses due to crop failure with an area of 292 ha and livestock of IDR 2,5 billion, b. loss to public health of US$ 37,500 (350 families) c. loss of community settlement buildings of US$ 45,000 (350 families affected by rob). d. loss of opportunity to do business for fishermen amounting US$.31.250 (350 fishermen). e. loss of business opportunities in the tourism sector of US$ 69.643 (325 tourism business actors).

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30 ~~32.~~ From the results of the cost-effectiveness analysis, the amount of losses and financial support from the adaptation fund can be said to be effective in reducing the impact of the tidal disaster on people's livelihoods. Funding of US$ 998,738 cannot directly overcome the rob problem. The project is estimated to reduce losses by 50% in the second year. Losses can be minimized by up to 90% in the tenth year. Thus if you calculate the loss for 10 years, the total loss is IDR 50 billion. If the project investment is IDR.14 billion through adaptation fund support, it can be said that the project is feasible. If there is support from other parties, reducing the impact of the rob can be achieved more quickly.

	Polder System Technology	**Proposed Project**
Cost	**US$ 6.428.571**	**US$ 998.7398**
Protection Benefits	Relatively faster to use when building construction has been completed	Relatively slow, mangrove growth as a wave barrier follows the habitat. The construction of retaining embankments is relatively easy and quick to do
Material	Using industrial / factory production materials	Using local material
Carbon Efficiency	High emissions from material	Low emissions can even absorb

	transportation as well as water pumping machine operation	emissions
Support provision of ecosystem services	Almost no ecosystem service support. This technology is predicted to change the ecosystem characteristics of canal construction	It fits perfectly with the characteristics of the ecosystem
Socio-cultural continuity	community is minimal because the construction is carried out by workers who are brought in from outside the area. It has the potential to damage local socio-cultural values	Can increase community participation through mutual cooperation and community self-help as well as awareness to protect the environment
Economic retention	Wasteful because the operating and maintenance costs are relatively expensive	Low operating costs, all local raw materials available

313 This project is very beneficial for the ecological, social and economic resilience of the community in the project location. The project cost of US$ 998,7398 is considered very effective compared to implementing other approaches such as the polder system technology. Analysis of the amount of benefits to be obtained for beneficiaries is US$ 419.8/person or US$ 166,456/village. On the other hand, this project also provides multiplier effects, including preserving coastal ecosystems, increasing public knowledge, maintaining regional food security, increasing employment opportunities and developing tourist areas.

325 Potential sources of funding support to finance project activities and project sustainability can come from village funds of US$ 21.429, community self-help US$ 42.857, support from the Regional Budget through several technical OPDs including the Public Works Service, the Tourism Office, the Regional Disaster Management Agency amounting IDR 2 billion (US$ 142.857). Other potential support from the private sector includes hotels, homestays and Indonesian shipping companies (PELINDO) in the amount of IDR 1 billion (US$ 71.429).

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D. Describe how the project/program is consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, including, where appropriate, the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications, or national adaptation programs of action, or other relevant instruments, where they exist.

336 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) of Indonesia: This proposed project will contribute to Indonesia's commitment on climate adaptation by enhancing climate resilience of coastal areas and small islands West Nusa Tenggara, particularly in Lombok Island. In the national context, this project will contribute to the GHG emission reduction target of 26% and up to 41% with international support. This project objective supports the Nawacita Mission towards a low-carbon and climate-resilient development direction, with climate change adaptation and mitigation as an integrated and cross-sectoral priority in the national mid-term development plan. The proposed project will do so by applying these strategies: (1) developing village-based local climate resilience institutionalization mechanisms in the coastal area of West Lombok, 2) Improving community livelihoods that are resilient and adaptive to climate change, 3) Increasing the carrying capacity of ecosystems.

34 ~~37.~~ Indonesia's National Climate Adaptation Plan (RAN API). The project will support Indonesia's National Adaptation Plan (RAN-API) prepared by BAPPENAS in 2021, especially in Marine and Coastal Priority Sector in terms of: i) Infrastructure: by combining Community-based Adaptation (CbA) approaches; and Capacity building: by providing alternative livelihood for small-scale fishermen during extreme weather. It will also refer to The Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P.33, 2016 about Guidelines on Climate Adaptation Action. This project will provide inputs for the Climate Adaptation Plan.

35~~38~~ Indonesia's Adaptation Communication. The Project will contribute in strengthening and demonstrating the eight pillars of NDC Roadmap Adaptation strategies particularly on strengthening policy instruments for climate change adaptation and disaster risks reduction in coastal areas, integrating climate adaptation into development planning and financial mechanisms at village and subnational level, strengthening local capacity by best practices in coastal climate adaptation and application of adaptive technology for climate impacts in coastal areas.

36~~39.~~ In the sub-national context, this project will contribute to strengthen the following sustainable development policy and strategy:

1. Gubernatorial Regulation ~~(Pergub)~~ No. 54/2019 regarding Climate Change Adaptation (API[7]) Regional Action Plans (RAD[8]),
2. Gubernatorial Regulation No. 51/2012 regarding regional action plans to reduce greenhouse gasses (GRK[9]),
3. Regional regulation ~~(Perda)~~ No. 12/2017 regarding zoning plans for coastal areas and small islands in NTB, Concerning poverty reduction strategies, the implementation of this project supports efforts to improve community livelihoods that are resilient and adaptive to climate change in coastal areas so that this is very much following the NTB Gubernatorial Regulation No. 29/21 concerning poverty alleviation

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

37 ~~4 0~~ Relevant national policies/regulations to this project, as well as the compliance to AF Environmental and Social Policy are described in below:

Table 7. Relevant national policies as well as the compliance to AF ESP

Output	AF ESP	Relevant Rules, Regulation, Standards and procedures	Compliance prosedure and authorizing offices
1.1.	1,8,9,10,11,14	• Law No. 6 of 2014 on Village • Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No 20 of 2018 concerning village financial management • Village Regulation, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration No. 6 of 2021 concerning the Village Income and Expenditure Budget • Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration No.6 of 2022 concerning Village Community	Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Villages and Disadvantaged Regions, NTB Provincial Government, West Lombok Regency Government

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

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		Institutions • NTB Provincial Regulation No. 2 of 2008 regarding the management of coastal areas and small islands and the NTB Provincial Regulation No. 9 of 2014 regarding disaster management as stated in the 2019-2023 Regional Action Plan (RAD API) • Regent Regulation No. 2 of 2021 concerning Village Authority. • Regent Regulation No. 49 of 2021 concerning Priority for Use of Village Funds.	
1.2.	1,3,4,8,9,10, 11,14	• Law No.24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management • Law No. 6 of 2014 on Village • Government Regulation No. 27 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Maritime and Fisheries Sector • Government Regulation No 22 of 2021 on the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management • Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No 114 of 2014 on Guidance for Village Development • Regional Regulation No.9 of 2014 concerning Regional Action Plans for Disaster Risk Reduction • BNPB Head Regulation No. 1 of 2012 concerning General Guidelines for Disaster Resilient Villages • Regulation of the Head of BNPB No.2 of 2012 concerning General Guidelines for Disaster Risk Assessment • BNPB Regulation No.5 of 2017 concerning the Preparation of Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Plans. • BNPB Strategic Plan for West Lombok Regency Government for 2019-2024.	Ministry of Villages and Disadvantaged Regions, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Ministry of Home Affairs, National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), Provincial Government of West Nusa Tenggara, West Lombok District Government
2.1.	2,3,4,8,9,10 11,12,14	▪ Law no. 27/2007 concerning the management of coastal areas and small islands ▪ Government Regulation No. 27 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Maritime and Fisheries Sector ▪ Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 33 of 2016 concerning guidelines for preparing climate change adaptation actions as well as contained in the RAN API and NDC-APIK roadmap. ▪	Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Provincial Government of NTB

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2.2.	8,9,10,11,14	▪ Law No 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning ▪ Government Regulation No. 27 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Maritime and Fisheries Sector ▪ The Decree of the Governor of NTB No 561-685 of 2021 regarding the regional minimum wage standards for the province of NTB. ▪	Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, National Planning and Development Agency, NTB Provincial Government, West Lombok district government.
3.1.	2,3,4,5	▪ Law no. 27/2007 concerning the management of coastal areas and small islands ▪ Government Regulation No. 27 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Maritime and Fisheries Sector ▪ Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries No.3 of 2019 regarding community participation in implementing the protection and empowerment of fishermen, fish cultivators and salt farmers ▪	Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Office of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of NTB Province
3.2.	2,4,11	▪ Government regulation No.7 of 2021 concerning facilitation, protection and empowerment of cooperatives, and micro, small and medium enterprises ▪ Technical guidelines Government incentive assistance to increase business/production capacity of tourism business actors and productive economy No.HK.01./2/Juknis/DII/2020 Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy ▪	Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises (UMKM), Ministry of Manpower, NTB Provincial Government
3.3.	1,2,3,4,5,8,9, 10,11,12,14	▪ Law no. 27/2007 concerning the management of coastal areas and small islands ▪ Law no. 32 of 2009 concerning environmental protection and management ▪ Law no. 13/2003 concerning manpower ▪ Government Regulation No. 27 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Maritime and Fisheries Sector ▪ Ministry of Marine and Fisheries Decree No 24 of 2016 on the Procedures for Coastal Areas and Small Islands Rehabilitation ▪ Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 33 of 2016 concerning guidelines for preparing climate change adaptation actions as well as	Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Manpower, NTB Provincial Government

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		contained in the RAN API and NDC-APIK roadmap.	

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

3840. Coastal community development initiatives in Lembar and Sekotong Subdistricts have been implemented since 2012. Support for policy advocacy for the management of coastal areas and small islands through the preparation of draft regional regulations has been supported in the 2012 IMACS Project. Supported by IFAD in 2013-2017. Several strategic programs from the central government have also been implemented, including disaster-resilient villages and climate village programs. However, the project implemented did not entirely cover the 6 villages as proposed in this proposal.

39 Based on that, the proposed proposal can be declared as not overlapping with the previous projects because the proposed project focuses more on 1) on adaptation and resilience of village-based coastal areas, 2) increasing community participation to reduce the impact of tidal disasters, 3) creating other sources of livelihood for the community and 4) increasing the carrying capacity of the ecosystem to reduce the impact of the tidal disaster.

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

Table 81. Project initiatives that have been implemented in 6 villages in Lembar and Sekotong sub-districts

No	Project	Goal	Year	Funding Sources	Potential synergies & collaboration
1	Indonesian Marine and climate Support Project (IMACS)	Facilitation of Draft Regional Regulations (Raperda) regarding the management of coastal areas and small islands (PWP3K) in West Lombok Regency	2012	IMACS dan Gadjah Mada University	The project will leverage the information of climate change information in coastal areas and updated through Project intervention. The Project will also advocate for policy uptake on coastal areas management using the draft regulation and studies facilitated by IMACS
2	Coastal community empowerment project coastal Community Development Project (CCDP	Empowerment of coastal communities through improving the economy of the community in South Lembar Village	2013-2017	CCDP -IFAD, Bappenas dan Marine and Fisheries Ministry	The Project will cascade and upscale the intervention to other villages from the activities carried out in CCDP sites
3	Ecotourism Development in Eat Mayang Area, Lembar District	Protection mangrove ecosystem and guiding mangrove cultivation	2013	Marine and Fisheries Ministry	The Project will cascade and upscale demonstration activities on ecotourism to other villages from the activities

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		independently			carried out in Ministry project sites
4	Disaster-resilient tourism village development	Provision of infrastructure and community empowerment in the village of South Lembar, Sekotong Tengah, Labuhan Tereng, Cendi Manik, Lembar, West Sekotong	2013	BPBD NTB dan Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI)	The project will update the baseline information and cascade intervention to develop disaster resilient tourism villages in other villages (other than covered in BPBD programme)
5	Climate Village program	Increase public understanding of climate change and its impacts so that all parties are encouraged to take concrete actions that can strengthen resilience to climate change and contribute significantly to GHG reduction in South Lembar Village, Sekotong Tengah, Labuhan Tereng, Cendi Manik, Lembar	2021	KLHK	The Project will leverage the awareness and knowledge produced from Proklim to be used on the key Project intervention that aim to strengthen and enhance awareness (Output 2.1)

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

41 ~~2~~ The successful implementation of this project will provide a series of lessons learned and knowledge management of the Project. The knowledge management plan of this Project is described in the following table.

Table 9. Knowledge management plan

Project Output	Targeted Audience	Knowledge Products	Means of Dissemination	Means of Access
1.1.	Government, community groups, Vulnerable groups (women and youth), Private sector, CSOs	Document of Participatory climate risk analysis (PCRA)	Workshop, video	Consortium's and government website and social media, national and local media
		Module of Training packages for village government and village climate disaster	Training, Video	Consortium's and government website and social media, national and local media

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		preparedness work team		
	Government, community groups, Vulnerable groups (women and youth), Private sector	Document local polices	Workshop and Expert team meeting, Video	Consortium's and government website and social media, national and local media
	Government of West Nusa Tenggara dan District of West Lombok, Community groups, vulnerable groups (women groups and youth)	Document of guidelines/plans/standards (contingency plan, early warning system)	Workshop and Expert team meeting,	Consortium's and government website and social media, national and local media
	Village government, Community groups, Vulnerable groups	Policy brief/policy paper	Workshop and Expert team meeting	Consortium's and government website and social media, national and local media
2.2.	Government of West Nusa Tenggara dan District of West Lombok, Community groups, vulnerable groups (women groups and youth)	Video, Printing Document best practices and lesson learned from demonstration of climate adaptation models	Delivery to stakeholders	www.transform.or.id www.konsepsi.org www.kemitraan.or.id www.data.ntbprov.go.id www.satudata.lombokbarat.go.id
3.1.	Local government, village government, fishermen groups, vulnerable groups (women and youth)	Document and Video Coastal area plan integration	Workshop and training, delivery networking, Media mainstreaming and media social	Consortium's and government website and social media, national and local media
3.2.	Private sectors, Government, Community groups, Fishermen groups, BUMDes, SMEs	Value chain analyses report,	Workshops, Journalist Trip	Consortium's and government website and social media, national and local media
3.3.	Private sectors, Government, Community, Fishermen groups, BUMDes, SMEs	Business case models, BMP publication, local champion stories or videos	Workshop, Journalist Trip, Exhibition, B2B Meetings	Consortium's and government website and social media, national and local media

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4243. To ensure synergy and sustainability of the knowledge transfer and management, the Project will also align the Project knowledge materials and dissemination with knowledge management centers owned by the West Nusa Tenggara Provincial government, namely; One NTB Data and West Lombok District Government, namely; SIWARTA, and NTB Siaya from BPBD NTB Province

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

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434 This project has consulted with relevant stakeholders in relevant with the policy/decisions related to issues (tidal flood and climate change adaptation) starting from the community level up to the regency and province level. Some of these party include:

a. Provincial governments (regional planning agencies, environment and forestry offices, BPBD, industrial offices, trade offices, village governments, BPOM, social offices) play a role in sharing budgets and policies by mainstreaming climate change adaptation.
b. The consultation with West Lombok Regency BAPPEDA Office was conducted on Tuesday 27 December 2022 and attended by 19 people (14 men and 5 women) from elements including West Lombok BAPPEDA, BPBD NTB, Provincial PU PR, DLHK, BMKG, NGOs, Lembar Sub-District Head, Village Government, Fishermen's Groups and Environmental Youth Leaders. This FGD activity aims to deepen information related to various events, periods of occurrence, social and environmental impacts, as well as adaptation and mitigation programs from existing rob disasters. The result from the consultation reiterates the need of synergy and collaboration of all stakeholders in developing a careful planning and intervention to address the robs problems and adapting to the future risks of climate hazards. Documentation of this consultation is provided in the Annex.
c. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was conducted with stakeholders at the village level, on September 2, 2022. The FGD was attended by as many as 10 people. Those who attended were the head of sub-village, the head of South Lembar Village, the Fishermen's Group, Salt Farmers, Mangrove nursery farmers, wetland farmers and housewives. Of the 10 people who attended, 5 people (50%) were women.

Mainstreaming gender in project

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

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

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

in meetings, discussions, and capacity-building activities. In regional governance, on the other hand, women are given opportunities in various aspects of the project.

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

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

4847 The development of climate resilience programs in West Lombok regency has been implemented in five villages, including Mareje, Cendi Manik, Banyu Urip, East Sekotong, and South Kuripan. The five villages have received a charter for their participation in developing the Climate Village Program with an Intermediate Category by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in 2021. However, the West Lombok Government's policy to integrate climate change management is still weak, as reflected in their 2019-2024 RPJMD. Goals for achieving the fifth mission: Increasing Environmental Quality and Reducing Regional Disaster Risk with the Environmental Quality Index and Regional Disaster Risk Index as a measure of success with targets of 58.57 for IKLH and 123.58 for IRBD at the end of the RPJMD period. There are only two programs related to low carbon development and increasing climate resilience: The Waste Management Performance Development Program and the Pollution Control Improvement Program.

4948 This project is proposed to reduce the risk of vulnerability and increase the resilience of communities and the environment exposed to tidal disasters. This hope/goal will be achieved if the capacity of the community is increased. This is in the form of knowledge and skills of vulnerable groups, the ability to manage livelihood resources, and support from the institutional and policy needed for this purpose. In handling the tidal disaster in Lembar district and Sekotong district, the West Lombok government has included the handling of the tidal disaster in the 2019-2024 RPJMD. However, this effort has not been carried out because 1) the allocation of funds that should have been used for handling tidal flood disasters was diverted to overcome the COVID-19 pandemic, 2) the allocation of funds is relatively small, so it is not able to handle tidal disasters, 3) village funds ~~(dana desa)~~ are only able to handle small-scale development, 4) tidal flood's impact is felt almost every year, so urgent action is needed. For this reason, Adaptation Fund is needed to stimulate efforts for tidal flood disasters response.

5049 If the community and the area in this project location do not have support from the Adaptation Fund, then the community in six villages (Lembar district and Sekotong district) will always be continuously exposed to tidal flood disasters because of climate change. In addition, environmental damage will get worse if this condition continues. Therefore, the existence of policy advocacy activities for stakeholders, especially the village, district, and provincial government, will ensure the sustainability of this program. This is especially in sustainable management of coastal areas and communities, in managing community livelihoods and the coastal regions for climate change adaptation.

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Table 102. Scenarios and justifications for why this project intervention is vital to be proposed

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Component	Without the	With the

	Adaptation Fund	Adaptation Fund
Output 1.1 Institutions, policy and planning at the village level that are responsive to climate change disaster impacts	The institutional resilience at the village level in dealing with the tidal disaster is still limited due to its low capacity and limited support for facilities and infrastructure.	Losses due to climate change disasters from the aspect of resilience will increase. Mean, while, ~~from~~ the element of vulnerability will ~~,~~ ~~the risk~~ decrease~~s~~ because the capacity has been increased.
Output 1.2. Increased community participation in reducing tidal flood disasters	Community participation in contributing to mitigating and adapting to overcome disasters is small due to low awareness.	The number of people contributing to climate change adaptation activities will increase because they have received the support of knowledge and skills in dealing with climate change.
Output 2.1. Increased community preparedness in the face of tidal disasters	The community's preparedness in dealing with disasters is lacking because the facilities and infrastructure to anticipate this happening do not yet exist.	The community will always be ready to face the tidal disaster because they have acquired the knowledge, skills, and infrastructure to deal with the tidal floods in the village.
Output 3.1. Established business management capacity and opportunity for viable community livelihood and smallholder businesses	Opportunities to obtain sources of livelihood are limited due to lack of knowledge and skills in creating job opportunities. Therefore, the number of people who will become jobless will increase.	Opportunities to develop and create sources of livelihood will be opened so that the community's income level when a disaster occurs will be stable.
Output 3.2. Increased community income generating and productive economic activities	Community income during the tidal flood disaster decreased due to the cessation of work activities. Unfortunately, the number of people who will experience this decline in income will continue to increase.	Opportunities to develop and create sources of livelihood will be opened so that the community's income level when a disaster occurs will be stable.
~~Output 3.3~~ ~~Participatory coastal area spatial plan integrated with~~	~~Participatory coastal area spatial plan integrated with~~	~~Availability of participatory coastal area spatial plan~~

~~climate-induced disaster resilience~~	~~climate-induced disaster resilience will not be arranged~~	~~integrated with climate-induced disaster resilience as guidance for multi-stakeholders on climate resilience work in project's sites~~
~~Output 3.4 Restoration and rehabilitation of coastal areas toward climate-induced disaster resilience~~	~~Lack of adequate resources (financial, human resources) for restoring and rehabilitating of coastal areas toward climate-induced disaster resilience .~~	~~The ecosystem's carrying capacity will increase due to activities to rehabilitate the environment affected by climate change disaster.~~

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sub districts and 12 villages/sub-districts.

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

5

57 From the results of risk identification based on the output project, there are several risks that fall into the moderate category and need to get serious attention in this project, including risks to beneficiaries who do not have access to capital, loss of community livelihoods and injustice in obtaining social assistance when the Rob disaster, the risk of very slow growth of mangrove planting, and the risk of soil pollution due to the use of plastics. In minimizing these risks, the project has identified mitigation actions including project activities that need to connect beneficiaries with the bank as well as facilitation of licensing and product marketing so that it is hoped that beneficiaries can run their businesses to increase income, conduct an inventory of directly affected communities as a basis for targeting the provision of assistance from government and other parties, using certified mangrove seeds and assisting the community in carrying out maintenance and monitoring evaluations, Limiting the use of plastic in project activities.

58 The risks that have a low level identified include the risk of non-compliance in infrastructure development with standard civil technical requirements which must refer to Law No. 18 of 1999, the risk that local people do not get access to work, the risk of domination of certain mangrove species over other species, the existence of the risk of releasing greenhouse gases originating from vehicles transporting project materials, there is a risk that vulnerable groups in society (disabilities, women, the elderly) are not given the opportunity by their families and relatives to be involved in project activities. Mitigation efforts that need to be carried out have been identified to minimize the risk of this happening. The results of risk identification, levels and mitigation actions based on ESP Adaptation Fund are more clearly presented in the following table:

Table 11. Environment and social impacts and risks

Significance of the Risk				
ESP Adaptation Fund	**Risks Identified per E&S Principles**	***Impact and Probability (1-5)***	***Significance Low, Moderate, High***	***Mitigation***
1. Compliance with law	There is a risk of non-compliance in infrastructure development (This is referred to in output 2.2) with the standard civil technical requirements as stipulated in the policy of Law No. 18 of 1999 concerning construction services.	3/1	Low	Develop clear cooperation rules in the implementation of construction projects, prepare Detailed Engineering Design Documents (DED) for physical buildings and consistently carry out monitoring and evaluation
2. Access and equity	There is a risk that beneficiaries do not have access to sufficient capital and markets as a follow-up to their needs for business	4/2	Moderate	Connecting beneficiaries with the bank and facilitating business

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	development for project interventions (This is referred to in output 3.2)			licensing and facilitating product marketing
3. Human rights	There is a risk of losing the community's right to livelihood (economic rights) (This is referred to in output 3.2), and injustice in obtaining social assistance when a disaster occurs	4/2	Moderate	Taking inventory of directly affected communities as a basis for targets for providing assistance from the government and other parties
4. Gender and Women Empowerment	There is a risk that women get fewer opportunities than men due to the influence of community culture (This is referred to in output 1,2.3)	2/2	Low	Apply consistency in the proportion of women's and men's involvement in project activities
5. Core Labour right	There is a risk that local people will not get access to jobs for project infrastructure development (This is referred to in output 3.1.)	3/2	Low	Develop SOPs regarding local community involvement in project infrastructure development.
6. Indigenous People	There is a risk that local people do not want to be involved in project activities (This is referred to in output 1,2,3)	2/2	Low	Implement consistency in the proportion of involvement of local communities in project activities
7. Involuntary Resettlement	There is a risk that the local government will move settlements for very heavily affected communities (This is referred to in output 2.1).	3/1	Low	Building a dialogue process between the community, community leaders and the government to build an agreement in the event of resettlement
8. Protection Habitat	There is a risk of very slow growth of mangrove planting (This is referred to in output 3.1.) due to low community participation in plant maintenance	4/3	Moderate	The use of certified mangrove seeds and community assistance in carrying out maintenance and monitoring evaluations

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9. Conservation of Biological Diversity	There is a risk of dominance of certain mangrove species over other species (This is referred to in output 3.1.).	2/1	Low	Cultivate mangrove seedlings consisting of several species that are suitable for the habitat conditions at the project site
10. Climate Change	There is a risk of release of Greenhouse Gases originating from vehicles transporting project materials (This is referred to in output 3.1.).	1/1	Low	Use of vehicles that emit low emissions based on emission test results from the Department of Transportation.
11. Pollution prevention and resource efficiency	There is a risk of dust pollution due to the entry and exit of operational vehicles carrying project materials (This is referred to in output 3.1.)	1/1	Low	Conduct regular watering at project sites affected by dust.
12. Public health	There is a low risk of providing health facilities (sanitation, medicines) and handling public health when a flood occurs (ROB) (This is referred to in output 2.2.)	2/2	Low	Providing emergency facilities for handling public health at the time of a rob disaster including light medicines and provision of personal protective equipment
13. Marginalized and Vulnerable grup	There is a risk that vulnerable groups in society (disabled, women, elderly) are not given the opportunity by their families and relatives to be involved in project activities (This is referred to in output 1,2,3).	3/2	Low	Provide understanding and assistance to families of vulnerable groups and disabilities.
14. Lands and soil conservation	Risk of soil pollution due to additional plastic waste from project activities. (This is referred to in output 3.1.)	4/2	Moderate	Limiting the use of plastic in project activities

59 With risk identification per E&S Principles, the proposed project is categorized as C according to the categories specified in the ESP. Category C corresponds to projects with small potential impact risks, less widespread, reversible, and mitigated. The details of the analysis are as follows:

Table 12. Categorization definition

	Component Answer YES / NO		
Questions	1	2	3

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Does the Project Outputs / Activities have significant adverse environmental or social impacts that are diverse?	No	No	No
Does the Project Outputs / Activities have significant adverse environmental or social impacts that are widespread?	No	No	No
Does the Project Outputs / Activities have significant adverse environmental or social impacts that are irreversible?	No	No	No
Does the Project Outputs / Activities have few adverse environmental or social impacts?	No	No	Yes
Does the Project Outputs / Activities have in small scale / low widespread adverse environmental or social impacts?	No	No	Yes
Does the Project Outputs / Activities have reversible or easily mitigated adverse environmental or social impacts?	No	No	Yes
Does the Project Outputs / Activities have no adverse environmental or social impacts?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Categorization	**C**	**C**	**B**

60 The results of the Component Categorization showed that the component 1 and component 2 are categorized as low risk (Category C) because the strengthened governance and institutional capacity There is no impact can be a risk on environmental and social. in component 2 is included in the low risk category (Category C) because capacity building on adaptation measures do not have an impact on the environment and social.

61 Component 3 is categorized as medium risk (Category B) Coastal ecosystems resilience and sustainable livelihoods because in this component there are several activities, especially infrastructure development which can have little impact on the environment and social.

~~6.~~

~~Checklist of environmental and social principles~~	~~Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management are required for compliance~~	~~Assessment required for compliance~~
~~*Compliance with the Law*~~	~~Yes~~ ~~No~~	~~Based on the applicable law in Indonesia, this project is in accordance with the national policy, namely implementing the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 33 of 2016 concerning guidelines for preparing climate change adaptation actions as well as contained in the RAN API and NDC-APIK roadmap. At the provincial level, the Project supports the NTB Provincial Regulation No. 2 of 2008 regarding the management of coastal areas and small islands and the NTB Provincial Regulation No. 9 of 2014 regarding disaster management as stated in the 2019-2023 Regional Action Plan (RAD API).~~
~~*Access and Equity*~~	~~Yes~~ ~~None~~	~~The project provides fair and equitable access to beneficiaries. The total target~~

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		beneficiaries are 2,379 people (1,665 men and 714 women) distributed in 6 selected villages in Sekotong and Lembar subdistricts. This project encourages the involvement of both men and women, especially vulnerable and marginalized groups (including persons with disabilities) in discussions and action planning related to climate change, resilience and adaptation. The project implements gender mainstreaming and social inclusion by providing space for the poor, men and women, and other vulnerable groups as rights holders to claim their rights in access to climate information for decision making in their livelihood activities. This project requires the involvement of at least 30% of women's representatives in every activity.
Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups	Yes None	The project contributes to empowering vulnerable and marginalized groups in six villages (potential beneficiaries of 2,400 people). Empowering vulnerable and marginalized groups can increase community participation and income for resilience to climate change. This project directly impacts the livelihoods of coastal communities through a 10% increase in household revenues from income sources that are more diverse, adaptive, and resilient to climate change stressors based on optimizing local coastal potential
Human Rights	None	The project has no potential to violate human rights.
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	Yes	The project provides space for women's involvement at least 30%. The involvement of women in the form of capacity building, diversification and livelihood improvement for vulnerable groups in 6 selected villages in Sekotong and Lembar subdistricts. The project will ensure that women will contribute and have equal access to the project
Core Labour Rights	None	Payment for labor involved in the project will be based on the regional minimum wage standards of the province of NTB and the district of West Lombok. The project will ensure that the workers involved are entitled to rights in accordance with the Decree of the Governor of NTB No 561-685 of 2021 regarding the regional minimum wage standards for the province of NTB.
Indigenous Peoples	None	There are no indigenous peoples at the project site.
Involuntary Resettlement	None	The project does not have a resettlement plan from the tidal flood location.

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

From the above assessment it can be concluded that the Project impacts and risks are relatively low to moderate which can be implemented by applying the relevant standards and mechanisms during project implementation and monitoring

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

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A. Describe the arrangements for project/program implementation.

57

No	Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities	Relation to programs and reports
Lead			
1	The Partnership for Government Reform (Kemitraan Indonesia)	The head of the consortium will provide input to project implementers as a national entity trusted by the Adaptation Fund. In addition, the head is also responsible for policy initiation activities, knowledge management, and monitoring and evaluation.	Coordination and supporting consortium programs
Consortium members			
1	Transform	One of the consortium members who is responsible for implementing the project in (1) improving community livelihoods that are resilient and adaptive to climate change, (2) increasing the carrying capacity of ecosystems and the environment of coastal areas to strengthen adaptation sustainability and climate resilience.	Coordination
2	Konsepsi NTB	One of the consortium members who is responsible for implementing the project to enhance the development of village-based local climate resilience institutionalization	Coordination

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		mechanisms in the coastal area of West Lombok.	
Project technical executor			
1	Program Manager	Improve the program's quality and project implementation strategy based on the work plan, ensuring that the project runs according to the work plan, schedule, and project activity reports.	Coordination and supervision, compiling progress reports and final activities.
2	Project Officer	Assist the project manager in implementing project activities and overall project management	Coordination, assisting in the preparation of project reports
5	Finance staff	Manage project funds and is responsible for expenditures and compiling activity financial reports, quarterly financial reports, annual financial reports, and the project's final financial report.	Coordination and preparing financial reports
6	Field facilitator	implement work plans contained in the project activities.	Coordination, implementing daily activities in the field and making a final project report
7	Consultants/Experts	Provide input to the project manager on project activities based on their expertise; assist the project manager in implementing activities related to their expertise.	Project implementation and make reports related to the expert's activities.

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

~~58. The table below presents the risks analyses along with level of risks and the associated mitigation plan formulated to address the risk~~

~~No~~	~~Risk~~	~~Level of Risk~~	~~Mitigation Plan~~
~~1~~	~~Low community participation in project activities~~	~~Low~~	~~• Involvement of community groups who have motivation and interest in project activities~~ ~~• Involvement of village officials and community leaders in increasing the number of people involved/beneficiaries~~
~~2~~	~~Stakeholders do not understand the importance of protective trees on the coast.~~	~~Medium~~	~~• The facilitator conducts socialization and assistance to provide an understanding to the community about the importance of protective trees to reduce the risk of tidal flood.~~ ~~• Provision of information facilities for coastal area management in the form of information boards, signposts at the project site.~~ ~~• Involvement of village assistants and environmental heads in 6 villages in delivering information on the importance of coastal area management to the community.~~
~~3~~	~~Communities reject project activities~~	~~Low~~	~~• An intensive communication approach at the community level carried out by field facilitators and~~

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			supported by government. • Audiences with the Regents, Lembars and Sekotong Sub-districts and outreach to the community involving local governments
4	There is no technology available to support climate change information	Medium	• Recruitment of experts who master technology and information on climate change. It is also necessary to collaborate with the Meteorogical, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency (BMKG) to supply data that will be useful for the community at the village level. • Cooperating with universities in the application of appropriate technology
5	The village government cannot integrate the village RPJMD that is adaptive to climate change.	Low	• The project will assist the village government to be able to integrate the village RPJMD document that is adaptive to climate change • The preparation of the RPJMD document is carried out in a participatory manner involving all stakeholders at the village level • Periodic monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of climate change adaptive RPJMD documents
6	There is no budget support from the local government in supporting climate change adaptation	Medium	• Policy advocacy approach through regent regulations and lobbying through the West Lombok Legislative Council (DPRD).

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	actions.		In addition, planning that is adaptive to climate change will also be included through the village, district, and regency community participatory development planning (musrenbang) • Involvement of the National Amil Zakat Agency (BAZNAS) and the private sector through corporate social responsibility funds for project sustainability financing • Seeking opportunities for funding sources from other parties that are not binding in supporting project financing. • Collecting mutual funds from the community in 6 project location villages.
7	The village government cannot carry out a village RPJM that is adaptive to climate change.	Low	• Climate change mitigation and adaptation action activities must be more operational so that the village government can implement them. In addition, village government support for adaptation actions is included in the village government's annual work plan. The village apparatus will receive expert assistance from the project to implement the village RPJM. • Assistance for village officials for the implementation of the climate change adaptive

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			~~RPJM~~ ~~• Encouraging the involvement of universities in NTB to support the implementation of the climate change adaptive RPJM in 6 project location villages~~

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

59.

The table below shows how the Project comply with Fund ESP policy where each standard has been assessed carefully and mitigation plans developed.

No	ESP Adaptation Fund	Compliance measure
1	Compliance with law	The project complies with national laws and regional policies including: • Developing an implementation monitoring system that refers to applicable legal provisions both nationally and regionally. • Developing local institutions and local regulations by drafting village regulations at the village level referring to applicable law. • The laws and regulations related to this initiative are as follows 1. Law no. 27/2007 concerning the management of coastal areas and small islands 2. Law number 32 of 2009 concerning environmental protection and management 3. Ratification of the Climate Change Protocol act#17 2014 4. LHK ministerial regulation no.33 of 2016 concerning guidelines for the preparation of climate change adaptation actions 5. RAN API and NDC-APIK roadmap. 6. NTB Provincial Regulation No. 2 of 2008 concerning the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands 7. NTB Provincial Regulation No. 9 of 2014 concerning disaster management 8. Regional Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (RAD API) 2019-2023
2	Access and equity	• The project will provide space for the involvement of beneficiaries and stakeholders at the village and district levels in project implementation. • The project will provide information and complaint services related to program implementation through the project information house. • The project will provide facilities for persons with disabilities in their involvement in the project eg wheelchairs, disability companions • The involvement of women representatives in the project is 30%. There were 2,379 beneficiaries (1,665 men and 714 women) distributed in 6 selected villages in Sekotong and Lembar subdistricts. The project encourages community involvement of both men and women, especially vulnerable and marginalized groups (including persons with disabilities)
3	Human rights	The project will respect the beneficiary's basic rights related

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		to personal property, right to opinion, right to information and right to comfort.
4	Gender and Women Empowerment	• Planned programs always pay attention to the proportionality and roles of men and women. • Activities have been designed with the aim of empowering men and women, including empowering women by holding special thematic discussions for women.
5	Core Labour right	Ensuring that the people involved in the project are in accordance with the provisions that apply in the area related to wages, working hours, job security, work safety and other supporting facilities. Decree of the Governor of NTB No. 561-685 of 2021 regarding the regional minimum wage standard for the province of NTB.
6	Indigenous People	At the project location, until now there has been no acknowledgment from the regional government regarding customary law communities.
7	Involuntary Resettlement	There are no activities related to resettlement in this project.
8	Protection Habitat	• The project location is not in a conservation area or forest area • The project does not destroy habitat • The project will carry out 100 ha of mangrove enrichment • Mangrove enrichment refers to spatial planning provisions and conservation policy provisions.
9	Conservation of Biological Diversity	The project will contribute to the area's conservation through planting of 100 hectares of mangroves and increase the number of more diverse mangrove species
10	Climate Change	The potential for project sequestration comes from 100 ha of mangrove enrichment.
11	Pollution prevention and resource efficiency	• Pollution potential that will be generated from the project from the fumes of transport and project implementing vehicles. • The project will apply provisions for the use of low emission means of transportation.
12	Public health	• The project implements occupational health and safety standards such as the use of personal protective equipment (PPE), provision of light medicines. • Facilitate routine community health checks in collaboration with health services.
13	Physical and cultural heritage	The project will not disturb the existence of cultural heritage (physical and non-physical)
14	Lands and soil conservation	This project supports soil and water conservation efforts as stipulated in Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2007 on watershed management in NTB Province

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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.

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Type of Monitoring and Evaluation	Responsible parties	Budget (US$)	Timeframe
Monitoring every three months	Project management	1,000	Three months after the project runs
Mid-year report	Project management	2,500	Six months after the project runs
Annual evaluation	Project management and staff	2,500	At the end fo the year
Final evaluation of the project	External appraiser, West Lombok government, village governments, and beneficiary communities	3,000	End of project
Project Audit	External auditor	5,000	At the end of each project year

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D. 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.

61

Project objective/impact	Indicator	Target	Milestone
Objective 1. Develop a village-based local climate resilience institutionalization	1. Operation of six Destana villages (disaster resilient villages) and climate program villages	1. Five project target villages have increased their status to become disaster-resilient villages and climate	End of the project year 2024

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Project objective/impact	Indicator	Target	Milestone
mechanism in the coastal area of West Lombok	2. Number of people who are aware and concerned about extreme climate change	program villages 2. 50% of the project's target community groups are aware of and care about disasters caused by extreme climate change	
Output 1.1. Institutions, policy and planning at the village level that are responsive to climate change disaster impacts	Project location villages become disaster-resilient villages with indicators; equipped with policies, volunteers, task forces, disaster-prone maps and early warning systems at the community level.	Decree on the establishment of a disaster-resilient village by the Regent and the commitment of the village government to support tidal flood risk reduction activities	Mid of 2023
Output 1.2. Increased community participation in reducing tidal flood disasters	Community contribution to reducing the impact of tidal floods	50% of the project's target communities are actively contributing to the reduction of tidal floods	Mid of 2023
Objective 2. Improved and established adaptive capacity for rural coastal community to climate-induced hazards	1. The number of people whose income has increased 2. The increased number of community product diversity	1. Community income increased 10% from baseline 2. There are 10 types of community product diversity	End of 2023
Output 2.1.	1. Establishment of a task	1. Task force work plans in six	Mid of 2023

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Project objective/impact	Indicator	Target	Milestone
Increased community preparedness in the face of tidal disasters	force for dealing with tidal floods at the village level 2. Local-based rules to support task force institutions	villages 2. Functioning task force in six villages 3. The task force has local-based rules	
Objective 3. Improve resilience of coastal ecosystem to strengthen community livelihood resources	1. Number of facilities and infrastructure for mitigating the impacts of climate change 2. Mangrove planting area in the coastal area	1. Construction of tidal flood prevention facilities and infrastructure in four villages 2. Mangrove planting in an area of 100 hectares	End of 2023
Output 3.1. Established business management capacity and opportunity for viable community livelihood and smallholder businesses	1. Number of business plans that will support community resilience to external shock 2. Number of community business enterprises established and strengthened	1. 70% of targeted villages have business management plan for viable community businesess 2. 6 community enteprises are established and/or strengthened	End of 2024
Output 3.2. Increased community generating income activities	1. Diverse income generating activities 2.	Community income generating activities increased by 5% from the baseline	Beginning of the project year 2024
Output 3.3. Participatory coastal area spatial plan are developed and	1. Number of spatial information/map	1. 70% of targeted villages develop map on	Beginning of the project

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Project objective/impact	Indicator	Target	Milestone
integrated with climate-induced disaster resilience	on prone-zone areas with climate-induced disaster 2. Number of coastal areas spatial plan available	climate prone areas and zonation for protection and production 2. 70% of targeted villages develop coastal areas spatial plan	year 2024
Output 3.4. Restoration and rehabilitation of coastal areas toward climate-induced disaster resilience	1. Number of early warning system facilities in every village 2. Number of community mangrove nurseries created and maintained 3. Number of hectares of mangrove being planted and maintained 4. Number of climate resilient community housing demonstration pilot developed and maintained 5. Number of monitoring and documentation reporting of disasters in six villages	1. Six villages develop early warning system 2. Six villages have community mangrove nurseries 3. Mangrove trees are planted and maintained in 100 hectares of targeted rehabilitation areas 4. 3 demonstration pilot for climate resilient housing are developed among six villages 5. Disaster monitoring and documentation have been reported in six villages	Beginning of the project year 2024

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

62Project Objective(s)[1]	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Objective 1. Develop a village-based climate resilient institutionalization mechanism in the coastal area of West Lombok	1. Operation of six Destana villages (disaster resilient villages) and climate program villages 2. Number of people who are aware and concerned about extreme climate change	Outcome 1 Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses Outcome 2 Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at the local level	1. Five villages and types of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks 2. Number of people with reduced risk to extreme weather events 3. Percentage of the targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change and of appropriate responses 4. Modification in the behavior	US$266,500

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			of the targeted population	
Objective 2. Improved and established adaptive capacity for rural coastal community to climate-induced hazards	1. The number of people whose income has increased 2. The increasing number of community product diversity	Outcome 3 Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	1. Percentage of households and communities having more secure (increased) access to livelihood assets 2. Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient livelihoods	US$262.000
Objective 3. Improve resilience of coastal ecosystem to strengthen community livelihood resources	1. Number of facilities and infrastructure for mitigating the impacts of climate change 2. Mangrove planting area in the coastal area	Outcome 4 Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress	Ecosystem services and natural assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress	US$362,000

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

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

No	Description	Timeline
1	Kick off project meeting	January 2023

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~~2~~	~~Six months after the project starts~~	~~June 2023~~
~~3~~	~~One year after the project and annual report~~	~~December 2023~~
~~4~~	~~the second year of the project~~	~~November 2024~~
~~5~~	~~Final project~~	~~December 2024~~

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

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government

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

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

B. Implementing Entity certification

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

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (President Decree No. 16/2015; P.13/MENLHK/Setjen/OTL.0/1/2016; P.33/MENLHK/Setjen/Kum.1/3/2016; Indonesia Intended Nationally Determined Contribution/INDC; COP 21; Paris Agreement signed by Government of Indonesia; Book and Map of Information System of Vulnerability Index Data (SIDIK); Climate Change Adaptation National Action Plan) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.	
 *Laode M Syarif* *Executive Director of Kemitraan* Implementing Entity Coordinator	
Date: July 15, 2022	Tel. and email: +62-21-2278-0580 Laode.syarif@kemitraan.or.id
Project Contact Person: Hasbi Berliani	
Tel. And Email: ; +62-21-2278-0580, +62 812-3752-077; Hasbi.berliani@kemitraan.or.id	

Annex 1. Endorsement Letter

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF CLIMATE CHANGE
Manggala Wanabakti Building Block VII 12th Floor, Jalan Gatot Subroto – Senayan, Jakarta 10270
Phone +62 21 5730144 Fax. : +62 21 5720194
Website : http ://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id email : tusetditppi@gmail.com;

Our Ref. : S. 282/PPI/API/PPI.0/8/2022 Jakarta, 5 August 2022
Attachments :
Subject : **Letter of endorsement**

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

Dear Board Member,

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

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

1. Yapeka; *Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Support Climate Resilience in Coastal and Small Islands of Rote Ndao and Sabu Raijua Districts in the Savu Sea*
2. TLKM; *Sustainable Landscape Governance; Towards Climate Resilience of Community in Tempe Lake Ecosystem*
3. KAPASITAS; *Adaptation to climate change through integrated forest management and sericulture business to achieve ecosystem resilience to food security for the Lake Tempe Catchment Area Community*
4. Garis Biru; *Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity of Coastal Village Communities in Supporting Food Security as a Response to Climate Change Through Stakeholder Elaboration Actions in West Sulawesi Province*
5. Sajogyo Institute; *Collaboration for the Conservation of Cimandiri WatershedLandscapes 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 Resillience 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 trough 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)

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

PEMERINTAH PROVINSI NUSA TENGGARA BARAT

BADAN PENANGGULANGAN BENCANA DAERAH

LETTER OF SUPPORT

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

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

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

Mataram, 15 July 2022

Head of Regional Disaster Management Agency

Province of West Nusa Tenggara,

PEMERINTAH PROVINSI NUSA TENGGARA BARAT

DINAS LINGKUNGAN HIDUP DAN KEHUTANAN

LETTER OF SUPPORT

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

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

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

Mataram, 15 July 2022

Head of the Regional Office of Environment and Forestry

Province of West Nusa Tenggara

PEMERINTAH PROVINSI NUSA TENGGARA BARAT
DINAS KELAUTAN DAN PERIKANAN
Jalan Semangji Nomor 8 Mataram, Kode Pos 83122
Telepon (0370) 633053 Faks. (0370) 622963
Email : [illegible] Website : [illegible]

LETTER OF SUPPORT
Number : [illegible]

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

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

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

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

Muslim, ST., M.Si
Pembina Tk. I/IVb
NIP. 197606012001121009

Annex 2. Letter of Potential Cofinance Support

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF WEST NUSA TENGGARA
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AGENCY (BAPPEDA)
Address : Jl. Flamboyan No. 2 Mataram Kode Pos 83126, Telepon/Faksimile (0370) 631581
Email : bappeda@ntbprov.go.id Website : bappeda.ntbprov.go.id

ANNEX: NTB PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS IN LINE WITH THE PROPOSAL OF ADAPTATION FUND YEAR 2023

No	Name of Program	Activities	Budget (USD)	Leading Sector
1	Marine, coastal and small islands management	Coastal community empowerment	8,887	Marine and Fisheries Office
2	Fisheries and aquaculture management	fish farming techniques, processing and marketing	34,973	Marine and Fisheries Office
3	Development of Tourism Resources and Creative Economy	Implementation of Human Resource Capacity Building in Tourism and Creative Economy	9,130	Tourism office
4	Watershed Management	Application of soil and water conservation techniques	13,220	Environment and Forestry Office
	Amount		66,277	

Head of Bappeda of NTB Province,

Dr. Ir. H. ISWANDI, M.Si.
NIP. 19651231 199403 1 153

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF WEST NUSA TENGGARA
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AGENCY (BAPPEDA)
Address : Jl. Flamboyan No. 2 Mataram Kode Pos 83126, Telepon/Faksimile (0370) 631561
Email : bappeda@ntbprov.go.id Website : bappeda.ntbprov.go.id

Mataram, 5 January 2023

Number : 050 / 26 /01-Bappeda
Attachment : -
Re : Recommendation for Adaptation Fund Batch II 2022 Proposal

Attention to:
The Adaptation Fund Board
Secretariat 1818 H Street NW
MSN N7-700, Washington, D.C., 20433 U.S.A

Dear Sir/Madam,

I hope my letter finds you in a good health and happiness. First of all, I would like to introduce myself; I am Iswandi, I work as the head of the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) of Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB) Province, Indonesia. Our development planing trajectories aim to integrate the concept of sustainability for bringing more prosperity for the society in terms of economic, social, and environmetal benefits. This will contribute to the global Sustainable Development Goals, especially Goal Number 13 regarding climate change. In doing our actions for mitigation and adaptation of climate change, we work together and form partnership with society, non-government organisations, academics, media, and other institutions.

The government of NTB Province has enacted the Local Regulation Number 2 Year 2021 regading the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) Year 2018-2023 of the West Nusa Tenggara Province. This RPJMD act as a guideline for all government departments and non-government organisations in undertaking development programs and activities to achieve the development goals. However, in undertaking the development programs, especially climate-related programs, financing is one of the challenges. Therefore, to support climate financing, it is important to have creative and innovate financing that can help all local actors to work together for the benefits of the society.

Further, I have discussed the proposal for climate adaptation fund with Lombok Climate Change Consortium, with the title "Village-Based Coastal Adaptation and Resilience in Lombok Province of West Nusa Tenggara". This great idea helps to accelerate the village development and form resilience to reduce the impacts of climate change in the society. This will contribute to reduce the impacts of climate change and promote a sustainable and inclusive development in West Nusa Tenggara Province. Our climate-related development programs are aligned with the Consortium proposal. Further, it will lead to more productive collaboration to achieve the SDGs and society welfare. The list of potential programs and activities for alignment with coastal climate adaptation programm is attached in the annex.

In conclusion, I fully support this proposal to receive the grant from Adaptation Fund Batch II. If you have any questions regarding this, I am happy to discuss this further with you, by email kabadanbappeda@ntbprov.go.id, or +62 811-3940-0800. Thank you very much for your attention and I look forward to more productive collaboration for climate change programs in the near future.

Head of Bappeda of NTB Province,

Dr. Ir. H. ISWANDI, M.Si.
NIP. 19651231 199403 1 153

CC to:
1. Governer of Nusa Tenggara Barat Province;

Project Formulation Grant (PFG)

Submission Date: **February 7, 2023**

Adaptation Fund Project ID:
Country/ies: **Indonesia**
Title of Project/Programme: **Village Based Coastal Adaptation and Resillience in Lombok Province of West Nusa Tenggara.**
Type of IE (NIE/MIE): **NIE**
Implementing Entity: **Kemitraan – The Partnership for Governance Reform**
Executing Entity/ies: **Lombok Climate Change Consortium (LC3)**

A. Project Preparation Timeframe

Start date of PFG	**1 September 2023**
Completion date of PFG	**31 August 2024**

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		February 7, 2023	Dewi Rizki	+6221-22780580	dewi.rizki@kemitraan.or.id

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Annex 3. Brief gender assessment in project location

A. GENDER ANALYSIS BY TOTAL OF POPULATION

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

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

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

Source : Statistik Gender West Lombok, 2020.

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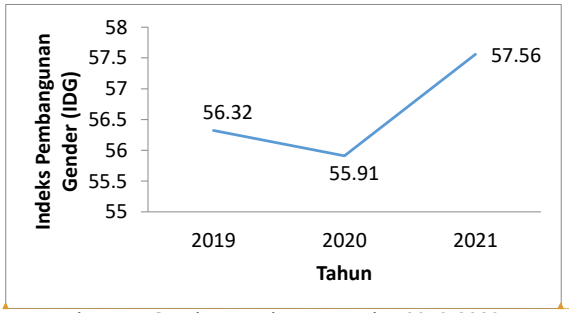

Figure 1. Gender Development Index 2019-2020

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

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

No	Desa/kelurahan	Male	Female	Amount
Kecamatan Sekotong				
1	Sekotong Barat	5,135	4,864	9,999
2	Sekotong Tengah	4,226	4,191	8,417
3	Cendi Manik	2,889	2,843	5,732
Kecamatan Lembar				
1	Lembar	2,647	2,678	5,325
2	Labuan Tereng	3,200	3,135	6,335
3	Lembar Selatan	5,960	5,802	11,762

Source: BPS in Figures for 2021.

B. GENDER ANALYSIS BASED ON HEALTH

B.

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

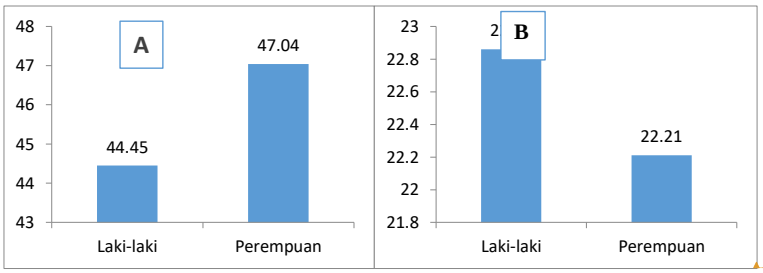

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Figure 2. (A) Number of male residents who experience health complaints, (B) health complaints that interfere with daily activities (pain rate)

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

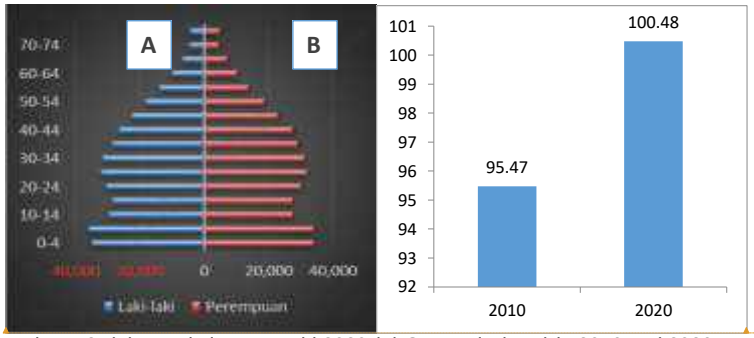

Figure 3. (A) Population Pyramid 2020 (B) Sex Ratio (RJK) in 2010 and 2020,
Source: (A) Population Census 202, (B) Gender Statistics for West Lombok Regency in Figures 2020

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

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

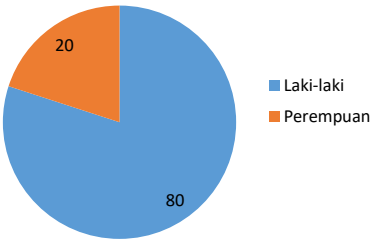

Figure 4. Percentage of households headed by women

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

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

Source: National social and economic survey~~Susenas~~, 2019

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

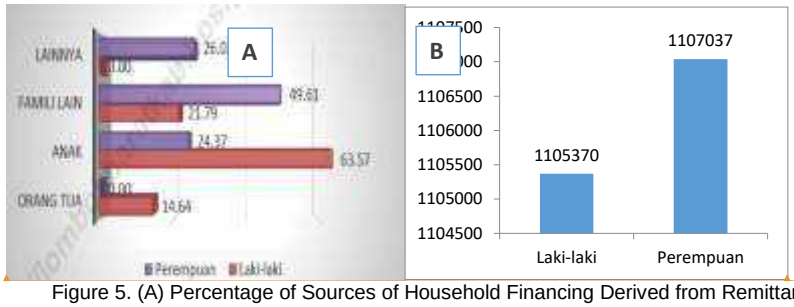

Figure 5. (A) Percentage of Sources of Household Financing Derived from Remittances of Money/Goods by Gender of Head of Head and Source, 2020, (B) Expenditure per capita per month in households with female household heads is higher than households with male household head man.

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

D. GENDER ANALYSIS BASED ON EDUCATION

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

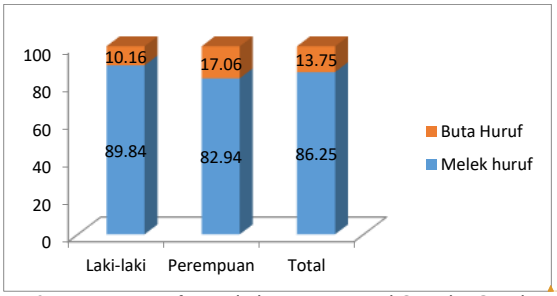

Figure 6. Percentage of Population Age 15 and Over by Gender and Reading and Writing Skills, 2020

Laki-laki = male; *perempuan* = female

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

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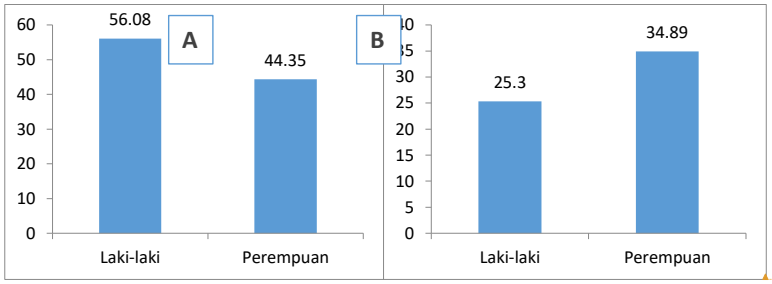

Figure 7. (A) Percentage of population aged 15 years and over who completed basic education by gender, 2020, (B) Percentage of population aged 15 years and over who do not have a diploma by gender, 2020

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

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

Source~~umber~~ : National social and economic survey~~Susenas~~, 2020

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

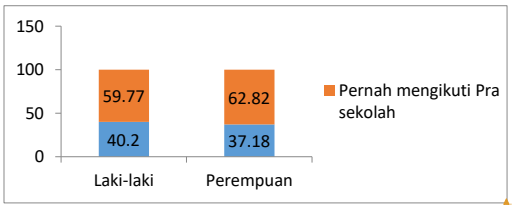

Figure 8. Percentage of Children Age 4-6 Years by Gender and Pre-School Education Participation, 2020

Annex 4. Documentation of Stakeholder Consultation

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The activity was carried out on Tuesday 27 December 2022 at the West Lombok Regency BAPPEDA Office. The activity involved 19 people (14 men and 5 women) from elements including West Lombok BAPPEDA, BPBD NTB, Provincial PU PR, DLHK, BMKG, NGOs, Lembar Sub-District Head, Village Government, Fishermen's Groups and Environmental Youth Leaders. This FGD activity aims to deepen information related to various events, periods of occurrence, social and environmental impacts, as well as adaptation and mitigation programs from existing *rob* disasters. Some of the points from the discussion results include:

- Head of Emergency and Logistics BPBD Lobar said several villages were affected by the tidal flood, including the villages of Lembar Selatan, Pelangan, Sekotong Tengah, Sekotong Barat, Buwun Mas, Lembar, Cendi Manik, Taman Ayu and Labuhan Tereng. It is estimated that there are 1,450 more people affected
- Rob floods in the West Lommbok district are frequent occurrences. The last time it happened was Friday 17 June 2022 in Lembar Village. Monitoring results from BPBD at least ± 207 households were affected by the Rob flood. in Buncit hamlet at least ± 70 families, Kebon Bongor hamlet as many as ± 97 families and Petak hamlet as many as ± 40 families.
- The impact of the Rob flood resulted in losses for residents in the form of inundating residents' homes, agricultural land and ponds owned by residents. West Lombok Regency BPBD has coordinated with the Provisional BPBD and other stakeholders for emergency management at the incident location.
- According to the BMKG Climatology Station Class I West Lombok, the Rob incident in West Lombok Regency was due to the La Nina phenomenon (extreme weather) in the form of strong winds and heavy rainfall. Rainfall in the NTB region on the third of September 2022 is dominated by the low category (<50 mm). The highest recorded rainfall occurred at Gunung Sari Rain Post, Kab. West Lombok of 154 mm/dasarian. The nature of rain on the third of September 2022 in the West Lombok Regency tends to vary from Below Normal (BN) to Above Normal (AN).
- Cemara Hamlet, Lembar Village is one of the areas that is prone to Rob disasters. Lastly, the water level can reach the knees of adults and lasts up to ± 2 hours. Residents who know that sea water is entering the settlement panic. However, residents remained in their homes.
- Tidal floods also occurred in several villages in Sekotong. Tagana Lobar said that there were three villages affected by the tidal flood. Among them, Madak Belek Hamlet 1, Empol Preparation Village, Kemanuk Hamlet, Buwun Mas Village, Pewaringan Hamlet, Pelangan Village.
- The South Lembar Village Government has not budgeted a special allocation of funds for handling Rob because the 2022 budget is still not optimal. Refocusing is still on handling Covid-19. We are still waiting for changes in budget allocations from the central government, so that in the future the budget for handling Rob can be implemented with the existence of a legal budget umbrella.
- However, in 2022 the government together with self-help communities, especially Cemara Hamlet, have made a talud/trap to prevent the rob from entering the settlement. However, the talud that was built is felt to be lacking because it has not covered several Robust entry points into residents' settlements. Through this forum we hope that there will be notes that can serve as

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recommendations to the relevant agencies to jointly develop the Village, especially in handling the Rob disaster which often occurs in Lembar Selatan Village.

- When a Rob flood occurs, the sub-district and village governments immediately coordinate with BPBD Agency, Social Affairs and the Head of Maritime Office to evacuate residents affected by the disaster so that they can be dealt with immediately. So that the process of evacuating residents can be carried out.
- The government has also mediated with private parties close to the port area to jointly contribute to adaptation and handling of Rob floods. The mediation process is still ongoing, hopefully in the future there will be a green light.
- Adaptation activities have been carried out by several groups including: DLH West Lombok Regency, together with the South Lembar Village Government, BRI Bank and youth such as by planting 2,000 mangroves in the Cemara Beach tourist area and planting activities with the Indonesian Air Force in commemoration world mangroves day
- Careful planning is needed for the roadmap for the coastal area of the Cedar Hamlet so that tourism development and management plans can be integrated with disaster response development. Because this location is very vulnerable to the tidal water disaster. So that all stakeholders such as NGOs, Government, Entrepreneurs, Community Leaders, Youth Leaders and other elements to sit together to build Cedar Hamlet and West Lombok
- Whereas the 2023 Village Fund Budget (ADD) has not yet been determined, but there has been a commitment from village officials to oversee the disaster budget, both for improving the community's economy and the environment to be discussed in hamlet and village meetings as a priority program